LIVELIHOOD BASELINE AND MARKET SURVEY REPORT

PROJECT TITLE: Preventing and responding to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against girls and boys in North East, Nigeria.
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LIST OF ACRONYM & ABBREVIATIONS

CO            Country Office
CPiE           Child Protection in Emergency
GBV            Gender Based Violence
FGD            Focus Group Discussion
IDP            Internally displaced person/people
KII            Key Informant Interview
LGA            Local Government Area
M&E            Monitoring and Evaluation
NRC            Norwegian Refugee Council
CBPC           Community Based Protection Committee
SPNO           Spain National Office
TOR            Term of Reference
WASH           Water Sanitation and Hygiene
IGA            Income Generating Activities
CBCPM          Community Based Child Protection Members
IGAs           Income generating activates
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Preventing and responding to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against girls and boys in North East Nigeria Project funded by SIDA is a 24-month intervention (May 1, 2018 to April 30, 2020) aimed at protecting boys and girls from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, particularly sexual- and gender-based violence, and improving child survivors’ access to safe and confidential Gender Based Violence (GBV) services. Through this project, Plan International will directly target children, youth and adolescents who are survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Unaccompanied and Separated Children, Children with Disabilities and Children Formerly Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups who are survivors of S/GBV or at risk of or exposed to Gender Based Violence. Community leaders including traditional and religious leaders as well and local S/GBV service providers will be targeted for capacity building, awareness and training.

The project will target 50% IDPs, 30% Returnees and 20% Host community members. Plan International will target 21,200 direct and 84,800 indirect beneficiaries comprising of women, men, girls, and boys in 4 Local Government Areas of each of Adamawa (Madagali, Michika, Mubi North and Mubi South) and Borno State (Mongono, Bama, Mafa and Gwoza) integrated GBV and Livelihood assistance. Project interventions will directly contribute to the key objectives of the Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), including increasing program coverage in newly liberated areas and also aligns with Plan International’s regional Lake Chad Initiative.

In year 1, Plan International will start with a local labor market assessment to identify and determine viable skills and employment opportunities for targeted older adolescents, youth and caregivers. Vocational training will be offered through different modalities, depending on the context: through vocational training centers, local apprenticeships or mobile training facilities set up by Plan International.

Upon completion of training, Plan International will support older people, youths and caregivers with possible employers and or support to set up their own businesses through the provision of a start-up kit. Alongside the technical training, Plan International provides additional support to the participants, to meet their psychosocial and interpersonal needs. Training and mentoring will include employability training to ensure that they have entrepreneurial skills before starting their work, and life skill training to enhance interpersonal skills such as negotiation, problem solving, and communication skills.
In year 2, Plan International will continue these activities and support those who have graduated from livelihood activities to engage in LGA- and state-level learning events and advocacy initiatives. Multicultural youth day exhibitions will be held where graduates can showcase products of vocational and income generating activities to an audience of Government and non-governmental actors as well as fellow community members. The youth day exhibition will also be an occasion for talk show to advance peace building and youth empowerment in the current situation of the communities. This will also be an avenue to showcase best practices and increase visibility for vital youth interventions.

1.2 Project Goal and Outcomes

**Overall goal:** Girls and boys in Northeast Nigeria are protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, particularly Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and survivors have access to safe and confidential GBV services.

**Outcome 1:** Child survivors of GBV and other child protection concerns have access to quality case management and multi-sectoral support services.

**Outcome 2:** Girls and boys live in a protective environment in which children, adults and community members recognize child protection and SGBV risks, know how to prevent and respond to them, and know how to safely report concerns.

**Outcome 3:** Survivors of GBV and other protection concerns, at-risk girls and boys, and their caregivers have access to age appropriate livelihoods pathways that promote their recovery and prevent further harm.

**Outcome 4:** Targeted girls, boys, men and women are satisfied with the humanitarian responses provided by Plan International.

1.3 Project Beneficiaries

a. Number of direct beneficiaries: Plan International through this project will reach 21,200 women, girls, boys and men with S/GBV prevention and response intervention directly.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct girls</th>
<th>Direct women</th>
<th>Direct boys</th>
<th>Direct men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,292</td>
<td>4,710</td>
<td>6,128</td>
<td>3070</td>
<td>21,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

*Table 1: Target for Direct Beneficiaries*

b. Number of indirect beneficiaries: Plan International through this project will reach 84,800, women, girls, boys and men indirectly through community mobilization, sensitization and awareness including advocacy campaigns. Indirect beneficiaries will include family members of women, girls, men and boys reached directly with GBV prevention and response services and those individuals whom will be reached by those trained including persons reached by community leaders and Child Protection Committees trained.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indirect girls</th>
<th>Indirect women</th>
<th>Indirect boys</th>
<th>Indirect men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27,136</td>
<td>20,352</td>
<td>21,200</td>
<td>16,112</td>
<td>84,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 2: Target for Indirect Beneficiaries*

c. Estimated disaggregated data of total number of direct beneficiaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estimated % of target group</th>
<th>% Female (F)</th>
<th>% Male (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants &amp; young children (0-5 years months)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (6-17y)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (18-49y)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly (≥ 50y)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3: Estimated distribution of Direct Beneficiaries*

1.4 **Objective of the Market Survey Assessment**

The purpose of the market baseline assessment is to collect primary data around the market functionality, viable livelihood and income generation skills and employment opportunities for adolescents, youth and caregivers.

In line with the outcome 3 of the project, the specific objectives of the market assessment are to:

- Ascertain the lucrative livelihoods and income generating opportunities in the project LGAs.
- Understand the functionality of the market
- Assess the availability of skill trainers and training centers in order to link beneficiaries to skill training.

1.5 **Assessment questions**

This study will explore the following key areas and questions:

- Market Functionality
- Availability of Employment opportunities
- Availability of Financial services and access to loan
- Viable skills and income generating activities in the project locations
- Associated GBV risks with viable skills
- Availability of skill trainers in the project locations
- Access to information about business opportunities.

1.6 **Relevance of the Assessment**

This assessment is relevant as it would provide more information on the project outcome and serve as a baseline to monitor and assess the progress and effectiveness of the project against it set objectives during and after the project. Findings from this study would also serve as a guide for the project towards
selecting appropriate viable skills and income generating activities that suits the context of the project beneficiaries in their respective locations.

1.7 Organization of the Assessment

A detailed plan was developed for organizing the assessment teams for each step of the market assessment. The steps taken in the organization and implementation of the assessment are indicated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SURVEY STEPS</th>
<th>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Training of data collection teams</strong> A 2-day Training was conducted for Enumerators on the assessment tools and methodologies.</td>
<td>Maiduguri, Gwoza and Mubi Field Offices.</td>
<td>A team of 44 enumerators were trained for the market survey (18 in Maiduguri, 6 in Gwoza and 20 in Mubi) out of which 2 declined field visit due to personal reasons. The training comprised of both lectures, role plays and pre-testing of data collection tools (Poimapper and other data collection tools).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Actual Field work:</strong> A survey team comprising between 4 - 6 Enumerators and a supervisor was assigned to each LGA for the administration of questionnaires on Poimapper and Paper for both FGDs and KII.</td>
<td>Across the Project communities:</td>
<td>Administration of questionnaires and electronic data collection using Poimapper, KII and FGDs for respondents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Quality Control:</strong> Data verification and supervision was done on the spot and validated after daily data collection</td>
<td>Across the Project communities:</td>
<td>Verified data reported across the communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Debrief Meeting and Verification:</strong> Complete checks on all submitted electronic devices and paper questionnaires by M&amp;E Team. A debrief of field activity was also carried out.</td>
<td>Maiduguri, Gwoza and Mubi Field Offices.</td>
<td>Completed electronic data was delivered to Plan office, properly checked for correctness, accuracy and reliability by M&amp;E Team and uploaded to the Poimapper server. In addition, completed paper questionnaires for KII and FGDs were also submitted for cross-checking and storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Data Entry and Collation:</strong> Two Data Clerks were hired for the purpose of qualitative data entry into electronic form for proper presentation and analysis.</td>
<td>Maiduguri and Mubi Field Offices.</td>
<td>All data on paper based questionnaires were entered into a Microsoft Excel and word template for analysis. Data collected using Poimapper were also exported to Microsoft Excel for analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Data Analysis and Report Writing</strong> by M&amp;E Team</td>
<td>Maiduguri and Mubi Field Offices.</td>
<td>Data analysis was conducted based on the outcome indicators stated in the project document. Details of the analyzed data are presented in Chapter 3 of this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Submission of draft Market Assessment report</strong></td>
<td>M&amp;E Officer</td>
<td>A draft report submitted to Livelihood Specialist and M&amp;E Coordinator for review before finalization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4: Organization of the Baseline Survey*
1.8 Assessment Challenges
Despite the due diligence established by Plan International and the great enthusiasm displayed by the assessment teams for the exercise, we experienced a few challenges outlined as follows:

a) There was slight delay conducting the assessment in Adamawa state. This was due to the non-availability of a dedicated M&E officer on the project in Mubi and as a result leveraged on other M&E from other projects who are being engaged to support this assessment.

b) Security Challenge did not give room for proper supervision in one of project community, Pulka under Gwoza LGA to be specific. The team had to select and train enumerators from Gwoza, who were then sent to Pulka to conduct the assessment.

1.9 Report Outline
This report is divided into 4 main chapters. Chapter 1 relates to the introductory aspects that describes the project background, project objectives and the organization of the survey amongst others. Chapter 2 describes the methodology adopted for data collection, the administration of questionnaires, data collation and analysis. Chapter 3 presents the key findings from the survey. These findings have been analyzed and presented using tables and charts while chapter 4 focus on the recommendations from the assessment.

2 METHODOLOGY

In this Chapter, we present the methodology adopted for this market assessment.

2.0 Methodology
The market assessment was conducted using mixed methods of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The quantitative aspect focus on household surveys data collection using a mobile approach on Poimapper and the qualitative approach involved the combination of both Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with boys, girls, men and women and Key Informant Interviews (KII) with key stakeholders in the community.

Primary data was collected in two communities per LGA (3 LGAs in Adamawa (Madagali, Michika, and Mubi North) and 4 LGAs in Borno State (Mongono, Bama, Mafa and Gwoza) through the household surveys, KIIs and FGDs with men, boys, women, and girls.

The household surveys were collected from 14 out of the 21 project communities across the 7 LGAs targeting 420 individuals across the two states (240 from Maiduguri and 180 from Mubi). 60 Household Surveys was collected using mobile app on poi-mapper. Targeting 15 adolescent boy, 15 adolescent girls, 15 men and 15 women spread across two communities in each LGA at 95% confidence level and at confidence interval of ~4.
Enumerators worked in pairs, consisting of one female and one male, so that they can complete interviews with members of the same sex at each household (i.e. the male enumerator interviewed a man in the house, while the female enumerator interviewed a female in the household). If there are no adult male or female available in the household, the enumerators continued visiting households following the household selection approach, until the total number of surveys have been completed in these communities.

1 FGD was conducted for men, women, boys and girls in each of the 2 communities to make a total of 8 FGDs per LGA; 2 community leader and 2 women leader was interviewed in 2 communities (1 per community) per LGA making a total of 4 KIIIs per LGA. 1 Market Observation was done in the biggest market in each LGA while 10 Consumers and 5 market traders were interviewed with the KII tool in each LGA. The team also tried to interview a financial service provider in the LGA only if there are financial institutions in these locations.

- Data collection tools utilized were:
- Market Survey Household survey tool on Poi-mapper
- FGD for Men, Women, boys and girls
- Market observation
- KII for Consumers
- KII FSP and Market operators
- KII for Financial Institution
- KII for Financial Institution

2.1 Data Collection

Data collection for the survey began immediately upon completion of the training. Enumerators were provided with smart phone devices with Poi-mapper installed for mobile data collection. Also provided were printed questionnaires for the CBCPM functionality and focus group discussion guides sufficient more than enough to cover the number of respondents.

2.1.1 Breakdown of Data Collection

The table below shows the plan for the data collection
3 FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.0 Borno State

3.1 Socio-demographic information

A total of 254 respondents was interviewed during the livelihoods assessment in Borno State as given in the table below. The team tried as much to balance the gender equation across the 4 LGAs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gwoza</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafa central</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monguno</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bama</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Target Respondents per LGA (Data will be collected in 2 of the intervening communities in each LGA or 1 IDP Camp and 1 Host Community spreading respondents across these two locations)</th>
<th>Total for Maiduguri (4 LGAs)</th>
<th>Total for Mubi (3 LGAs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Household Survey Tool on Poi-mapper</td>
<td>60 HS will be collected using mobile app on poi-mapper. Targeting 15 adolescent boy, 15 adolescent girls, 15 men and 15 women spread across two communities in each LGA</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FGD for Men, Women, boys and girls</td>
<td>1 FGD for men, women, boys and girls in each of the 2 communities to make a total of 8 FGDs per LGA</td>
<td>32 FGDs</td>
<td>24 FGDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Market observation</td>
<td>1 Market Observation will be done in the biggest market in each LGA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>KII for Consumers</td>
<td>10 Consumers will be interviewed in the biggest market in each LGA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KII FSP and Market operators</td>
<td>5 market traders will be interviewed in each LGA</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KII for Financial Institution</td>
<td>1 financial institution tool will be collected per LGA only if there are financial institutions in these locations</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>KII for Community Leaders / Women Leader</td>
<td>2 community leader and 2 women leader will be interviewed in 2 communities (1 per community) per LGA making a total of 4 KII per LGA</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Majority of the respondents did not attend any formal form of education as 48% responded none while 22% attended secondary school, 18% attended primary school while 12% attended Islamic/Arabic school.

### 3.2 Occupation

The occupation of the majority of respondents is farming by 33% and petty trading by 26% while others are cap making, casual labour, tailoring and food selling.

### 3.3 Income Generating Activities

#### 3.3.1 Before the Conflict:
Respondents were asked to list the type of skills or income generating activities they engaged in before the conflict. 61% men by 28% women engaged in farming, 28% men by 19% women engaged in petty trading while 21% men by 6% women engaged in animal husbandry. Others are selling food stuffs, firewood and cap making.

### 3.3.2 After the conflict

The assessment shows a slight drop in the activities of the people following the conflict. 38% men engaged in farming as compared with the 61% before the conflict while 8% women compared to the 28% who engaged in farming before the conflict. 17% of men still engage in animal husbandry while more percentage of women 17% shifted their skills to weaving/cap making and hair weaving.
3.3.3 Preferred Skills

The assessment in Borno (Bama, Monguno, Mafa, and Gwoza) revealed that majority of women 44% preferred to engage in tailoring, followed by petty trading with 34% and grinding by 28%, 22% of women also like engaging in animal husbandry and cap making while the 64% of men preferred petty trading followed by 46% farming and 36% animal husbandry.

### Type of skills/market trade that respondents would like to engage in?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trades/Skills</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petty trading</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food stuff seller</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of firewood</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving/cap making</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinding</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling water</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbing Salon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling meat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent/Soap Making</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair Weaving</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysing the data by location gives better understanding of the preferred skills by the respondents. In Bama, the three most preferred skills are animal husbandry, hair weaving and weaving/cap making. In Pulka, majority went for hair weaving, tailoring, petty trading and grinding. 49% of respondents in Mafa central selected grinding, tailoring 43%, animal husbandry and farming by 37% and petty trading with 34%. While for Monguno, 31% preferred weaving / cap making, 29% farming and 25% animal husbandry.
3.3.4 Skill that women/girls do engaged in:

The assessment revealed the skills women and girls engaged mostly in. 48% do engage in weaving/cap making, 42% engaged in hair weaving, 37% in petty trading, 28% in grinding, while 18% engaged in farming.

3.4 Skill Acquisition Center and trainers

The assessment revealed that 17% of the respondents said that there are few skill acquisition centers in the communities of the project location across Borno state among them are NG Training center, GSS Bama, Bankopy Skills Acquisition center, GSS Camp Bama, Carpentry, Iron Bending and Tailoring workshops. However, 83% said they are not aware of any skill acquisition training center in these locations.
When asked about the availability of skill trainers in the community, 65% of the respondents responded in the contrary while 35% confirmed the presence of some skill trainers in the community. Among the available skill trainers are people specialized in Local Spaghetti production, soap making, barbing, hair dressing, tailoring, petty trading, grinding, fish farming, cap making, and oil processing.

3.5 GBV Risks associated with these skills

The livelihood assessment shows the knowledge gap of the respondents as gender based violence is concerned. 74% of the respondents did not know of any risk associated with women skills, 14% said verbal harassment is a major risk faced by both women and girls, followed by prevented from attending schools, hitting and forced marriage which were 8% respectively, sexual harassment and rape made up 6%. Sexual assault and kidnapping made up 2% each.

![Gender Based Violence risks](image)

3.6 Gender Analysis

The livelihood assessment shows that 60% of the respondents acknowledged that men have more control over resources than women, 30% said both men and women have equal control while 10% said women has more control. Decision over the family is mostly done by men as 59% of the respondents answered, 29% said decision is usually taken by both parents while women alone hardly take decision in the family. However, women seem to have more control over the children.
3.7 Key Gender Differences

The respondents were also asked about the key gender differences in the markets. 43% said that women should not be engaged in trade outside their homes, 30% said that only men should be responsible for making decisions about how money is spent, 12% said there is a general restriction on mobility in the market while 5% said women should tolerate verbal harassment in order to keep her trade going fine.
3.8 Information Source

The result of the assessment shows that 41% of the respondents get their information from head of the community, 39% get information from fellow friends, 23% from place of worship, 19% from radio and 15% get information from local government information Officer.

![Sources of Information Graph](image)

3.9 Discussions from the FGD

3.9.1 Mafa Central

3.9.1.1 IGAs Found

The following are the IGAs found in the local government: firewood selling, selling oil perfume, blacksmith, farming, petty trading, plumbing, tailoring, cap making. The GBV risks associated with the IGAs are as follows: insecurity, women cannot do blacksmithing business.

3.9.1.2 Inputs Needed for IGA

The respondents know the different inputs to start the IGAs some of which are: fridge, capital, sewing machine, generators, printer and scanner, fan, stabilizer, cylinder, hard irons, saw, needle, sugar, generator.

3.9.1.3 Skills needed for the IGA

The skills required includes, learn how to trace the margin line, know how to operate the machine, get the cap design, needle, and thread the most suiting color, learn how to operate the machine. They all
know where to get the inputs from and the means of transportation is tri cycles and cars and they can be purchased at Maiduguri. They have enough people that patronize them.

3.9.1.4 Revenue Range

They generate revenue that ranges from 5000-7000/day, 2000-5000/week, 5000-150,000/month. Skills required include trained tailors: machine and material for sewing, knitting materials, transport facility and money for buying the food items, ability to visualize design, design of caps and production, fashion, communication skills. The people in LGA don’t have the skills to run their businesses. The revenue generated can ranges from per day = 10,000 per day = 3,000 per day = 900-1,500 per day.

3.9.1.5 Challenges

Barriers encountered include theft or fall in price, lack of patronage, lack of customer development leading to bankruptcy, lack of capital and youth empowerment programmes, lack of good roads, lack of training, lack of security, lack of capital, family pressure, lack of experience, self-improvement, acquiring new skills. These barriers can be resolved if the recommendations given below are properly applied. Men and women can be encouraged to start their own livelihood when they are empowered, establish businesses for women & vocational for men, awareness and provide money, most of them do not want to stay in the village because of fear, no one wants to settle in the community, trained and given them capital.

3.9.1.6 Business done together

There is generally no business done jointly, however, the family members contribute in most of the business and means of livelihoods for example Agriculture; family members contribute efforts to prepare the farm lands for planting and weeding.

3.9.1.7 Laws on IGA

There are laws on certain trades in the local government; laws on hard drugs.

3.9.1.8 Business Done Together

The people usually do these businesses together: Selling of fish, food staff selling, grinding, tailoring and farming. While the ones done individually are: Okada riding, meat selling, Akara frying, welding and tailoring.

3.9.1.9 Gender Based Business

Gender based businesses exist in the local government and they are as follows: Male: blacksmith, firewood, petty trading, and barbing saloon. Female: hair making, groundnut selling, beans cake and masa. Both Sex can do the following Petty trading, tailoring and cap making.
3.9.1.10 Barriers to Employment

There are no functional vocational skills centres but there are individuals that can train apprentices but they demand capital, more equipment and tools and workshop. They have these as lucrative products blacksmith, petty trading, tailoring and selling firewood. The trading barrier is capital; employment rate in this LGA is around 20%. Lack of qualification, cultural issues is the barriers to employment in this LGA. Adolescents, youths and care givers can be employed on Health workers, cleaners, teaching professions business centers in this LGA.

3.9.2 Monguno

3.9.2.1 IGA Found

The following are the IGAs found in the local government: firewood selling, selling oil perfume, blacksmith, farming, petty trading, plumbing, tailoring, livestock rearing (animal husbandry), Keke Napep, cap making. The GBV risks associated with the IGAs are as follows: women can’t learn knitting from men because of nature of our culture, women are stopped by their husband to go out sell pure water, women are not supported to own a tailoring shop, fair of rape by the female from the men teaching them how to sew, women can’t do blacksmithing business.

3.9.2.2 Input Needed for IGA

The respondents know the different inputs to start the IGAs some of which are: fridge, capital, sewing machine, generators, printer and scanner, keke Napep, Jega, onion, pepper, rice, animal feed, shop, thread, fan, stabilizer, cylinder, hard irons, saw, needle, sugar, generator.

3.9.2.3 Skills Needed for the IGA

The skills required includes, learn how to trace the margin line, know how to operate the machine, get the cap design, needle, and thread the most suiting color, learn how to operate the machine. They all know where to get the inputs from and the means of transportation is tri cycles, Napep and cars and they can be purchased at Maiduguri. They have enough people that patronize them.

3.9.2.4 Revenue Range

They generate revenue that ranges from 5000-7000/day, 2000-5000/week, 5000-250,000/month. Skills required include good management skill, good use of needle and thread, know how to operate fridge and generator, ability to cook well, ability mix chemical well, good animal feeding, good riding skills, ability carryout minor repairs, good and well trained tailors, get the machine and the material needed, knitting materials, transport facility and money for buying the food items, and ability to visualize design, knowing how to design cap, ability to design, fashion, communication skills. The people in LGA don’t
have the skills to run their businesses. The revenue generated in naira can range from per day = 10,000 per day = 3,000 per day = 900-1,500 per day.

3.9.2.5 Challenges

Theft or fall in price, lack of patronage, lack of customer development can lead to bankruptcy, capital and youth empowerment programmes, lack of good roads, lack of training, lack of capital lack of finance, security challenges, lack of experience, lack of skills. These barriers can be resolved when our youths are empowered and trained on different skills, supporting IGA with loan/training, building skill acquisition centres, take necessary precaution measure to keep your system good, self-improvement, acquiring new skills, motivation from community or family members. Men and women can be encouraged to start their own livelihood when they are empowered, establish businesses for women & vocational for men, awareness and provide money, most of them do not want to stay in the village because of fear, no one wants to settle in the community, trained and given them capital.

3.9.2.6 Law on IGA

There are laws on certain trades in the local government; laws on hard drugs.

3.9.2.7 Business Done Together

The people usually do these businesses together: Selling of fish, food staff selling, grinding, tailoring, farming. these ones are usually done alone Okada riding, meat selling, akara frying, welding, tailoring.

3.9.2.8 Gender Based Business

Gender based businesses exist in the local government and they are as follows: Male: blacksmith, firewood, petty trading, and barbing saloon. Female: hair making, groundnut selling, beans cake and masa. Both genders can do the following Petty trading, tailoring, cap making. There are no functional vocational skills centres but there are individuals that can train apprentices but they demand capital, more equipment and tools and workshop. They have these as lucrative products selling awara, beans, moimoi, sobo, chin-chin, groundnut cake, cap, millet. The trading barrier is lack of finance, distance of market; employment rate in this LGA is around 20%. Lack of lack of capital, lack of education, lack of support, illiteracy, lack of support from community leaders are the barriers to employment in this LGA. Adolescents, youths and care givers can be employed on knitting cap tailoring and grinding in this LGA.

3.9.3 Pulka

3.9.3.1 IGA Found

The following are the IGAs found in the local government: Knitting, Tailoring, petty trading, Welding, Tailoring, Meat selling, welding, cash crops, tailoring, buying and selling, tailoring, provision, carpentry, building and construction, fish selling, food selling, mason and welding. The GBV risks
associated with the IGAs are as follows: Harassments, girls are not allowed to do business, Domestic Violence, adolescents boys fighting, harassment by security men and too much tax.

3.9.3.2 Input Needed for IGA

The respondents know the different inputs to start the IGAs some of which are: capital, sewing machine, Computers, generators, printer and scanner, fan, stabilizer, measuring tape, scissors, trade, chalk, cylinder, hammer, pipes, hard irons, saw, needle, sugar, magi, detergent, oil, soap, hack saw, generator, coil, electric machine, rice, cooking pots, plates, spoons, beans, spaghetti, trowel, plums, head pan.

3.9.3.3 Skills Needed for the IGA

The skills required includes, learn how to trace the margin line, get the cap design, needle, and thread the most suiting color, learn how to operate the machine, mix the flour very well and other ingredients’. They all know where to get the inputs from and the means of transportation is tri cycles and cars and they can be purchased at Maiduguri. They have enough people that patronize them.

3.9.3.4 Revenue Range

They generate revenue that ranges from 500-2000/day, 2000-4000/week, 5000-150,000/month. Skills required include trained tailors, sewing machine and materials, knitting materials, transport facility and money for buying the food items, and ability to visualize design, fashion, communication skills, Mechanical skills, arithmetic skills, critical thinking skills, Graphic skills, and written skills. The people in LGA do not have the skills to run their businesses. The revenue generated can ranges from per day = 1,600 per week = 3,000 per year = 900-1,500 in naira.

3.9.3.5 Challenges

Theft or fall in price, lack of patronage, when goods are collected on credit can lead to bankruptcy, capital and youth empowerment programmes, lack of good roads, Lack of finance, lack of understanding of financial management, security challenges, lack of experience, and lack of capital. These precautions can be done to provide proper care, resolve insecurity and moderate in holding business. These barriers can be resolved when our youths are empowered and trained on different skills, take necessary precaution measure to keep your system good, self-improvement, acquiring new skills, motivation from community or family members. Men and women can be encouraged to start their own livelihood when they are empowered, establish businesses for women & vocational for men, awareness and provide money, most of them do not want to stay in the village because of fear, no one wants to settle in the community, trained and given them capital.

3.9.3.6 Law on IGA

Yes, there are laws on certain trades in the local government; laws on hard drugs.
3.9.3.7 Business Done Together

The people usually do these businesses together: Selling of fish, food staff selling, grinding, tailoring, farming and these ones are usually done alone Okada riding, meat selling, akara frying, welding, tailoring.

3.9.3.8 Gender Based Business

Gender based businesses exist in the local government and they are as follows: Both male and female have their kind of trade: while the females are seen majorly in frying akara and hair dressing. The males are known for petty trading, buying and selling. In some instance, both males and females are into fashion design. There are no functional vocational skills centres but there are individuals that can train apprentices lack capital., They have these as lucrative products Food items, food selling, tailoring. The trading barrier is capital; employment rate in this LGA ranges between 10-50%. Lack of qualification, cultural issues is the barriers to employment in this LGA. Adolescents, youths and care givers can be employed on Health workers, cleaners, teaching professions business centers in this LGA.

3.9.4 Bama

The conflict has severely affected buildings and road in Kasugula Market, Bus stop Market and Aisha mega plaza. There are no more goods unlike in the past; the market was burnt due to insurgency. Effect: The business is not functioning as it used to. The traders are unable to continue business because of the insecurity market turn out has reduced greatly. Traders are registered under their local unions and some go to Maiduguri and register.

The people who come to the market are from Host community and IDP camp, number of people coming to the market place has change to around 50%. Fewer people access the market during the insurgency because of fear of insecurity and we cannot move freely because of army.

3.9.4.1 IGA Found

The most common IGAs done in the community are engage in tailoring, cap knitting and petty trading which is done by both male and female because they have access to the product and they are in high demand. Demand for the key goods and services has change since the conflict because of there are less people to sew cloths unlike then. There’s no capital to begin the business

3.9.4.2 Input Needed for IGA

The respondents know the different inputs to start the IGAs some of which are: capital, fan, measuring tape, scissors, hammer, pipes, hard irons, saw, needle etc.

3.9.4.3 Skills Needed for the IGA
The skills required includes, learn how to trace the margin line, get the cap design, needle, and thread the most suiti ng color. They all know where to get the inputs from and the means of transportation is tri cycles and cars and they can be purchased at Maiduguri. They have enough people that patronize them.

3.9.4.4 Challenges

There is no capital to set up business, fear of reprisal attack by the insurgents and distance are the 3 main factors which make it difficult for wholesalers/retailers to continue their business as normal at the moment. The supply of key market commodities/skills can be supported by Improvement in market structures, improving security granting of loan facilities by the government, NGOs and banks.

Conflict affected the market trade/skills (IGAs) in the community through the following:

Transport problems: there are no good roads for movement and it affects people access to market.

No goods supplies: they are unable to get more customers due to no money to purchase goods.

Price increase: goods are now expensive due to the transport of the product.

Reduction in demand: there is no money to purchase the goods by their customers.

Social issues that affected engagement in market trade/skills are ethnic, gender and security. As for ethnic and gender; Only men are allowed to trade outside the market women are not allowed to sell in the market only in front of the house. Security; Fear of attack again and lack of security men.

Challenges/barriers that prevent the Youth (male/female) from accessing the labour market are; Lack of education, Lack of training centers, lack of capital, Lack of skills acquisition centers, peer pressure. These challenges/barriers can be addressed/overcome through Provision of loan facilities by NGOs and banks, Provision of skills acquisition centres, encouraging to go to school and sensitization.

New trades/services like soap making, baking and food processing should be introduced in this community.

3.9.4.5 Law on IGA

Yes, there are laws on certain trades in the local government; laws on hard drugs.

3.9.4.6 Business Done Together

The people usually do these businesses together: Selling of fish, food staff selling, grinding, tailoring, farming and these ones are usually done alone Okada riding, meat selling, akara frying, welding, tailoring.
4.0 Adamawa State

4.1 Socio-Demography

A total of 169 respondents was interviewed during the livelihoods assessment in Adamawa State across Madagali, Michika and Mubi North given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagali</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michika</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubi North</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8% of the respondents had tertiary education, 37% of the respondents attended secondary school, 30% had primary education while 25% did not attend any formal form of education.

4.2 Occupation

The livelihood assessment from Adamawa state shows that 72% of the respondents are farmers, 15% are petty traders, 4% of these indigenes are food sellers and 8% are tailors, drivers and bakery owners.

4.3. Income Generating Activities

4.3.1 Before the Conflict

During the assessment, respondents were asked about their activities before the conflict, 33% of the respondents were petty traders, 20% were into animal husbandry, 11% were food sellers, 6% were owners of machines for grinding beans, corn, and wheat. 5% were weaving hair, 3% of them were doing
nothing before the insurgence. 2% were weaving caps and selling meat while 1% operated Barbing salon, were Blacksmith and operated laundry.

### 4.3.2 Skills after the Conflict

The assessment revealed that farming is the main occupation of the people immediately following the conflict as 43% of women and 23% of men returned to farming though with high possibility of fear of attack by the insurgencies around those locations. A greater percentage of women 14% went into petty trading following the conflict.

### 4.3.3 Comparing the skills and trade before and after the conflict
The assessment revealed that there is a gap in all the trades and skills as a result of the conflict except for farming which most community members resolved to as a resort to provide their own food and for commercial propose.

### 4.3.4 Preferred Skills:

Respondents were asked to select at least three skills they would like to be engaged in among many others.
Majority of the respondents across all the 3 LGAs preferred petty trading (50% and above), followed by grinding by 48% in Madagal, while 47% preferred Farming and 40% preferred selling food stuffs in Mubi North.

4.3.5 Skill that women/girls do engaged in:

Respondents were asked during the assessment to point out skill areas where women and girls were mostly engaged in the community. The result shows that majority of women and girls engaged mostly in petty trading (62%), followed by farming (54%), followed by food stuff selling by 44% while grinding and hair weaving rated below 40% of the respondents as presented in the chat below.
4.4 Skill Acquisition Center and trainers

The assessment revealed that there are no skill acquisition centers in all the 3 project locations as 98% of the respondents indicated that there is no availability of any skill centres in these communities.

When asked about the availability of skill trainers in the community, 71% of the respondents responded in the contrary while 29% confirmed the presence of some skill trainers in the community. Among the available skill trainers are people specialized in barbing, hair dressing, tailoring, petty trading, grinding, fish farming, cap making, and oil processing.

4.5 Associated Gender Violence

Respondents were asked the kind of gender based violence women and girls might face during the course of their business. It was reported by 34% of the respondents that women and girls do experience the risk of verbal harassment, followed by hitting/slapping with 11% respondents and early and forced marriage by 6% while 2% said there is risk of women and girls being raped during these activities.
4.6 Gender Analysis

Respondent’s view on gender differences when it comes to issues around control and decision making was also discussed during the livelihood assessment. 73% of the respondents said that men have more control over resources than women, 47% said men have more decision making over the family while 42% opine that women also make decision in the family and 60% revealed that both men and women make decision over children.

4.7 Key Gender Differences

The respondents were also asked about the key gender differences in the markets. 30% said that there is a general restriction on mobility in the market, 18% said women should tolerate verbal harassment in order to keep her trade going fine, 15% said women should not be engaged in trade outside their homes while 25% said only men should be responsible for making decisions about how money should be spent.
4.8 Information Source

Respondents were asked where they usually get information about income generating activities or business opportunities in their community, 63% reported their source of information was from head of the community, 59% reported they got information from their friends, 49% reported it from their place of worship, 10% got information from town hall meeting or community meetings and local government information officer, 5% through cell phones, posters and leaflet, 4% from social media while one respondent got information from primary school area.

4.9 Discussions

4.9.1 Mubi

The following are the IGAs found in the local government: food stuff selling, tailoring, welding, buying and selling, carpentry, building and construction, fish selling, food selling, mason and welding. Some of the risks associated with the IGAs are as follows: delay in payments, harassment by security men and too much tax. The respondents stated the different inputs to start the IGAs some of which are: capital, sewing machine, measuring tape, scissors, trade, chalk, cylinder, hammer, pipes, hard irons, saw, needle, sugar, magi, detergent, oil, soap, hack saw, generator, coil, electric machine, rice, cooking pots, plates, spoons, beans, spaghetti, trowel, plums, head pan. They all know where to get the inputs from and the means of transportation is motor cycle. They have enough people that patronize them.
They generate revenue that ranges from 500-2000/day, 2000-4000/week, 5000-150,000/month. Theft or fall in price can lead to bankruptcy, capital and youth empowerment programmes, lack of good roads, lack of security, lack of capital. These barriers can be resolved when our youths are empowered and trained on different skills, self-improvement, acquiring new skills, motivation from community or family members. Men and women can be encouraged to start their own livelihood when they are empowered, trained and given them capital. There are laws on certain trades in the local government; laws on hard drugs. The people usually do these businesses together: Selling of fish, food staff selling, grinding, tailoring, farming and these ones are usually done alone Okada riding, meat selling, akara frying, welding, tailoring.

Gender based businesses exist in the local government and they are as follows: Male: carpentry, welding and road transport. female: weaving & knitting, hair dressing, plaing. Both sex can do the following Tailoring, food stuff selling, grinding, and provision store selling. There are no functional vocational skills centres but there are individuals that can train apprentices but they demand capital, more equipment and tools and workshop. They have these as lucrative products: Food items, food selling, tailoring. The trading barrier is capital; employment rate in this LGA ranges between 5-30%. negligence by government, self-interest is the barriers to employment in this LGA. Adolescents, youths and care givers can be employed on food stuff selling, fish selling, grinding, petty trading, teaching profession, police, health workers, private schools, business centers in this LGA.

4.9.2 Michika

The following are the IGAs found in the local government: Welding, Tailoring, Meat selling, welding, Computer services, cash crops, tailoring, buying and selling, tailoring, provision, carpentry, building and construction, fish selling, food selling, mason and welding. The GBV risks associated with the IGAs are as follows: Domestic Violence, harassment, fighting, harassment by security men and too much tax. The respondents know the different inputs to start the IGAs some of which are: capital, sewing machine, Computers, generators, printer and scanner, fan, stabilizer, measuring tape, scissors, trade, chalk, cylinder, hammer, pipes, hard irons, saw, needle, sugar, magi, detergent, oil, soap, hack saw, generator, coil, electric machine, rice, cooking pots, plates, spoons, beans, spaghetti, trowel, plums, head pan. They all know where to get the inputs from and the means of transportation is tri cycles and cars and they can be purchased at Michika or Mubi. They have enough people that patronize them.

They generate revenue that ranges from 500-2000/day, 2000-4000/week, 5000-150,000/month. Skills required include Honesty, Creativity, Education, and Ability to visualize design, ability to design, fashion, communication skills, Mechanical skills, arithmetic skills, thinking skills, Graphic skills, and written skills. The people in LGA have the skills to run their businesses. The revenue generated can ranges from per day = 1,500-3,000, per week = 7,000-18,000, per year = 15,000-132,000. Theft or fall in price, lack of patronage, when goods are collected on credit can lead to bankruptcy, capital and youth
empowerment programmes, lack of good roads, lack of security, lack of capital. These barriers can be resolved when our youths are empowered and trained on different skills, good attention to service, avoid or minimize giving out credit, take necessary precaution measure to keep your system good, self-improvement, acquiring new skills, motivation from community or family members. Men and women can be encouraged to start their own livelihood when they are empowered, most of them do not want to stay in the village because of fear, no one wants to settle in the community, trained and given them capital. There are laws on certain trades in the local government; laws on hard drugs. The people usually do these businesses together: Selling of fish, food staff selling, grinding, tailoring, farming and these ones are usually done alone Okada riding, meat selling, akara frying, welding, tailoring.

Gender based businesses exist in the local government and they are as follows: Male: carpentry, welding, road transport; female: weaving & knitting, hair dressing, plaiting. Both genders can do the following Tailoring, food stuff selling, grinding, and provision store selling. There are no functional vocational skills centres but there are individuals that can train apprentices but they demand capital, more equipment and tools and workshop. They have these as lucrative products Food items, food selling, tailoring. The trading barrier is capital; employment rate in this LGA ranges between 10-50%. Corruption, self-interest is the barriers to employment in this LGA. Adolescents, youths and care givers can be employed on Health workers, cleaners, teaching professions business centers in this LGA.

4.9.3 Madagali

The following are the IGAs found in the local government: grinding, barbing saloon, petty trading, welding, Tailoring, Meat selling, welding, cash crops, tailoring, buying and selling, tailoring, provision, carpentry, building and construction, fish selling, food selling, mason and farming. The GBV risks associated with the IGAs are as follows: customers don’t pay their money, harassments, physical violence, Domestic Violence. The respondents know the different inputs to start the IGAs some of which are: capital, sewing machine, generators, printer and scanner, fan, stabilizer, measuring tape, scissors, trade, chalk, cylinder, hammer, pipes, hard irons, saw, needle, sugar, magi, detergent, oil, soap, hack saw, generator, coil, electric machine, rice, cooking pots, plates, spoons, beans, spaghetti, trowel, plums, head pan. The skills required includes, learn how to trace the margin line, know how to operate the machine, get the cap design, needle, and thread the most suiting color, learn how to operate the machine, mix the flour very well and other ingredients’. They all know where to get the inputs from and the means of transportation is tri cycles and cars and they can be purchased at Maiduguri. They have enough people that patronize them.

They generate revenue that ranges from 5000-7000/day, 2000-5000/week, 5000-150,000/month. Skills required include Good and well trained tailors, get the machine and the material needed, knitting materials, transport facility and money for buying the food items, and Ability to visualize design, ability
to design, fashion, communication skills, Mechanical skills. The people in LGA don’t have the skills to run their businesses. The revenue generated can range from per day = 10,000 per day = 3,000 per day = 900-1,500 per day. Theft or fall in price, lack of patronage, and lack of customer development can lead to bankruptcy, capital and youth empowerment programmes, lack of good roads, lack of security, lack of capital. These precautions can be done to avoid them proper care, resolve insecurity. These barriers can be resolved when our youths are empowered and trained on different skills, family pressure, lack of finance, lack of understanding, security challenges, lack of experience, lack of skills, take necessary precaution measure to keep your system good, self-improvement, acquiring new skills, motivation from community or family members. Men and women can be encouraged to start their own livelihood when they are empowered, establish businesses for women & vocational for men, awareness and provide money, most of them do not want to stay in the village because of fear, no one wants to settle in the community, trained and given them capital. Yes, there are laws on certain trades in the local government; laws on hard drugs. The people usually do these businesses together: Selling of fish, food staff selling, grinding, tailoring, farming and these ones are usually done alone Okada riding, meat selling, akara frying, welding, tailoring.

Gender based businesses exist in the local government and they are as follows: Trading and barbing salon for men and frying akara for female, hair dressing, fashion design for men/women. Both genders can do the following Tailoring, petty trading, buying and selling. There are no functional vocational skills centres but there are individuals that can train apprentices but they demand capital, more equipment and tools and workshop. They have these as lucrative products Food items, food selling, tailoring. The trading barrier is capital; employment rate in this LGA ranges between 10-50%. Lack of qualification, cultural issues is the barriers to employment in this LGA. Adolescents, youths and caretakers can be employed on Health workers, cleaners, teaching professions business centers in this LGA.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion:

The livelihood assessment was successfully conducted across all project locations. However, the result revealed that major markets in project locations were greatly affected by the crisis. Loss of properties, livestock, business and income generating activities were reported from all communities of project intervention.
Furthermore, there is no employment opportunities in these communities while main source of income is farming and petty trading including women at a very high percentage. There is poor knowledge of income generating activities, poor or no linkage to business opportunities and market information with little/no access to credit remain major factors affecting the economic growth of the populace most especially women and girls.

5.2 General Recommendations

Following critical analysis of the results, several program implications and actions can be drawn from the survey towards improving the situation of the surveyed communities and give good direction towards the implementation of project activities. These are summarized below:

1. As a major factor affecting economic growth of most especially women, income generating opportunities should be created and sustained in these communities by empowering women and girls and linking them to market and access to credits.

2. It is very clear form the survey that local markets have been greatly affected as a result of the conflict, therefore effort should focus on strengthening the capacity of local market operators and other existing business opportunities in the community.

3. The project should lay more emphasis on community awareness, campaign and sensitization of stakeholders as frequent as possible in order to promote knowledge and understanding of gender based violence and strengthen the capacity of the communities to address their own problems and prevent themselves from gender-based violence through appropriate strategies and services.

4. It is evident from the report that majority of the respondents prefer places of worship, radio, and health post/clinics for accessing information. Therefore, the project should give special attention to religious leaders, community/opinion leaders, radio programs, health posts and other public places for raising awareness and disseminating of information about GBV prevention and services.