

Lake Chad Basin Region

Citizen Perception Survey

Produced for the Regional Stabilization Strategy of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the African Union

by Okapi Consulting

with support from the
the United Nations Development Program

March 2021



Table of Contents

Lake Chad Basin Region: Citizen Perception Survey for the Regional Stabilization Strategy.....	1
Table of Figures.....	3
Acronyms	4
Acknowledgements	5
Executive Summary	7
Objectives	7
Methods.....	7
Findings.....	7
Approach and Methodology	9
Context.....	9
Objectives	9
Methodology	9
Data Quality Control	11
Methodological Limitations and Challenges	11
Socio-Demographic and Geographic Results.....	13
Findings and Analysis: RSS Themes	15
Information and News	15
Governance.....	17
Peace and Security.....	20
Community Stabilization.....	28
Conclusions and Recommendations.....	28
Bibliography	40

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Number of respondents, by area.....	13
Figure 2 and Figure 3: Respondent age, by survey type and language most often used in daily life, by country.....	14
Figure 4: Respondent gender, by country and survey type	14
Figure 5: Which media platforms do you rely on for information and entertainment? Face-to-face and phone survey respondents, by country	15
Figure 6: % of respondents who reported listening to Radio Ndarason International, by country and language.....	16
Figure 7 and Figure 8: “Why do you not listen to Radio Ndarason International?” and “Why do you listen to Radio Ndarason International?” by country	16
Figure 10: “Which of the following organizations/bodies have you heard of?”	18
Figure 11: “What is your opinion of state armed groups such as CJTF, police, and army forces?”	19
Figure 9: “If you had a dispute, what authority would you go to in order to help resolve it?”	19
Figure 15: “How much would you say that your community has been impacted by violence over the past two years?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country.....	22
Figure 20: “Do you believe that women and girls are safe in your community?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country.....	23
Figure 16: “I will never be able to trust anyone who has spent time with Boko Haram or ISWAP.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country	24
Figure 17: “Adult male fighters who joined Boko Haram or ISWAP should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from.” face-to-face survey, by country.....	25
Figure 18 and Figure 19: “Women who joined Boko Haram or ISWAP with their husbands should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from,” and “children who were kidnapped by Boko Haram or ISWAP should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from.” face-to-face survey, by country	26
Figure 22: “Young people want to be involved in efforts to improve my community.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country and age	29
Figure 23: “Young people are able to easily find employment in my community.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country.....	29
Figure 21: “Do you believe that the views and concerns of youth are well-represented on the radio?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country	30
Figure 26: “Women can positively contribute to peacebuilding activities and dialogues about conflict in their region.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by gender.....	31
Figure 25: “Women should have opportunities to take leadership roles within their communities.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by gender	31
Figure 27: “Do you hear women speaking on the radio?” face-to-face survey, by gender	32

Acronyms

CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Frequency Modulation
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ISWAP	Islamic State of West Africa Province
JAS	Jamā'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'way Wa'l-Jihād
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Force
RNI	Radio Ndarason International
RSS	Regional Stabilisation Strategy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Acknowledgements



The **United Nations Development Program** Regional Stabilisation Facility for the Lake Chad (UNDP RSF) is the UNDP offer in support to the implementation of a broader strategy. This broader strategy is the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin (RSS), a product of broad consultations among experts of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and those of the African Union Commission, relevant agencies of the United Nations and other stakeholders.

Anchored on nine pillars, the strategy seeks to establish a common approach and an inclusive framework to support a timely, coordinated, and effective transition from stabilization to early recovery and the resumption of stalled development processes in the Lake Chad Basin Region.



Okapi Consulting South Africa leads the **Radio Ndarason International** (RNI) network. In partnership with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), RNI broadcasts content in Kanuri, Kanembu, and Buduma languages in order to help stabilize the Lake Chad region by stimulating constructive dialogue between everyone involved in the current crisis.

RNI is both a regional radio station and four national stations that broadcast across south-eastern Niger, north-eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and the lake district of Chad.

Okapi Consulting and Radio Ndarason International would like to thank UNDP for its support for the data collection and writing of this report. Much valuable data has been collected and without UNDP this would not have been possible.

We would also like to thank those of our listeners in the Lake Chad basin who took part in the surveys and were willing to answer a lengthy questionnaire.

The collection of data from the four countries was managed by Okapi staff, while the data analysis and report writing was undertaken by Danielle Doubt, Stephanie Wolters, and Francis Rolt.

Executive Summary

Okapi Consulting South Africa leads the Radio Ndarason International (RNI) radio network, which broadcasts news, current affairs, alternative narratives, and entertainment programs in Kanuri, Kanembu, and Buduma across the Lake Chad Basin on shortwave and FM. In support of the “Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery & Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin (RSS),” RNI is responsible for conducting a phone survey, face-to-face survey, and four focus groups to measure citizen perceptions of RSS themes, including governance; peace and security; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration; as well as inclusion and empowerment of women and youth across the Lake Chad Basin regions of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria.

Objectives

This report is the result of a collaboration between Radio Ndarason International and the United Nations Development Program Regional Stabilisation Facility for the Lake Chad (UNDP RSF). It analyses the perceptions of people living in the Lake Chad Basin areas of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria with regard to the key RSS themes of governance, peace and security, DDR, inclusion and youth empowerment. Perceptions were measured using two survey tools, one phone and one face-to-face, as well as a series of four focus groups in Nigeria and Chad. The report also identifies how respondents access information and news, and how different media sources might impact the perceptions of those living in the Lake Chad Basin region.

Methods

This report summarizes the results of a phone survey and a face-to-face survey, in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, and focus groups discussions (FGDs) in Nigeria and Chad.

Findings

Information and News

- Radio is the most common platform that respondents used to access information and entertainment across all four countries. Less than half of respondents used social media or the internet for the same purpose. This finding indicates that respondents may not be literate and may not be able to read written news and information services. It could also point to the high cost of smartphones as well as the high cost and limited access to mobile data networks.
- Respondents who did not listen to RNI programmes cited not owning a radio and not understanding the broadcast language as primary reasons. This suggests that the main barrier to accessing RNI among Kanuri, Kanembu, and Buduma speakers is financial.
- Across all four countries, survey respondents were most likely to select radio stations based on language. Accordingly, 88% those who reported listening to RNI also used Kanuri, Kanembu, or Buduma most often in their daily lives.

Governance

- Preferences for dispute resolution varied. Respondents in Niger and Nigeria preferred using local leaders to resolve disputes, while respondents in Cameroon and Chad were more likely to seek resolution through a family member. Across all four countries, there were higher levels of trust in national governments than in local leaders; however, the preference for using local systems for dispute mediation casts doubt on the reliability of trust indicators, although this may stem from

confusion around the term 'local leaders' which could refer to either community leaders or to high level State officials

- Survey respondents from Nigeria were the least likely to be familiar with the MNJTF - likely in part because Nigerian media sources rarely discuss the MNJTF. This suggests the media's power in driving conflict-response narratives..
- High levels of familiarity with the UN and high levels of trust in humanitarian organizations implies that these actors are well suited to engage in multi-sector interventions in the region.

Community Stabilization

- Focus group participants tended to agree that women's access to economic and political opportunities was increasing, although access is still dependent on male support (husbands, male family members, etc.)
- Face-to-face survey respondents who heard women on the radio were more likely to express positive views of women's involvement and empowerment in community-building. This finding suggests that addressing gendered inequalities in LCB countries is not simply a matter of increasing female participation but supporting structures in which women have power to reshape existing systems and narratives.
- Respondents were most likely to feel that their most urgent needs are improved basic service delivery in their region (education and healthcare) rather than protection from non-state armed groups or violence. This indicates a belief among respondents that violence is as much an outcome of weak state infrastructure and poor service delivery as much as it may be a cause. It may also indicate that there is no expectation that the state should provide protection.
- While respondents across country and age category demonstrated a belief that youth want to be involved in their communities, they also recognized that there are not enough economic or political opportunities for young people in the region.

Peace and Security

- Respondents from Niger and Nigeria were the most likely to feel that their communities had recently been impacted by violence. Phone and face-to-face survey respondents from Nigeria are also the least likely to believe that women and girls from their community are safe.
- Generally, survey respondents were more open to the idea of women and children who were associated with non-government armed groups reintegrating back into the areas from which they came, and less open to the reintegration of former male fighters into their former communities.
- While many previous studies have shown that former members of non-government armed groups such as JAS and ISWAP bear association stigma and have been denied reintroduction to their communities, evidence from survey respondents demonstrates an openness to reintegration.

Approach and Methodology

Context

Over the last decade, four countries in the Lake Chad Basin region – Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, have faced slowed economic growth, instability, and a lack of basic service delivery as the result of ongoing attacks against civilians, government, and security forces by non-government armed groups including Jamā'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'way Wa'l-Jihād (JAS, commonly known as Boko Haram) and the Islamic State of West Africa Province (ISWAP). As the result of ongoing attacks against civilians, government, and security forces, more than 2.6 million people in the Lake Chad Region remained displaced and millions more remain dependent on humanitarian assistance (US State Department, 2019).

The Lake Chad Basin countries have porous borders, and historically have served as a regional crossroads for various populations inhabiting the region (Vivekananda, 2019). In more recent years, these same porous borders have facilitated the cross-border circulations of non-government armed groups, including JAS and ISWAP. These groups have exploited poverty, exacerbated by climate change, ignorance and illiteracy, poor governance, historical tribal and religious frictions, and a narrow interpretation of Islamic theology to recruit members (Barkindo, 2014).

Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, in conjunction with the Multinational Joint Task Force, have worked to counter these threats, (US State Department, 2019). In parallel, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, with the support of the African Union and relevant UN agencies, has developed a Regional Stabilization Strategy (RSS) in an effort to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis and produce an intervention strategy that addresses the root causes of instability in the region.

This report seeks to inform the RSS by collecting primary data on perceptions of the ongoing conflict among the populations of the Lake Chad basin. Data also captures levels of satisfaction with military and humanitarian responses; levels of trust in various local, national, and international actors; perceptions of women and youth inclusion and empowerment; and access to various information and media sources.

Objectives

This research was conducted by Radio Ndarason International, with support from the UNDP RSF, to assess perceptions of people living in the Lake Chad Basin regions of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria to which RNI broadcasts over FM and SW frequencies.

The overall objective is to identify trends in perceptions of key RSS themes, including governance, peace and security, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and inclusion and empowerment of youth.

Research Questions

The research seeks to identify 1) how respondents access information and news, 2) how access to and trust in different media sources might impact perceptions, and 3) how perceptions can inform humanitarian programming in the Lake Chad Basin region.

Methodology

This analysis is based on review of primary data collected from December 1 2020 to January 20 2021 in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, and is supplemented by secondary data sources.

Primary data collection adopted a mixed methodology and combined a phone survey, face-to-face survey, and focus group discussions. Data collection was carried out by six local research teams and overseen by RNI’s regional offices in N’djamena, Chad and Maiduguri, Nigeria. The survey tool was translated into English, French, Kanuri, Hausa, Kanembu, Buduma, and Arabic. Both surveys were conducted using tablets/smart phones and the data was stored in RNI’s Kobo Collect server.

Phone Survey

Enumerator teams in each of the four countries employed a non-randomized sampling strategy. A non-randomized sampling strategy was selected given the lack of population-level data and cost considerations. Prior to launch of fieldwork, enumerators were trained on the survey tool, data collection software, and proper data collection techniques. The quotas for the phone survey were:

Cameroon	250
Chad	250
Niger	250
Nigeria	500
Total	1250

Face-to-Face Survey

Given security concerns in the region, and lack of population-level data to support random sampling, a random walk sampling strategy was used. Field team leads as well as enumerators were from local communities. Prior to the launch of fieldwork, trainings were conducted by the research manager and field team leads on the survey tool, methodology, ethics in the field, and proper data collection techniques. The quotas for the face-to-face survey were:

Cameroon	500
Chad	500
Niger	500
Nigeria	250
Total	1750

Focus Groups Discussions

Four focus group discussions were held across Chad and Nigeria. Two focus group discussions were held in Jere, Nigeria on the theme of youth community involvement and empowerment, and two were held in Liwa, Chad on the theme of women’s community involvement and empowerment. The focus group discussions each consisted of 12 participants who were homogenous to a specific attribute, in this case, gender. Each FGD was led by one facilitator and also had one note-taker.

<p>Jere, Nigeria 12 male participants Youth community involvement and empowerment</p>	<p>Liwa, Chad 12 male participants Community involvement and empowerment of women</p>
---	---

<p>Jere, Nigeria 12 female participants Youth community involvement and empowerment</p>	<p>Liwa, Chad 12 female participants Community involvement and empowerment of women</p>
---	---

Secondary data utilized resources that include research reports, rapid assessments, humanitarian needs overviews, and response strategies.

Data Quality Control

Data protection, confidentiality, and security of the respondents was ensured through the use of informed consent practices.

To ensure data validity and quality, the research team coordinated with country fieldwork leads to provide enumerator trainings on interviewing techniques, methodology, survey tool, and ethics in the field before launching fieldwork.

Each country’s fieldwork leads supervised enumerators, and all fieldwork was remotely monitored by the project research lead. The research team held weekly calls to discuss quality and data collection issues, and all survey data was reviewed to ensure quality control based on the following factors: 1) time taken to complete the survey, 2) survey location, and 3) actual completion of the survey. Any submitted questionnaire that did not meet the data quality requirements was discarded, and country fieldwork leads continued fieldwork until the required number of interviews with acceptable data quality standards had been met.

As both surveys were administered using tablets/smart phones, information on the interview length of time and interview location was captured where possible. This ensured that the quality of data collection and entry could be carefully monitored and maintained in real time.

Survey respondents are asked to provide consent prior to the start of the interview, and informed that they can opt not to answer any questions or withdraw from the interview at any point. Respondents are also informed that answers will remain anonymous and no personally identifying information (name, address, etc.) was collected.

Methodological Limitations and Challenges

Neither the face-to-face nor the phone survey sample is intended to be representative of the wider population of people living in the Lake Chad Basin region. Primarily, this is because the true population of people living in the region has not been accurately measured through census for several decades, and it is therefore not possible to develop a methodological framework that reflects the sociodemographic profile at the population level.

While phone surveys provide many advantages, including access to areas that might be unsafe for enumerators to conduct fieldwork, one major limitation is that this type of methodology only provides access to individuals or households that can afford a phone. Conversely, face-to-face surveys enable access to people who don’t have a phone. Hence, the research team used a blended approach, combining face-to-face and phone surveys, in order to address these limitations.

COVID-19 restrictions, including restricted access to certain areas, curfews, and social distancing measures, also impacted fieldwork.

Socio-Demographic and Geographic Results

Key Takeaways

- The majority of respondents in Niger (67%) and Nigeria (71%) said that they used Kanuri most often in their daily life, while 51% of Chadian respondents reported using Kanembu. Of survey respondents in Cameroon, Kanuri was the most often-used language (41%).
- The respondent age breakdown is not reflective of population estimates in the region which identify a large proportion of people below the age of 30. In the sample, 24% of the face-to-face survey respondents and 13% of the phone survey respondents identify as under the age of 25.
- The gender breakdown revealed 43% of face-to-face survey respondents were female compared to 32% of phone survey respondents. This finding indicates that women may be less likely than men to have the economic means necessary to purchase a phone and pay for phone credit.

The final phone survey includes 1263 complete interviews across 17 areas in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The final face-to-face survey includes 1886 complete interviews across 14 areas in the four countries. The breakdown of interviews is displayed in Figure 1, and while in a majority of areas, both face-to-face interviews and phone surveys were implemented, in both Niger and Nigeria only one survey tool was used. This was due to a lack of accessibility, either on the ground due to security reasons, or inability to acquire phone numbers in the selected areas.

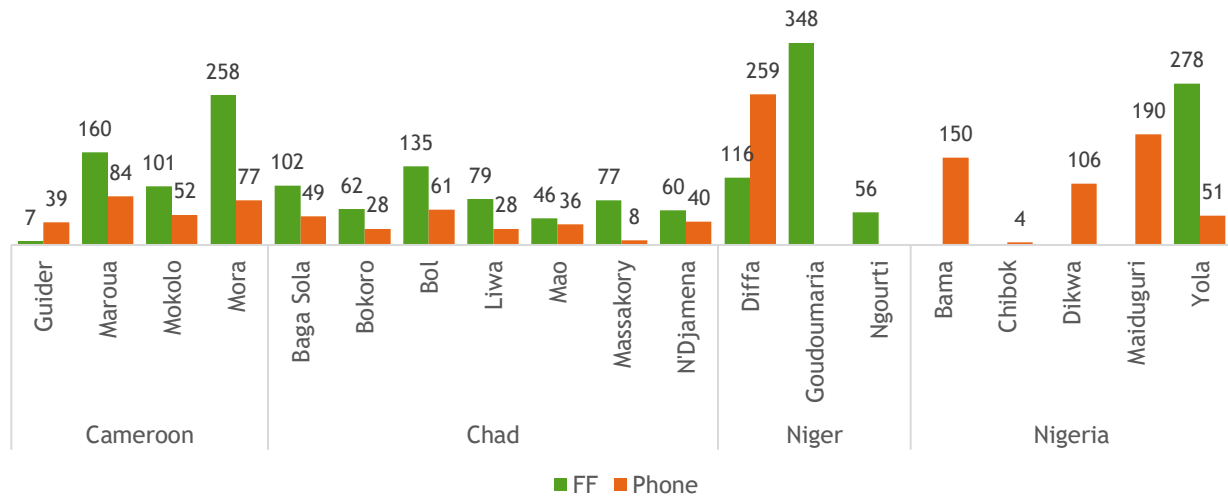


Figure 1: Number of respondents, by area

Socioeconomic characteristics varied between survey typology, and between countries. This is likely due to 1) the diversity within and between selected areas, and 2) the level of access to people from different demographics based on survey typology (phone vs. face-to-face).

The Lake Chad Basin region has one of the highest reported population growths in the world, which has led to a population structure with a large proportion of people below 30 (UNFPA Regional Office for West and Central Africa, 2017). Unlike these population estimates, the survey sample did not skew towards young people. Instead, respondents tended to skew older in the phone survey, perhaps

reflecting phone ownership in poor communities, while the face-to-face survey sample was normally distributed by age.

Language used in daily life varied widely across the region, although the research team made an effort to target Kanuri, Buduma, and Kanembu speakers where possible, to align with RNI's broadcast languages.

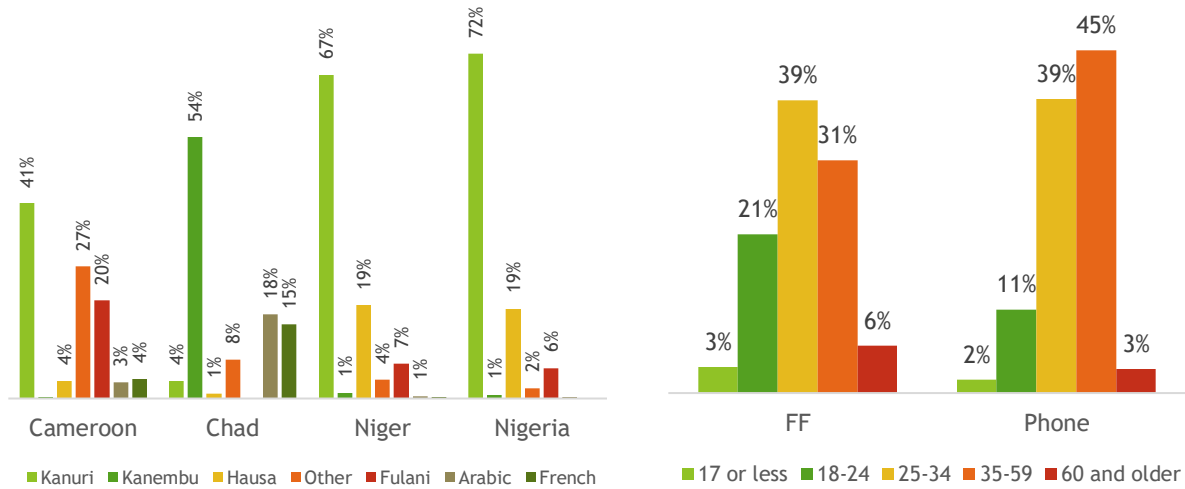


Figure 2 and Figure 3: Respondent age, by survey type and language most often used in daily life, by country

In terms of survey respondents' gender, the outlier was in the face-to-face surveys conducted in Nigeria, where 68% of respondents identified as female.

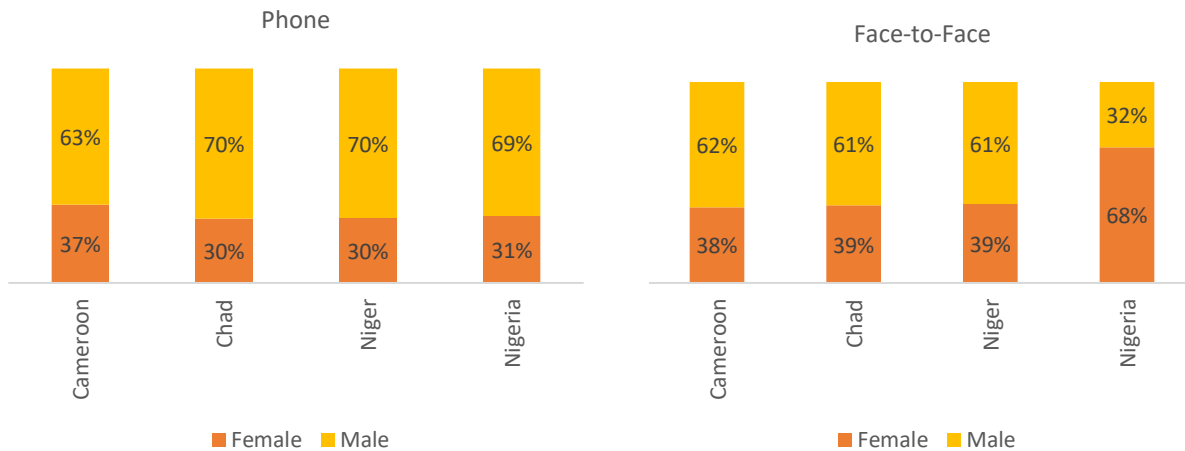


Figure 4: Respondent gender, by country and survey type

Findings and Analysis: RSS Themes

Information and News

Key Takeaways

- Radio is the most common platform that respondents used to access information and entertainment across all four countries. Less than half of respondents used social media or the internet for the same purpose. This finding indicates that a high proportion of respondents may be illiterate and may not be able to read written news and information services. It could also point to the high cost of smartphones as well as the high cost and limited access to mobile data networks.
- Respondents who did not listen to RNI programmes cited not owning a radio and not understanding the broadcast language as primary reasons. This suggests that the main barrier to accessing RNI among Kanuri, Kanembu, and Buduma speakers is financial.
- Across all four countries, survey respondents were most likely to select radio stations based on language. Accordingly, 88% those who reported listening to RNI also used Kanuri, Kanembu, or Buduma most often in their daily lives.

Across all four countries, survey respondents most often access news and information through the radio. Based on responses received, it appears that radio stations are selected based on broadcast language, access to a radio, and broadcast frequency range.

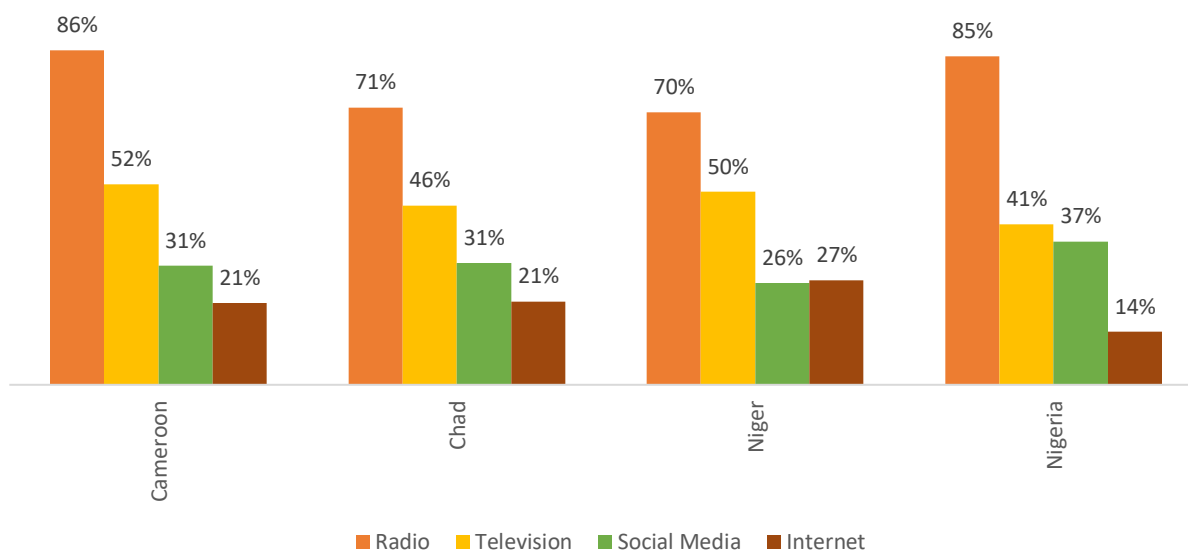


Figure 5: Which media platforms do you rely on for information and entertainment? Face-to-face and phone survey respondents, by country

RNI broadcasts 24 hours a day across 6 FM frequencies in Chad: N’Djamena, Liwa, Baga Sola, Bol, Ngouri and Doum Doum. RNI also covers the entire Lake Chad Basin region six hours per day on shortwave. This region covers south-eastern Niger, north-eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and eastern Chad. Unlike national stations, RNI’s coverage spans the four states in the region: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. While shortwave, by its nature, is lower-quality, it also ensures that those living across a vast

area have access to programming (RNI's shortwave broadcast footprint covers an area five times larger than France).

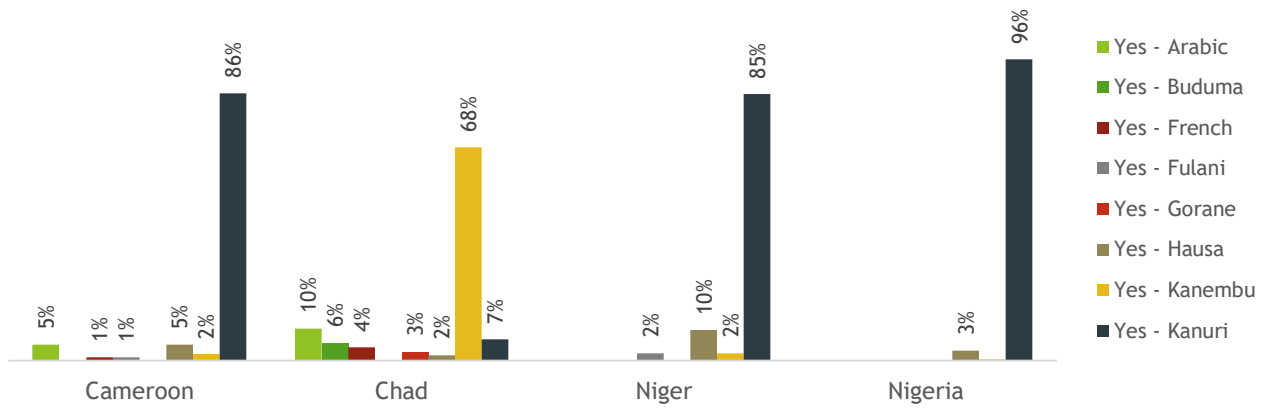


Figure 6: % of respondents who reported listening to Radio Ndarason International, by country and language

Of respondents who listen to RNI, 88% also report using Kanuri, Kanembu, or Buduma in their daily life. It stands to reason that the primary determinant of choice of radio station is language, so that listeners can understand the broadcast. Respondents also felt that RNI programmes were relevant to their local community.

Respondents who did not listen to RNI programmes cited not owning a radio and not understanding the broadcast language as their primary reasons. Alternatively, respondents were least likely to select RNI because of the quality of the frequency. This might not be related to the quality of frequency itself, but rather could indicate that quality of the frequency is generally not a major factor in choosing between different stations.

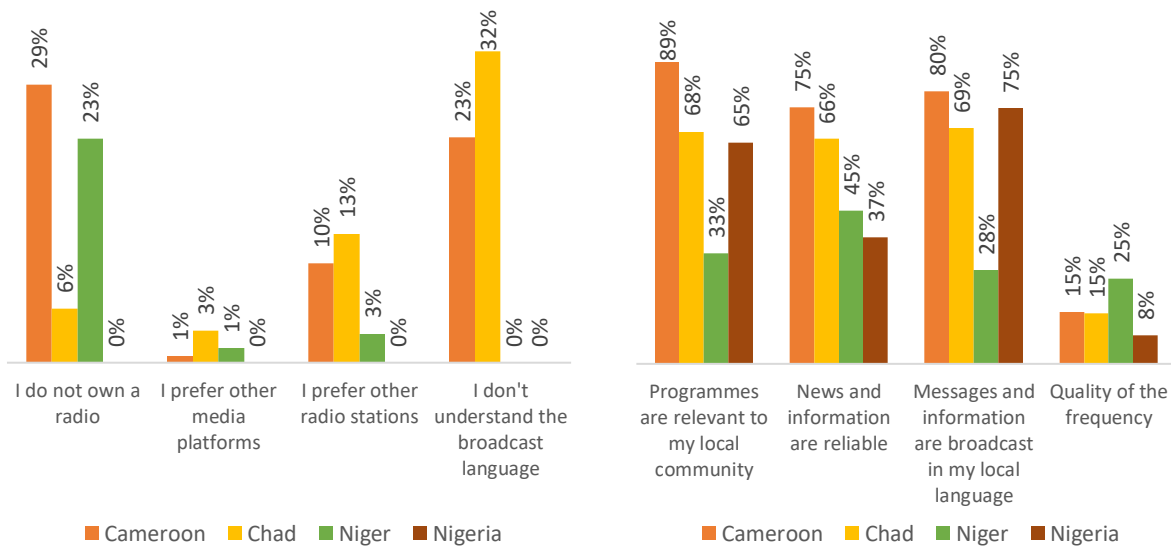


Figure 7 and Figure 8: "Why do you not listen to Radio Ndarason International?" and "Why do you listen to Radio Ndarason International?" by country

Governance

Key Takeaways

- Preferences in dispute resolution varied. Respondents in Niger and Nigeria preferred local leaders, while respondents in Cameroon and Chad were more likely to seek resolution through a family member. Across all four countries, there were higher levels of trust in national governments than in local leaders; however, the preference for using local systems for dispute mediation casts doubt on the reliability of trust indicators, although this may stem from confusion around the term 'local leaders' which could refer to either community leaders or to high level State officials.
 - Survey respondents from Nigeria were the least likely to be familiar with the MNJTF - likely in part because Nigerian media sources rarely discuss the MNJTF. This suggests the media's power in driving conflict-response narratives.
 - High levels of familiarity with the UN and high levels of trust in humanitarian organizations implies that these actors are well suited to engage in multi-sector interventions in the region.
-

Across the four Lake Chad Basin countries, socio-economic and environmental challenges are coupled with weak state infrastructure, poor governance, and intra-communal tensions. In the past decade, these factors have resulted in the erosion of basic service delivery, an increase in government corruption, uneven economic development, and the rise of non-state armed groups. Violence and instability caused by such groups has resulted in death, and the displacement of millions across the region.

At present, there are regional coordinated security and other responses, national-level security and governance structures, and local governance systems tackling the multi-layered, complex issues across the Lake Chad Basin region.

Multilateral Response

The coordinated MNJTF military response and the RSS humanitarian response, developed by the African Union, Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are a step towards overcoming historical mistrust between LCB countries to enhance regional solidarity.

The mobilization of the MNJTF in response to non-government armed groups in 2015 established a coordinated military response to regional security challenges. However, ongoing weakness of state structures has still impacted state and coordinated responses to non-state armed groups.

In terms of humanitarian response, the United Nations Development Program established the Regional Stabilization Strategy in 2019 in order to help local authorities improve basic service delivery and improve economic conditions (United Nations Development Program, 2019).

Among institutions that are designated to provide coordinated responses across the region, respondents tended to be most familiar with the United Nations or the Multinational Joint Task Force, except for in Nigeria, where respondents were unlikely to have heard of the MNJTF - likely due in part because Nigerian media sources rarely mention it.

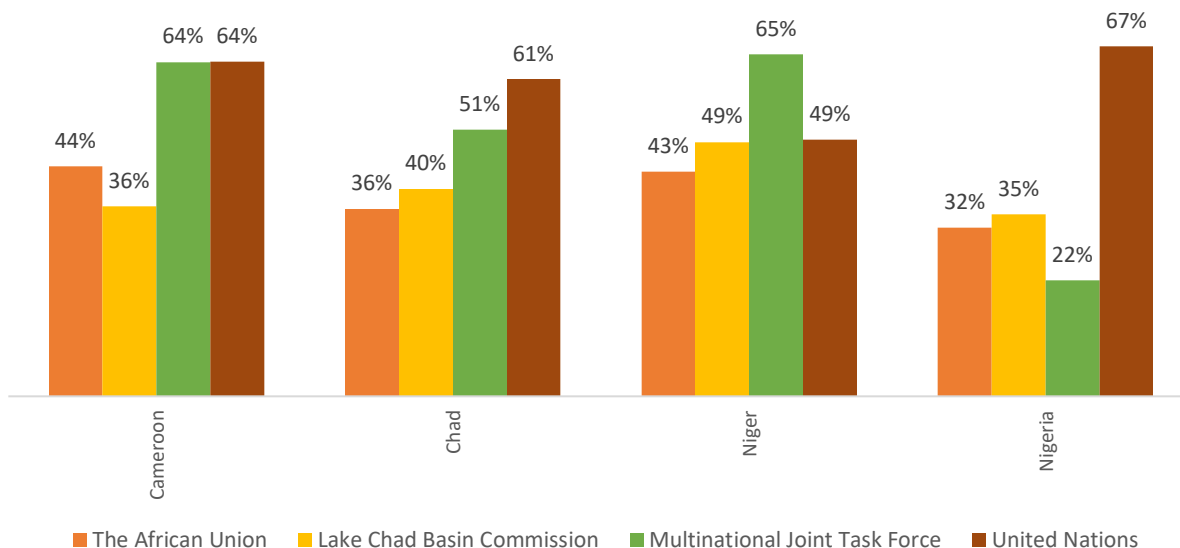
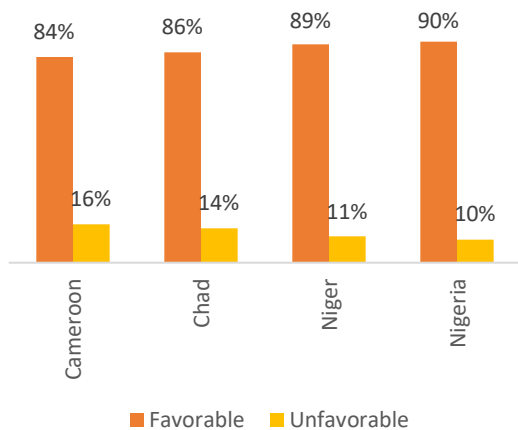


Figure 9: "Which of the following organizations/bodies have you heard of?"

National Governance Structures

Poor governance, conflict dynamics, economic crises, climate change and environmental factors in the Lake Chad Basin have placed pressure on state systems and national governments. Most recently, the global COVID-19 pandemic has further impacted existing governance issues. In March 2020, national governments implemented COVID-19 containment measures that included social distancing, curfews, movement restrictions, including border closures, office closures, and restrictions on social gatherings (UNDP Regional Stabilisation Programme for the Lake Chad Basin, 2020).

The COVID-19 outbreak also impacted on the electoral process across the LCB countries. The pandemic impacted voter registration ahead of the Nigerien National Assembly and presidential elections and in Chad, legislative elections originally scheduled for March 2020 were postponed until December (UNDP Regional Stabilisation Programme for the Lake Chad Basin, 2020). The pandemic has also hindered the ability of civil society and humanitarian groups to monitor and intervene in human rights abuses by



national governments, and state and non-state armed groups.

Respondents in Nigeria were the most likely to state that they had a favorable opinion of the CJTF, police, and army forces (58%). These results might be skewed by an unwillingness to answer frankly, but are more likely to reflect a belief that whatever their faults these forces do also protect civilians from non-state armed groups. Although control of state armed groups has been hampered by corruption across all four surveyed countries (Montclos, 2021).

Figure 10: "What is your opinion of state armed groups such as CJTF, police, and army forces?"

Local Governance Structures

The findings of both surveys indicate that citizens prioritize local-level governance structures, although respondents also cited relatively high levels of mistrust in local leaders. Respondents across all four countries were most likely to opt using a local leader in case of a dispute. Future research can investigate why people living in the LCB region prefer local leaders to state-level government authorities.

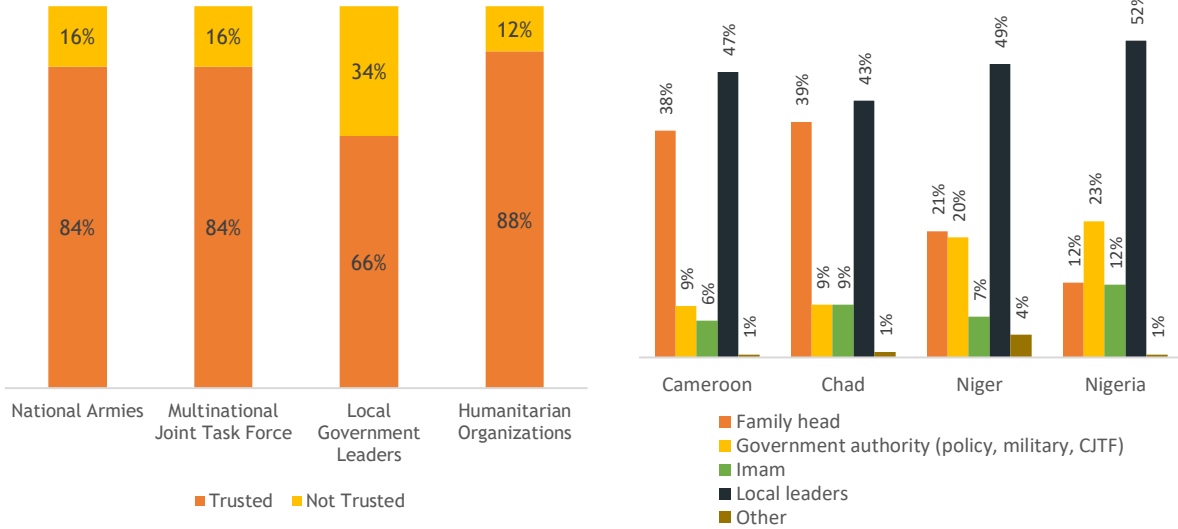


Figure 11 and Figure 12: Levels of trust in authorities, and "If you had a dispute, what authority would you go to in order to help resolve it?"

Community Stabilization

Key Takeaways

- Focus group participants tended to agree that women's access to economic and political opportunities was increasing, although access is still dependent on male support (husbands, male family members, etc.)
 - Face-to-face survey respondents who heard women on the radio were more likely to express positive views of women's involvement and empowerment in community-building. This finding demonstrates that addressing gendered inequalities in LCB countries is not simply a matter of increasing female participation but supporting structures in which women have power to reshape existing systems and narratives.
 - Respondents were most likely to feel that their most urgent needs were improved basic service delivery in their region (education and healthcare) rather than protection from non-state armed groups or violence. This indicates a belief among respondents that violence is as much an outcome of weak state infrastructure and poor service delivery as much as it may be a cause.
 - While respondents across country and age category demonstrated a belief that youth want to be involved in their communities, they also recognized that there are not enough economic or political opportunities for young people in the region.
-

Poor governance, corruption, climate change, and inequality have all led to destabilization of communities living in the Lake Chad Basin region. The violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups as well as, at times, state armed groups, has stalled trade and hindered jobs, including agricultural production and fishing. By January 2020, an estimated 5 million people in the region were food insecure (Global Agricultural Monitoring, 2020).

Job insecurity, and lack of access to basic services such as education and healthcare, are compounded by the presence of IDPs, migrants and refugees in the region. At the end of 2020, approximately 5 million IDPs, refugees, returnees, and third country nationals were living in the Lake Chad Basin region of the four riparian countries (IOM DTM, 2020). 76% of this population was located in Nigeria, then 11 % in Cameroon, 8% in Chad, and 5% in Niger (IOM DTM, 2020). All these factors were further compounded by the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic that began March 2020.

Local communities are suffering from a lack of basic service delivery. This leads to public discontent and frustration, the outcome of which is often inter-communal tensions and a lack of social cohesion or engagement in community-building activities.

Creating Economic Opportunities

Overall, it is estimated that 49.1% of people living in the Lake Chad Basin region live on less than \$1.90 USD per day (UNFPA Regional Office for West and Central Africa, 2017). In Nigeria, the percentage of those living at or below this poverty level was 53.5%, Niger – 46%. Chad – 38%, and Cameroon 24%, respectively (UNFPA Regional Office for West and Central Africa, 2017). And these figures are likely higher among historically marginalised groups such as the Buduma in Chad and Kanuri in Nigeria. Historically, the Lake Chad Basin region has supported fishing and agriculture industries. However, climate volatility and regional conflict has negatively impacted these trades. This has led to increased joblessness, and disparate economic opportunities across different segments of society within the region. The economy has suffered as the result of the COVID-19 pandemic, where curfews, closures of businesses, and cross-border closures, have negatively impacted markets and trade routes. Survey

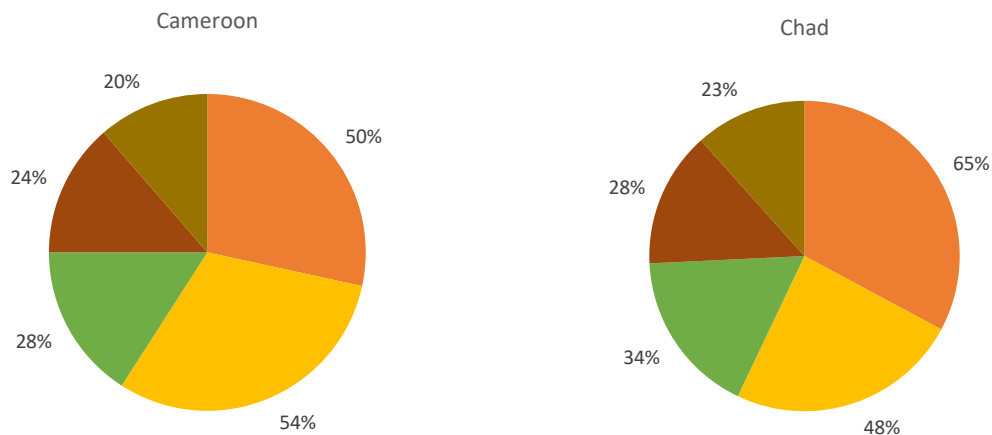
findings demonstrate that those living in LCB countries are aware of difficulties in finding income-generating opportunities.

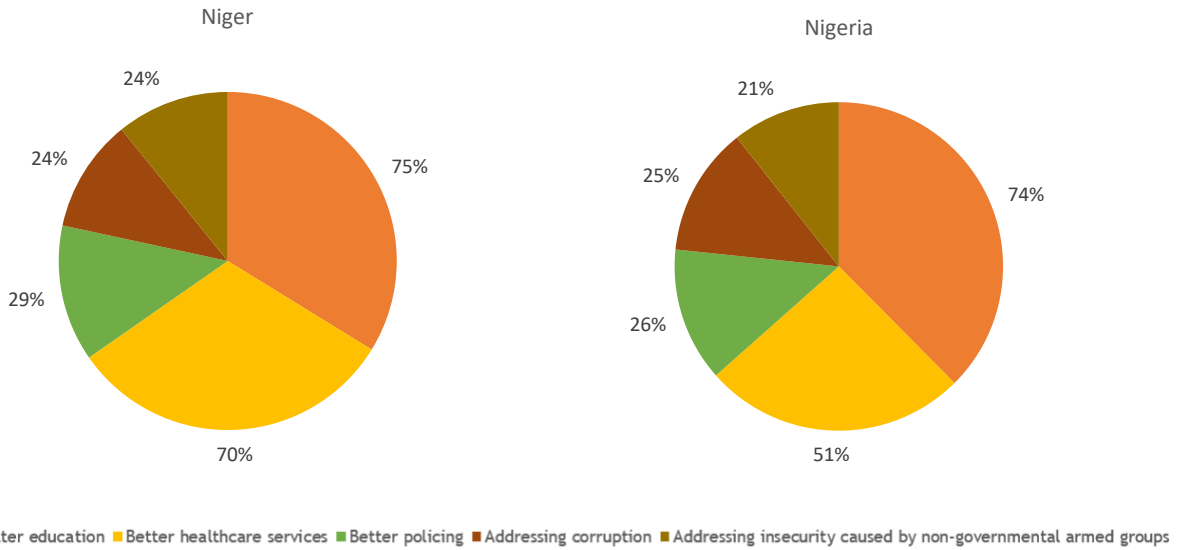
Improving Basic Service Delivery

LCB countries are unable to provide adequate basic services to those living in the Lake Chad region. Healthcare systems, which were already under strain from lack of resources and ongoing violent conflicts, have been further weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 containment measures such as border closures have delayed the supply of sanitary materials and other basic healthcare needs, and services and funding previously designated for vulnerable populations including IDPs, women, and children, has been repurposed to COVID-19 response (UNDP Regional Stabilisation Programme for the Lake Chad Basin, 2020).

While the LCB countries are estimated to have a large population under age 30, they are unable to provide education to the burgeoning population. In 2019, the net school attendance rate in northern Nigeria was 53%, and only 47.7% for girls (UNICEF, 2019). In Chad, the 2019 estimated literacy rate for all males was 31%, and only 14% for all females (Kim, 2019).

Respondents were most likely to believe their most urgent needs were related to basic service delivery in their region (education and healthcare). In fact, protection from non-state armed groups was the least-frequently selected of the top-5 responses across all four countries. This indicates a belief among respondents that violence is as much an outcome of weak state infrastructure and poor service delivery as much as it may be a cause.





Inclusion and Empowerment of Youth

Given the high number of young people in the LCB countries, youth are particularly impacted by ongoing conflict, poor governance, and lack of basic services. Survey respondents across countries and age groups believe that youth want to be involved in their local communities.

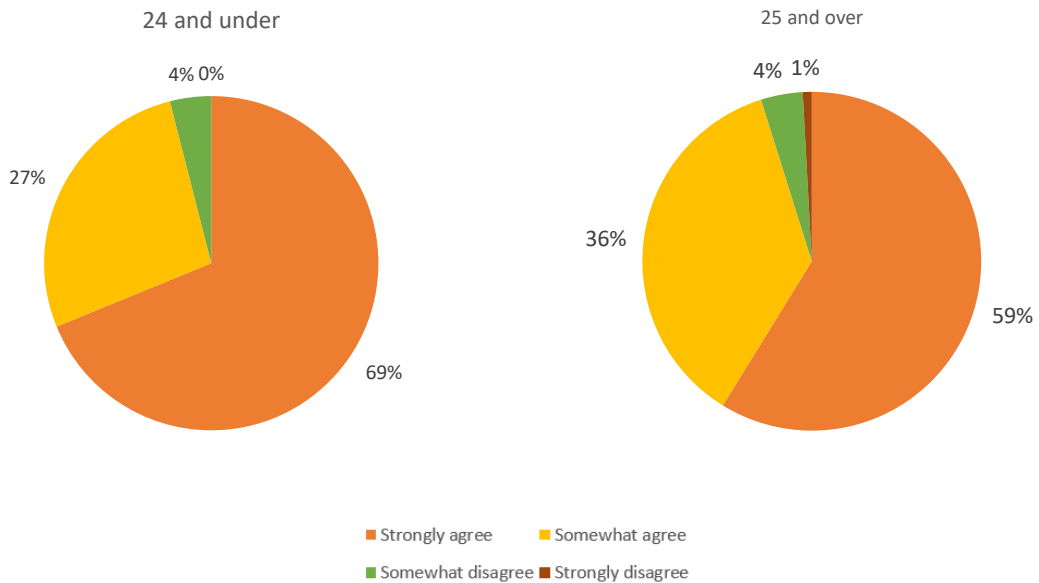


Figure 13: “Young people want to be involved in efforts to improve my community.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country and age

However, there are barriers to both political and economic participation. Focus group discussion participants in Chad discussed youth inclusion and engagement in local communities. Participants tended to agree that illiteracy had a negative impact on youth access to political opportunities.

“What prevents young people from participating in political life is the level of education because they are largely illiterate.”

– Youth focus group discussion participant, Liwa, Chad

Youth are also impacted by the economic crisis and lack of jobs in the LCB region. The majority of face-to-face survey respondents across countries believe that it is difficult for young people to find employment in their communities. In Jere, Nigeria, focus group participants noted that youth are attracted by jobs in commercial tricycle driving, retail of petrol on the roadside, brick laying, and cap making. Therefore, it can be safely inferred that the majority of youths are engaged in the non-formal sectors, and potentially view these non-formal jobs as their only option for securing income.

In terms of political participation, focus groups participants noted that major bottlenecks preventing the participation of youths in politics are poor education, illiteracy, and “money in politics.” So, although youth want to be involved in their communities, they are unable to find points of entry into political and economic participation. Future research could seek to better understand whether or not these are the same points at which youth start to become radicalized.

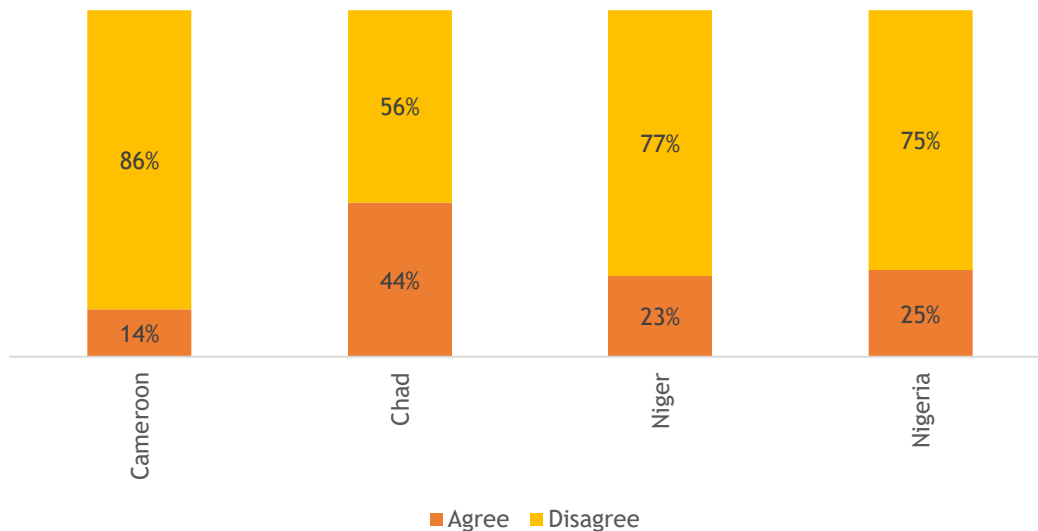


Figure 14: “Young people are able to easily find employment in my community.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by country

Inclusion and Empowerment of Women

The gendered impacts of the ongoing conflict in the Lake Chad Basin region are complex. Gendered power structures underlie both communities and conflicts that continue to create social discord and endanger human security. Within their local communities, women across all four LCB countries have less access to basic services, and there is a literacy gap between boys and girls. Violent conflict also has gendered impacts. A disproportionate number of women are IDPs; women and girls have also been targeted by non-state armed groups, either through kidnapping or recruitment.

When questions related to women’s community engagement are disaggregated by gender, a discrepancy is made clear: female respondents are more likely than male respondents to believe that women can both contribute and be leaders of both peacebuilding and community engagement efforts.

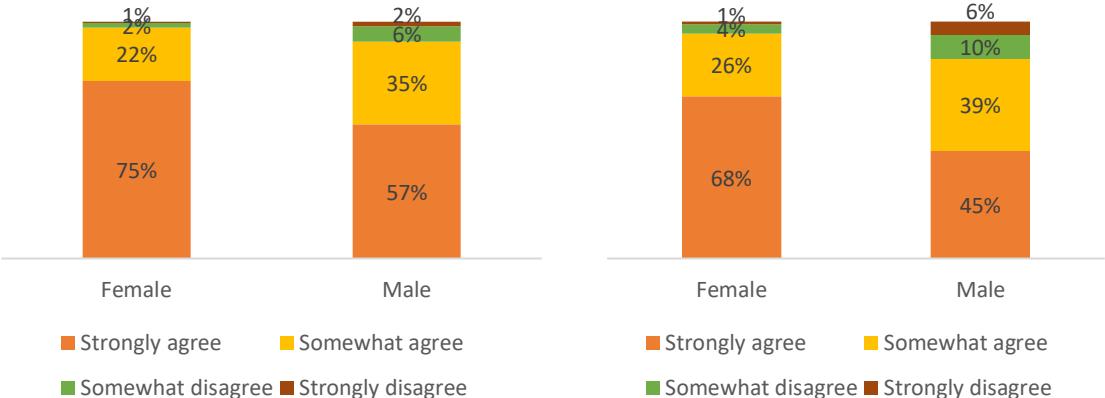


Figure 15 and Figure 16: “Women can positively contribute to peacebuilding activities and dialogues about conflict in their region.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by gender and “Women should have opportunities to take leadership roles within their communities.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by gender

This finding is supported by two focus group discussions with female participants that were held in Nigeria in order to discuss women’s inclusion and empowerment in their communities. Participants in both MMC and Jere cited illiteracy and gender norms as the two major barriers to economic participation.

“To me the main challenge [to political participation] is a lack of support from men.”

– Female focus group discussion participant, Jere, Nigeria

Participants in the female focus group in Jere, Nigeria said that a significant number of women are today breadwinners in their homes, “despite having husbands.” This response makes clear that, culturally, it is still expected that men provide household income. Respondents further stated that women worked due to financial hardship and a lack of support from husbands.

Female focus group participants in both Jere, Nigeria and Liwa, Chad also discussed the gendered effects of lack of basic services. When children don’t have access to schooling, it is often the responsibility of mothers or other female household members to provide childcare, thereby hindering their ability to work and earn an income.

Peace and Security

Key Takeaways

- Respondents from Niger and Nigeria were the most likely to feel that their communities had recently been impacted by violence. Phone and face-to-face survey respondents from Nigeria are also the least likely to believe that women and girls from their community are safe.
 - Generally, survey respondents were more open to the idea of women and children who were associated with non-government armed groups reintegrating back into the areas from which they came, and less open to the reintegration of former male fighters into their former communities.
 - While many previous studies have demonstrated that former members of non-government armed groups such as JAS and ISWAP bear association stigma and have been denied reintroduction to their communities, evidence from survey respondents demonstrates an openness to reintegration.
-

The four LCB countries have been caught in a conflict trap that undermines human security. Despite recent military offensives against non-state armed groups, conflict dynamics and security challenges persist that stymie peacebuilding efforts. In addition to the continued presence of non-state armed groups, regional and national forces are also associated with violent attacks, and at times, disregard for human rights. Communities have also seen a rise in resource-based conflicts over pastoral land and the Lake Chad fisheries. These conflicts are exacerbated by ethnic and religious tensions that impede social cohesion.

State and Non-State Armed Groups

The rise and insurgency of non-armed state groups such as Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal Jihad (JAS) and Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) has resulted in violence, death, and internally displaced persons across the region. JAS was established in 2002, and began as a small sect in the Borno state capital, Maiduguri, Nigeria (US State Department, 2019) (Comolli, 2017). The killing of the JAS leader and a heavy-handed approach to the group by police and military led to a violent response, and starting in 2010 the group began to capture territory in Borno and Adamawa states (US State Department, 2019). By the year's end JAS was operating across borders in Niger, Chad, and Cameroon (Comolli, 2017). In comparison to JAS, ISWAP (a breakaway from JAS) adopted an approach that aimed to gain civilian support and has consolidated its presence in the Borno state of Nigeria (International Crisis Group, 2020). JAS is estimated to have several thousand fighters, while ISWAP is estimated to have approximately 3,500 fighters (US State Department, 2019). These non-government armed groups are able to take advantage of the Lake Chad Basin region's porous borders in order to target civilians and military personnel across northeast Nigeria, the far north region of Cameroon, and parts of Chad and Niger that form part of the Lake Chad Basin.

Radicalization of Community Members and Peacebuilding

This research did not seek to investigate processes of radicalization, and therefore did not directly ask questions related to this phenomenon. However, understanding which points people become radicalized is critical to community-building, peace, and stabilization efforts. It is likely that a lack of economic, education, and community-building opportunities are factors in processes of radicalization. Indeed, one finding from the surveys is that, in countries where survey respondents did not feel they had opportunities to engage in peacekeeping dialogues, they were also less likely to feel optimistic

about the near future of their country. This suggest that perceptions of opportunity are important to establishing investment in local communities.

Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration

There are a number of reports that demonstrate the difficulty of reintegrating former members of non-state armed groups back into local communities. There are also findings that former members of non-government armed groups such as JAS and ISWAP bear association stigma. Respondents across Cameroon, Chad, and Nigeria were slightly more likely to disagree that adult male fighters who had joined non-state armed groups should be integrated back into their communities than agree. In Niger, 70% of respondents disagreed with reintegration.

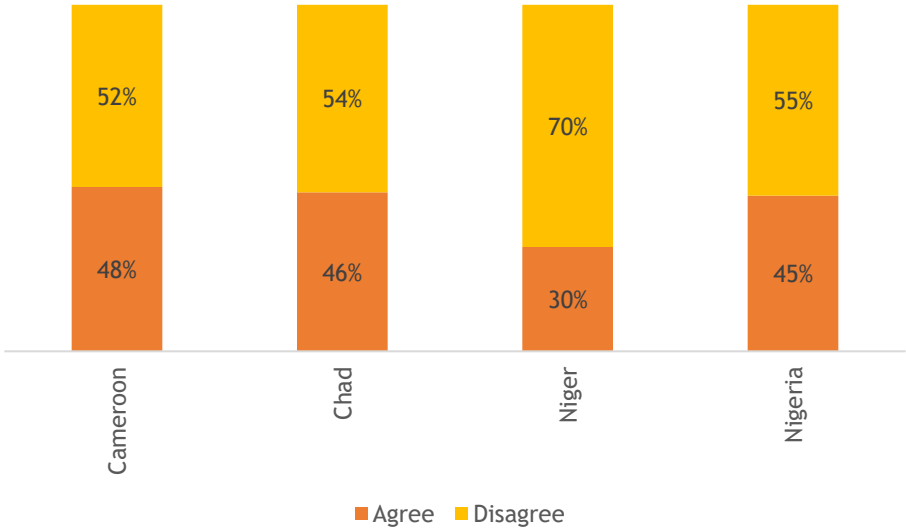


Figure 17: “Adult male fighters who joined Boko Haram or ISWAP should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from.” face-to-face survey, by country

When comparing whether women and children who were associated with Boko Haram should be reintegrated back into their communities, face-to-face survey respondents demonstrated a greater openness towards reintegration of both women and youth than male fighters; respondents were most likely to support youth reintegration of the three categories.

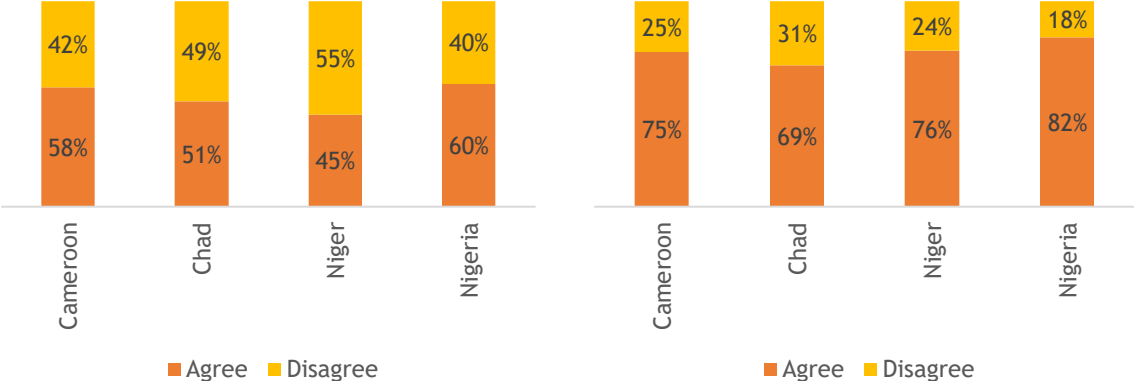


Figure 18 and Figure 19: "Women who joined Boko Haram or ISWAP with their husbands should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from." face-to-face survey, by country, and "Children who were kidnapped by Boko Haram or ISWAP should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from." face-to-face survey, by country

RSS Themes in Context: Country-Level Analysis

Country: Cameroon

Key Takeaways

- Survey respondents from Cameroon were most likely to cite “better healthcare services” as the most pressing area that government should address. This demonstrates that perhaps addressing gaps in basic service delivery could empower citizens to engage in other activities such as peacekeeping and community engagement
- In Maroua and Mokolo, survey respondents were more likely to state that they could never trust someone from Boko Haram or ISWAP. In this region, respondents were also more often likely to identify as hosts or ordinary citizens, and more likely to feel engaged in their local communities. This suggests a division between perceptions of inclusion and willingness to integrate among respondents who identify as “hosts” and respondents who do not identify as such.
- In Guider, where a high number of respondents are IDPs, perceptions that it is not possible to participate in community peacebuilding activities correlates with lower levels of acceptance of former members of non-government armed groups back into the community as well as perceptions that women and youth wish to be involved in peacebuilding activities

Across the areas surveyed in Cameroon, Maroua had the highest percentage of individuals who identified as “host/ordinary citizen,” while Guider had the highest number of IDPs.

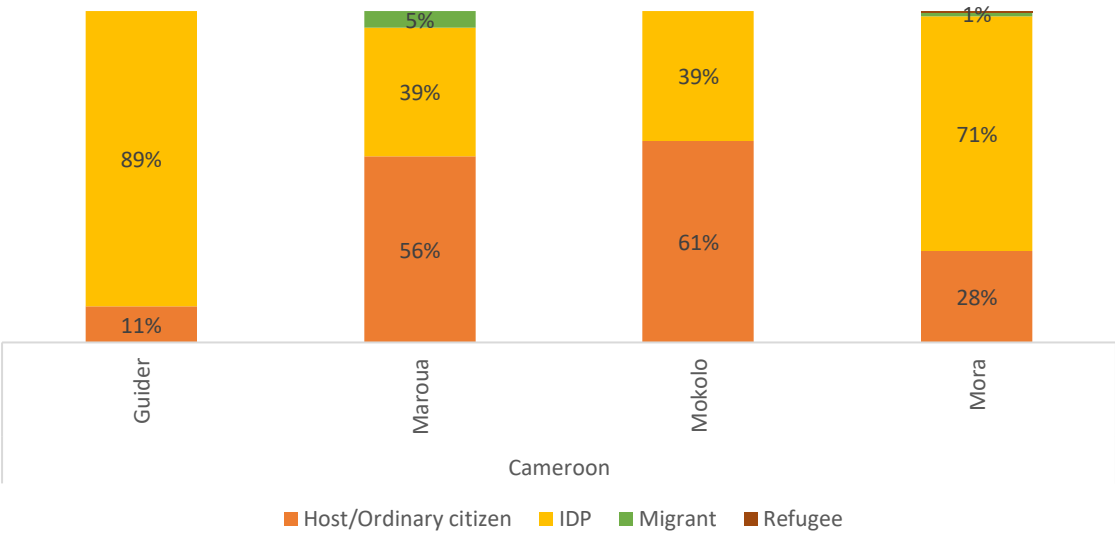


Figure 20: Current legal status, phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

It appears there is a link between legal status and perceptions of ability to engage in community-building activities. In Maroua, respondents were also the most likely to feel that there were opportunities for them to engage in community improvement activities (57%).

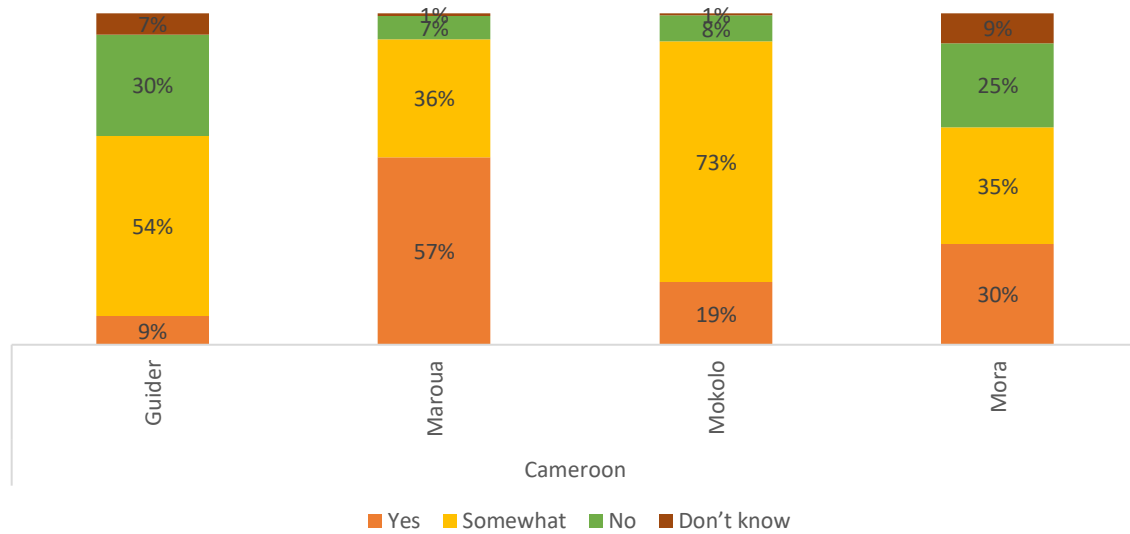


Figure 21: “Do you think there are opportunities for you to become involved in efforts to improve your community?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Survey results from Cameroon also suggest that future research can be done to better understand linkages between legal status and perceptions of non-state armed groups. In Guider, 91% of respondents disagreed with the statement “I will never be able to trust someone who has spent time with ISWAP or Boko Haram.” While it is beyond the scope of this research to make further claims on why this perception exists in this region, it demonstrates the importance of understanding local contexts when developing programming. Future research might shed light on how specific elements such as legal status, location, perceptions of violence, and access to services can affect openness to trusting members of non-state armed groups. These insights will be valuable to peacebuilding and DDR programming.

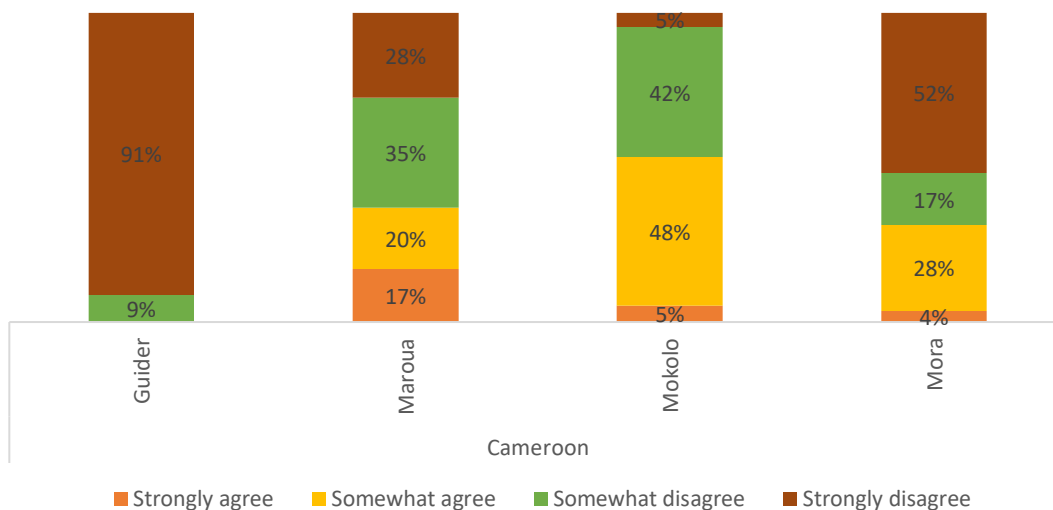


Figure 22: “I will never be able to trust someone who has spent time with Boko Haram or ISWAP.” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Country: Chad
Key Takeaways

- In Chad, basic services were prioritized as urgent needs over violence concerns such as better policing or actively addressing activities of non-government armed groups
- 64% of respondents said better education should be a government priority, while 48% said better healthcare should be the government’s first priority. 38% said combatting corruption should be the highest priority.
- Survey respondents from Liwa were the most likely to report listening to Radio Ndarason International (84%) followed by respondents in Baga Sola (69%)

Across Chad, the majority of respondents in each area identified as “host/ordinary citizen.” Respondents in N’Djamena were the most likely to identify as “migrant” (19%) and respondents in Baga Sola were the most likely to identify as “IDP” (26%).

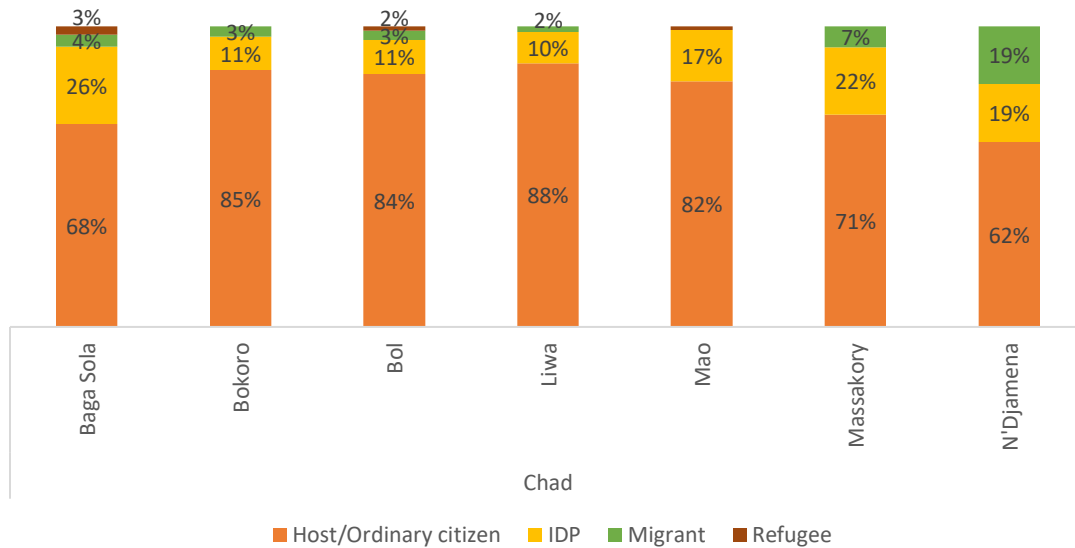


Figure 23: Current legal status, phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

RNI broadcasts 24 hours a day across 6 FM frequencies in Chad: N’Djamena, Liwa, Baga Sola, Bol, Ngouri and Doum Doum. Survey respondents from Liwa are the most likely to report listening to RNI (84%). Listenership was lowest among respondents from Bokoro (26%).

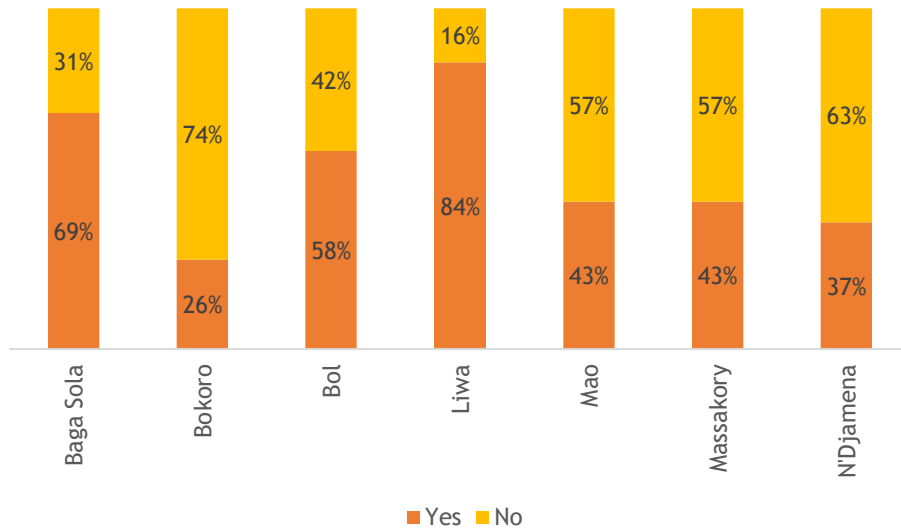


Figure 24: Do you listen to Radio Ndarason International? phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

There did not seem to be linkages between listenership and feelings towards the country’s future among respondents in the phone and face-to-face survey. However, future research could use in-depth interviews and open-ended survey tools to better understand how radio listenership impacts perceptions of community engagement, gender and youth, service delivery, peace and security, national governance, and non-state armed groups.

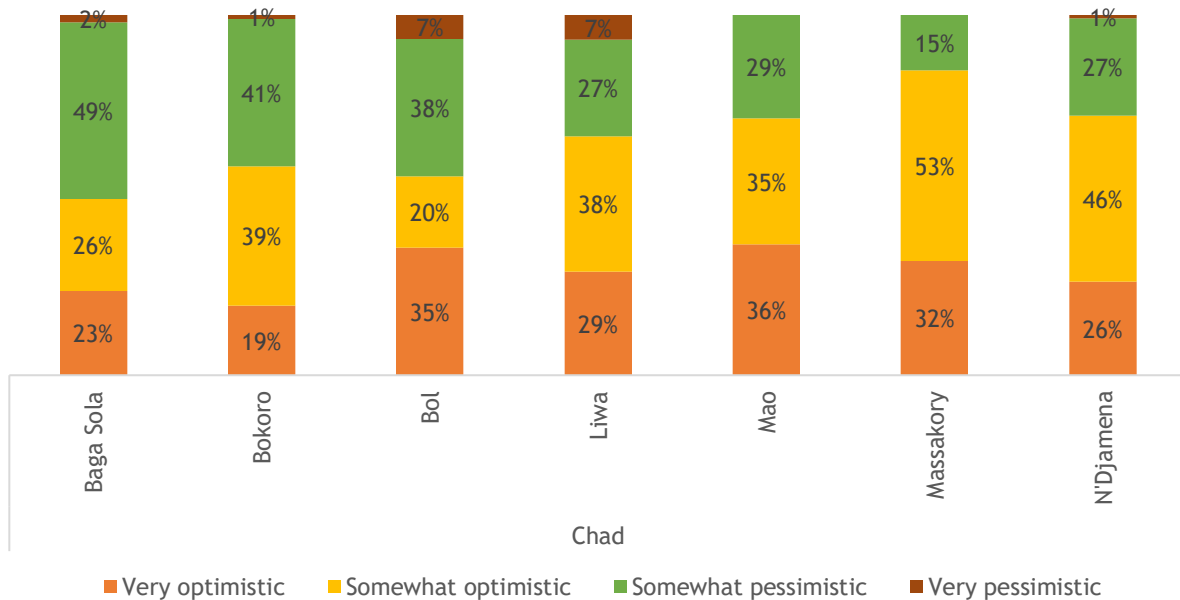


Figure 25: “Generally speaking, how would you describe your feelings towards your country’s future?” phone and face-to-face surveys by region

In Chad, respondents were more likely to prioritize improvements in basic service delivery over active violence concerns such as better policing or actively addressing activities of non-government armed

groups. Instead, respondents were more likely to prioritize improvements in basic service delivery. 64% of respondents said better education should be the government’s first priority, while 48% said better healthcare should be first priority. Alternatively, better policing and addressing insecurity caused by non-government armed groups were the lowest ranking priorities in terms of urgent areas for government assistance.

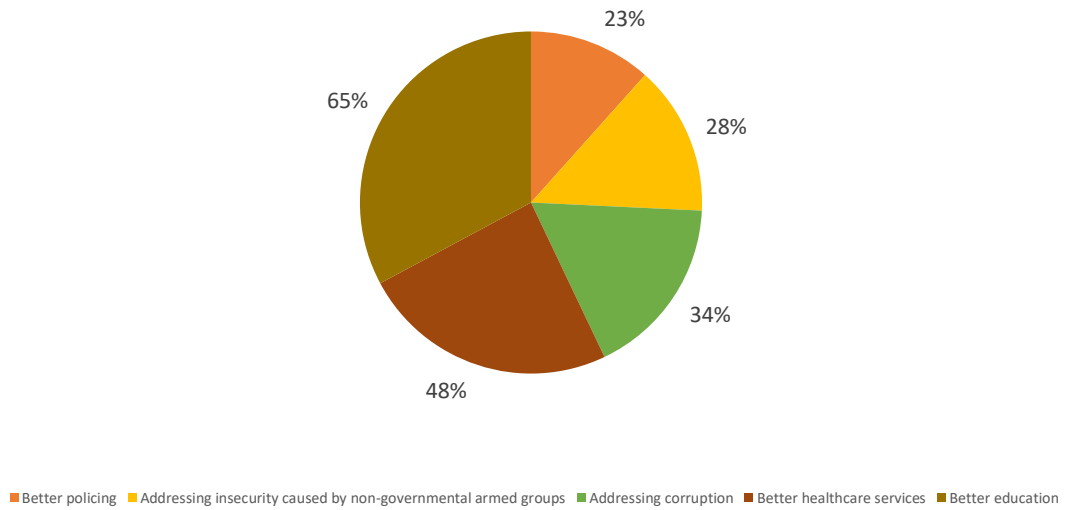


Figure 26: “In your view, what are the most urgent areas in which government can assist the population in your area?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Country: Niger
Key Takeaways

- A majority of respondents prioritized basic service delivery as one of their most pressing needs. 75% of respondents ranked better education as the most important area in which government should intervene, and 70% identified better healthcare services as the most urgent area for government to intervene.
- Almost no respondents (<1%) in Diffa, Goudoumaria, and Ngourti identified as “migrant.” All respondents from Ngourti identified as “host/ordinary citizen” (100%).
- Perceptions of the safety of women and girls appear linked to perceptions of violence. In areas where respondents were more likely to believe that women and girls were not safe in their community, they were also more likely to believe that their communities had been impacted by violence in the past two years.

In Niger, the majority of respondents across all three areas surveyed identified as “host/ordinary citizen.” All respondents from Ngourti identified as “host/ordinary citizen” (100%). Conversely, there were almost no respondents (<1%) in Diffa, Goudoumaria, and Ngourti who identified as “migrant.”

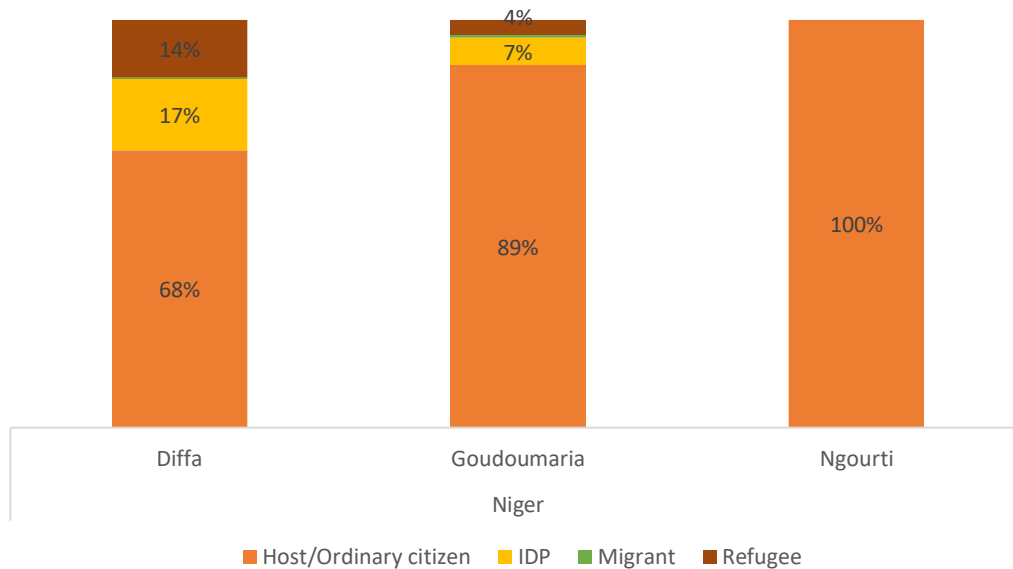
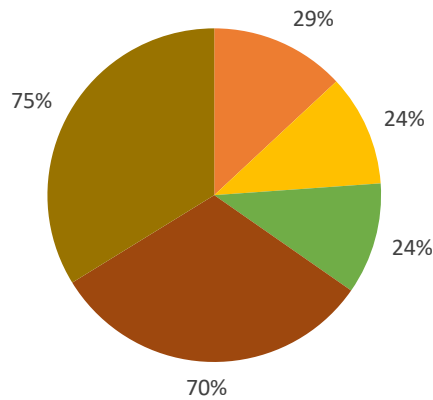


Figure 27: Current legal status, phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

A majority of respondents prioritized basic service delivery as one of their most pressing needs. 75% of respondents ranked better education as the most important area in which government should intervene, and 70% identified better healthcare services as the most urgent area for government to intervene. Alternatively, better policing and addressing insecurity caused by non-government armed groups were the lowest ranking priorities in terms of urgent areas for government assistance.



■ Better policing
 ■ Addressing insecurity caused by non-governmental armed groups
 ■ Addressing corruption
 ■ Better healthcare services
 ■ Better education

Figure 28: “In your view, what are the most urgent areas in which government can assist the population in your area?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Perceptions of safety of women and girls appear linked to perceptions of violence. In areas where respondents were more likely to believe that women and girls were not safe in their community, they were also more likely to believe that their communities had been impacted by violence in the past two years. In Diffa, 40% of respondents believed that women and girls were “not very safe” in their communities. 51% of Diffa respondents also said that their communities had been “very impacted by violence in the past two years. Conversely, 77% of Ngourti respondents believe that women and girls were “very safe” and 64% of them also believed that their community had not been impacted by violence “at all” in the past two years.

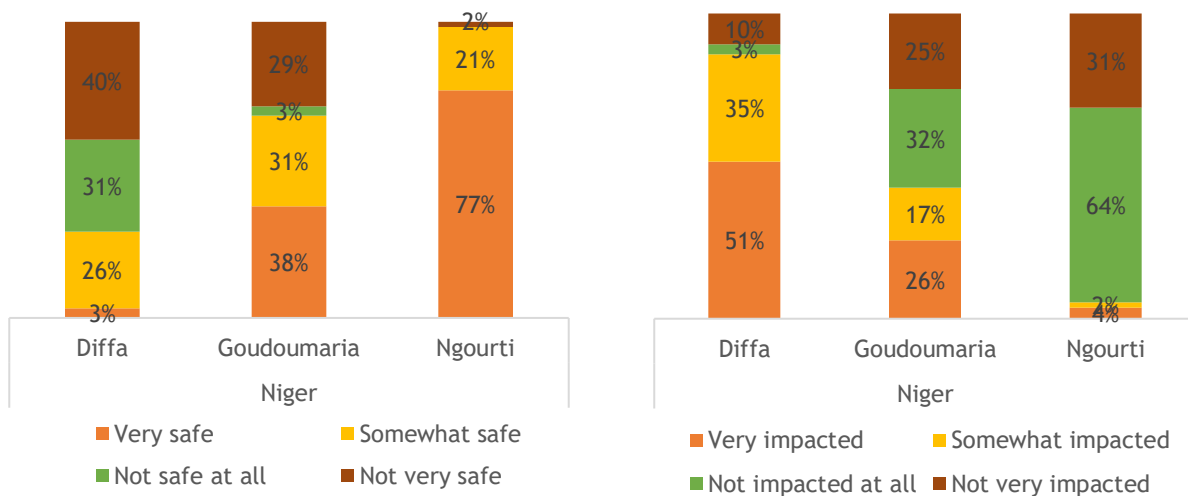


Figure 29 and Figure 30: “Do you feel women and girls are safe in your community?” and “How much would you say that your community has been impacted by violence over the past two years?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Linkages between perceptions of safety and violence, as well as optimism about the future also appeared in responses. In Diffa, 49% of respondents were pessimistic about their country’s future, followed by 25% in Goudoumaria, and only 17% in Ngourti.

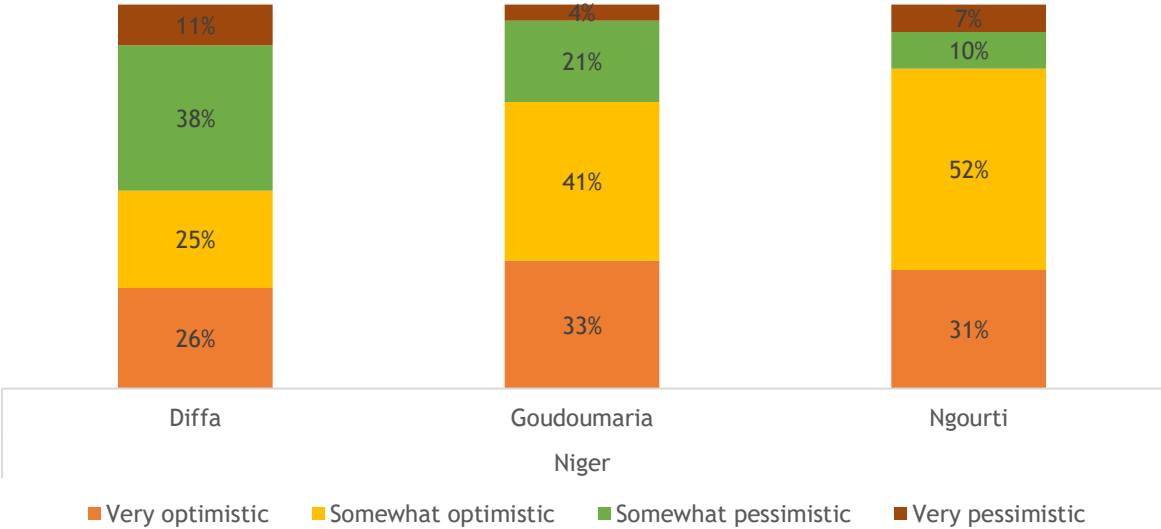


Figure 31: “Generally speaking, how would you describe your feelings towards your country's near future?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Country: Nigeria

Key Takeaways

- In Nigeria 74% of respondents ranked better education as the most important area in which government should intervene, and 51% identified better healthcare services as the most urgent area for government to intervene.
- Between 84% and 100% of respondents across five locations reported having been impacted or very impacted by violence over the past two years.
- Between 63% and 91% of respondents across five locations felt there are opportunities to become involved in efforts to improve their community.

While in Bama (35%), Chibok (25%), and Dikwa (25%), less than half of respondents identified as “host/ordinary citizen” the majority of respondents in Maiduguri (68%) and Yola (64%) identified as such. In Chibok, 50% of respondents identified as “migrant.”

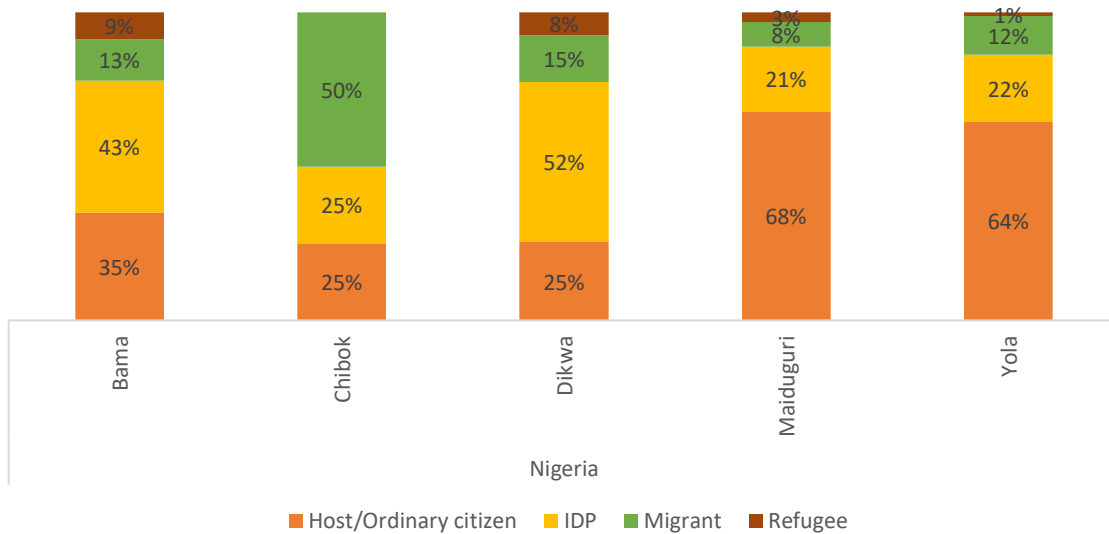


Figure 32: Current legal status, phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

As in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, Nigerian respondents prioritized education and healthcare as the top priorities they think should be urgently addressed by government. 74% of respondents ranked better education as the most important area in which government should intervene, and 51% identified better healthcare services as the most urgent area for government to intervene. Better policing and addressing insecurity caused by non-government armed groups were again the lowest ranking priorities.

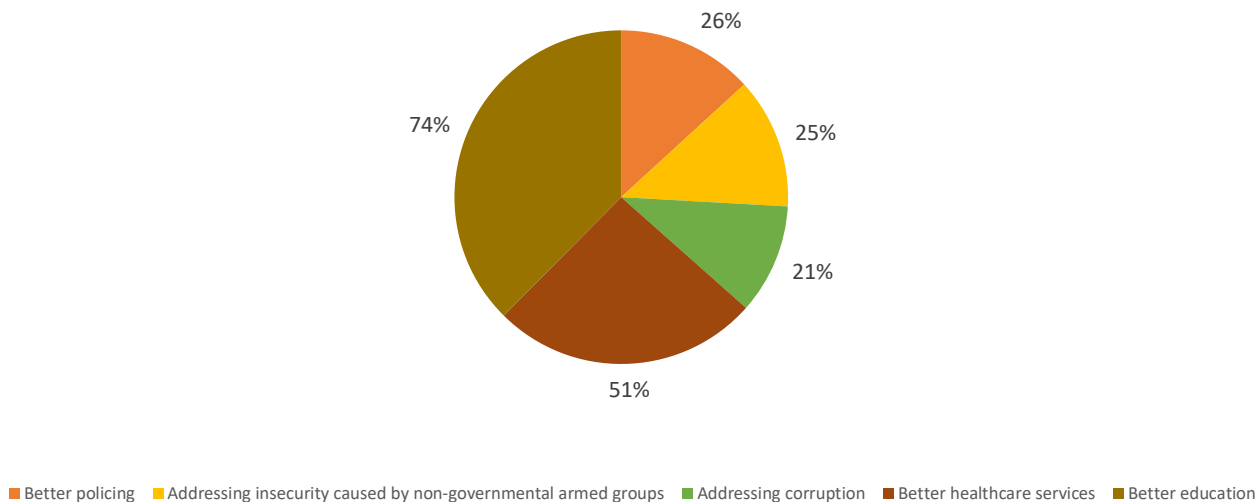


Figure 33: “In your view, what are the most urgent areas in which government can assist the population in your area?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

In Chibok, which had the highest percentage of migrants, respondents were the least likely to feel that there were opportunities to become involved in community improvement efforts. This suggests a perception that not only do opportunities not exist, but also potentially perceptions of exclusion from community.

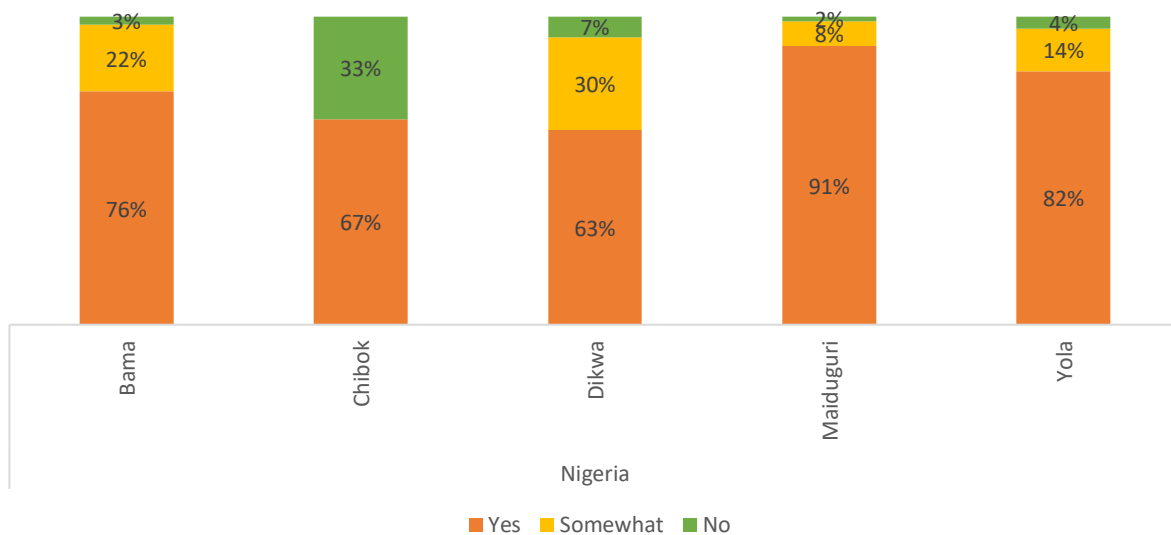


Figure 34: Do you think there are opportunities for you to become involved in efforts to improve your community? phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

In Chibok, survey respondents were also the most likely to believe that former members of non-government armed groups should be reintegrated back into their communities (75%), followed by Maiduguri (60%), and Yola (53%).

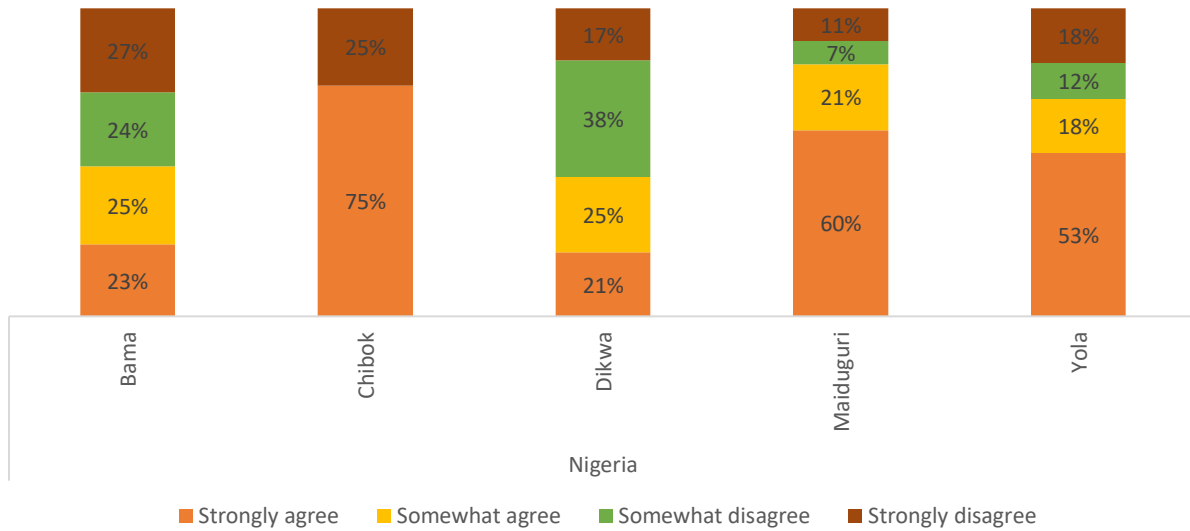


Figure 35: “Former members of non-government armed groups like ISWAP and Boko Haram should be reintegrated back into the areas from which they came” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Perceptions of violence were highest in Nigeria. Between 84% and 100% of respondents across five locations reported having been impacted or very impacted by violence over the past two years.

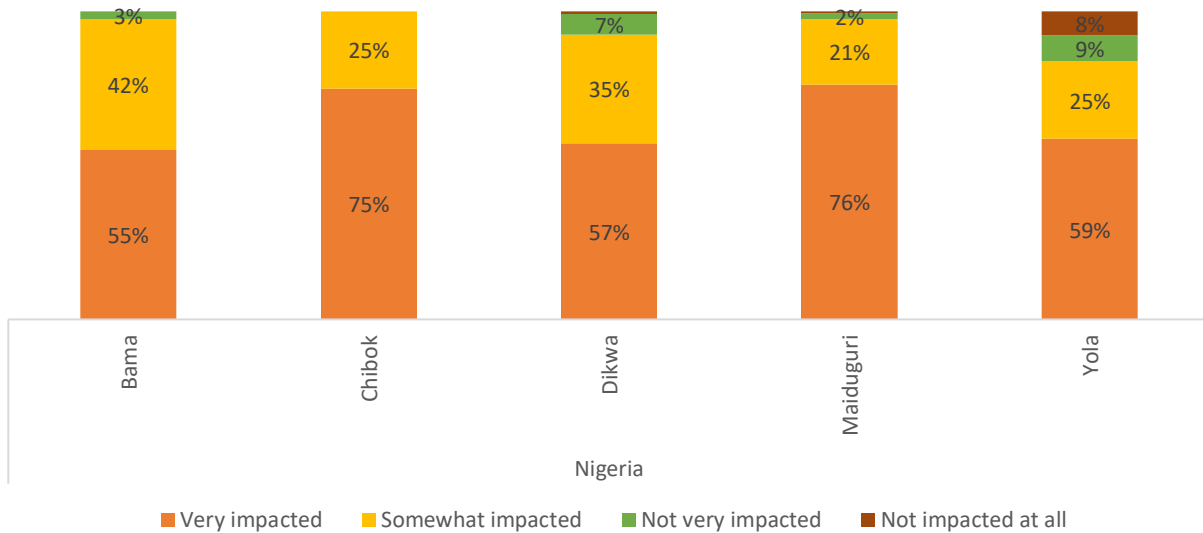


Figure 36: “How much would you say that your community has been impacted by violence over the past two years?” phone and face-to-face surveys, by area

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Responses demonstrate the complexity of the context(s) in which humanitarian programs operation in the Lake Chad Basin region. Such complexity points towards the importance of a **multi-sectoral framework to address conflict in the Lake Chad Basin region** that addresses underlying issues of governance, lack of basic services, and unemployment in addition to violence and insecurity caused by non-state armed groups.
- Current programming can also integrate **gender-sensitivity** that goes beyond quotas to **engage with fundamental power imbalances**. This applies not only to community stabilization, capacity building and training, and service delivery efforts, but also to demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration programming.
- In light of the COVID-19 pandemic and its ongoing impacts, **stakeholders can amend RSS to account for these on Lake Chad Basin region** so that programmatic efforts can be readjusted to address current needs.
- **Future programming must find effective ways to communicate with local populations**, given language barriers and literacy rates. This requires partnering with organizations that are connected to local communities in accessible ways, including radio, and have established themselves as trustworthy sources of news and information.
- Given the scope of research, the findings of this survey are broad and numerous. **A key takeaway is the need for additional research to further explore specific findings**. Targeted research, including in-depth interviews, focus groups, and location-specific KIIs and surveys might explore how specific factors identified in this survey impact key pillars. Future perception surveys can investigate perceptions of state and non-state armed groups, how legal status affects perceptions of community, points of radicalization, and gaps in basic service delivery.

Bibliography

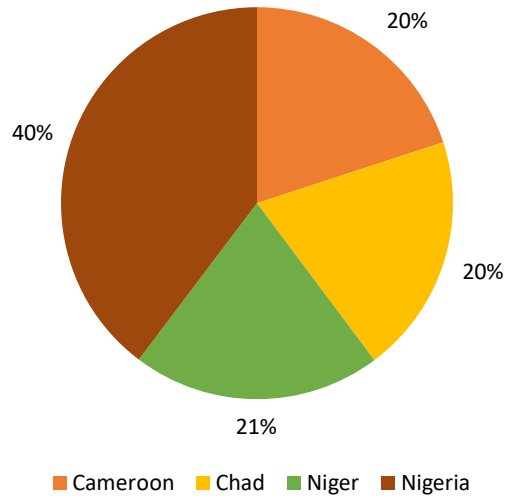
- Barkindo, A. (2014). *Boko Haram: Ideology, Ethnicity, and Identity*. Tony Blair Institute for Global Change.
- Brechenmacher, S. (2018). *Achieving Peace in Northeast Nigeria: The Reintegration Challenge*. District of Columbia: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- Bukarti, A. B., & Bryson, R. (2019). *Dealing with Boko Haram Defectors in the Lake Chad Basin: Lessons from Nigeria*. London: Tony Blair Institute for Global Change.
- Busari, S. (2020, October 11). *Nigeria dissolves controversial police unit accused of brutality*. Retrieved from CNN: <https://edition.cnn.com/2020/10/11/africa/nigeria-police-sars-intl/index.html>
- Comolli, V. (2017, October). The evolution and impact of Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region. *Humanitarian Practice Network*.
- Foucher, V. (2020). *The Islamic State Franchises in Africa: Lessons from Lake Chad*. International Crisis Group.
- Global Agricultural Monitoring. (2020). *Lake Chad Basin: Conflict and Food Insecurity*. Crop Monitor.
- International Crisis Group. (2016). *Cameroon: Confronting Boko Haram*. International Crisis Group.
- International Crisis Group. (2016). *Nigeria: Women and the Boko Haram Insurgency*. International Crisis Group.
- International Crisis Group. (2020). *As Chad's Problems Mount, What Role for Civil Society?* Brussels: International Crisis Group.
- International Crisis Group. (2020). *Behind the Jihadist Attack in Chad*. Brussels: International Crisis Group.
- International Crisis Group. (2020). *What Role for the Multinational Joint Task Force in Fighting Boko Haram*. International Crisis Group.
- IOM DTM. (2020). *West and Central Africa — Lake Chad Basin Crisis Monthly Dashboard 27 (30 December 2020)*. IOM.
- Kim, Y. (2019). *Chad: Addressing prejudices against girls' education*. UNICEF.
- Montclos, M.-A. P. (2021). *Rethinking the Response to Jihadish Groups Across the Sahel*. Chatham House.
- Nagarajan, E. P. (2020). *Gendered Security Harms: State Policy and the Counterinsurgency Against Boko Haram*. African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review.
- Nwadinobi, E. A. (2017). *Improving peace and security for women in areas affected by Boko Haram: lessons from Nigeria's Stability and Reconciliation Programme*. Humanitarian Practice Network.
- Page, M. T. (2018). *A New Taxonomy for Corruption in Nigeria*. District of Columbia: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

- Samuel Hall. (2018). *Mapping and Socio-Economic Profiling of Communities of Return in Nigeria*. IOM Nigeria.
- Unaegbu, L. N., Kimiri, P., & Agada, S. (2020). *Rapid Gender Analysis: Northeast Nigeria*. UNWomen Africa.
- UNDP Regional Stabilisation Programme for the Lake Chad Basin. (2020). *COVID-19 and Stabilisation: Governance Implications for the Lake Chad Basin Region*. UNDP.
- UNFPA Regional Office for West and Central Africa. (2017, July). Demographic Dynamics and the Crisis of Countries around Lake Chad. *UNFPA*.
- UNICEF. (2018). *UNICEF Data Warehouse*. Retrieved from UNICEF: https://data.unicef.org/resources/data_explorer/unicef_f/?ag=UNICEF&df=GLOBAL_DATAFLOW&ver=1.0&dq=NER.ED_15-24_LR.&startPeriod=2016&endPeriod=2021
- UNICEF. (2019). *Nigeria Education*. Retrieved from UNICEF: <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/education>
- United Nations Development Program. (2019, July 17). UNDP Launches Regional Stabilization Facility for Lake Chad. Niamey.
- United Nations Development Program. (2019, July 18). UNDP Launches Regional Stabilization Strategy Facility for Lake Chad. Niamey, Niger.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2021, January). UNHCR Niger - Factsheet Diffa - January 2021. *Operations Portal*.
- US State Department. (2019). *Country Reports on Terrorism 2019*. US State Department Bureau of Counterterrorism.
- Vivekananda, J. (2019). *Climate change, conflict, and crisis in Lake Chad*. ECDPM.

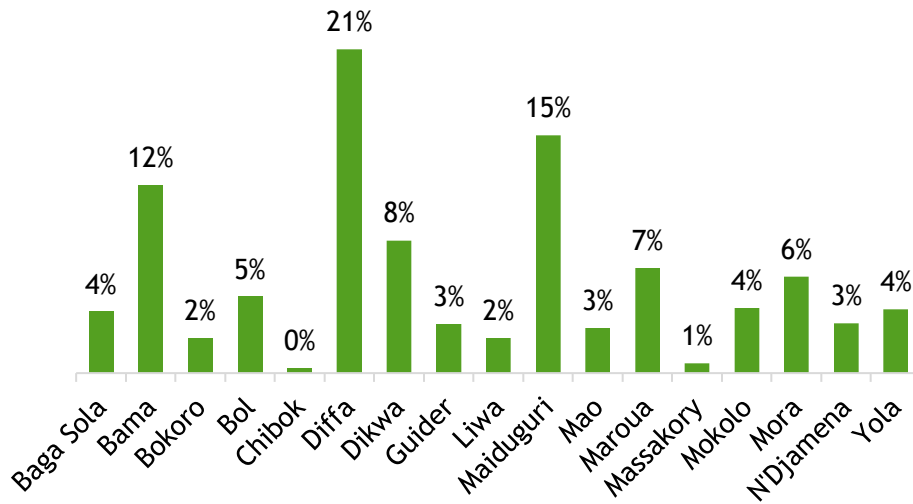
Annex

Phone Survey

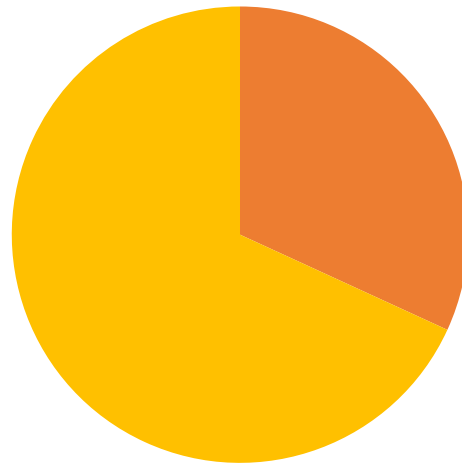
Country



Region

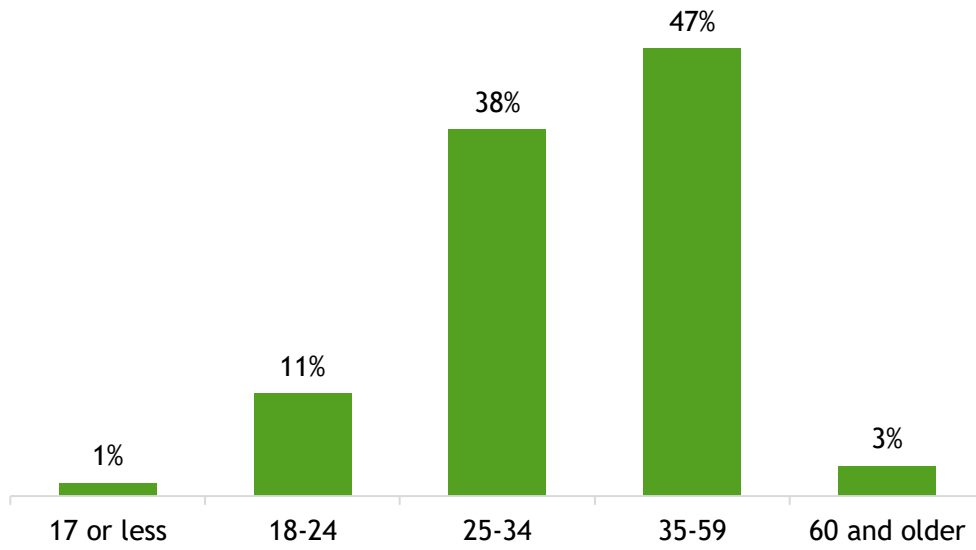


Gender

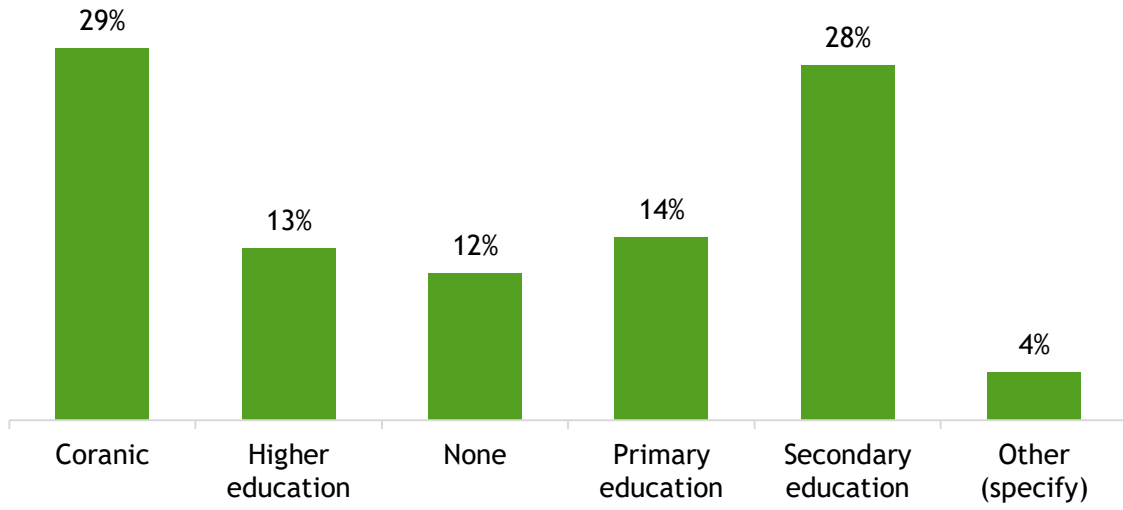


Female Male

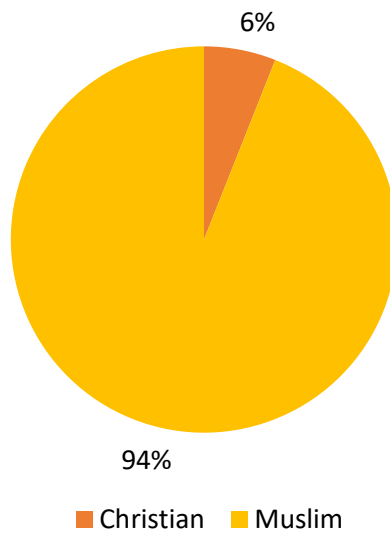
Age



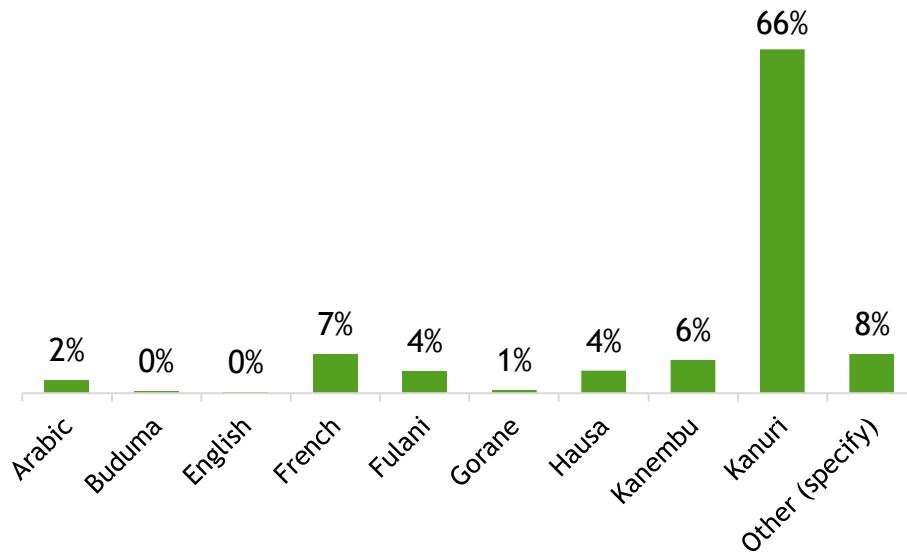
Education level



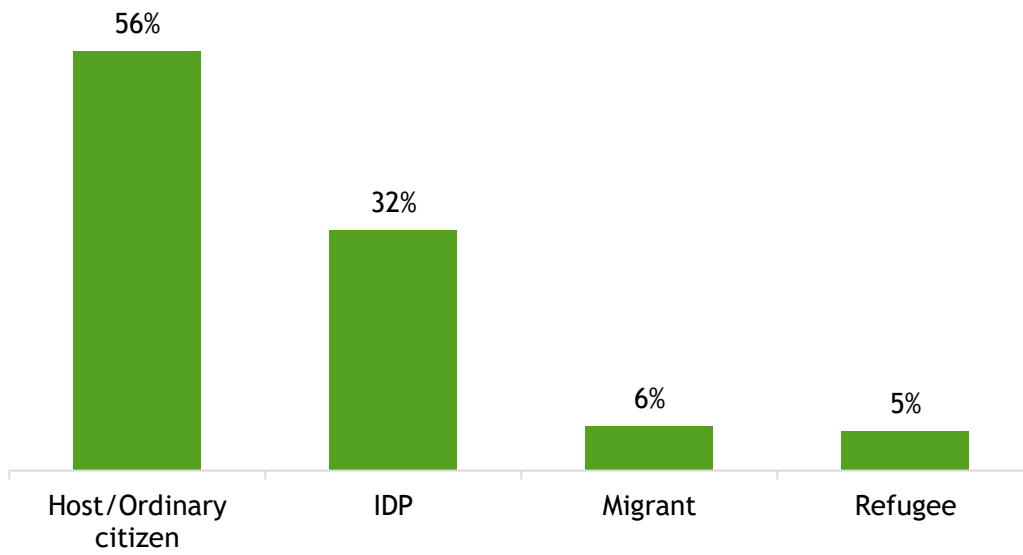
Religious Affiliation



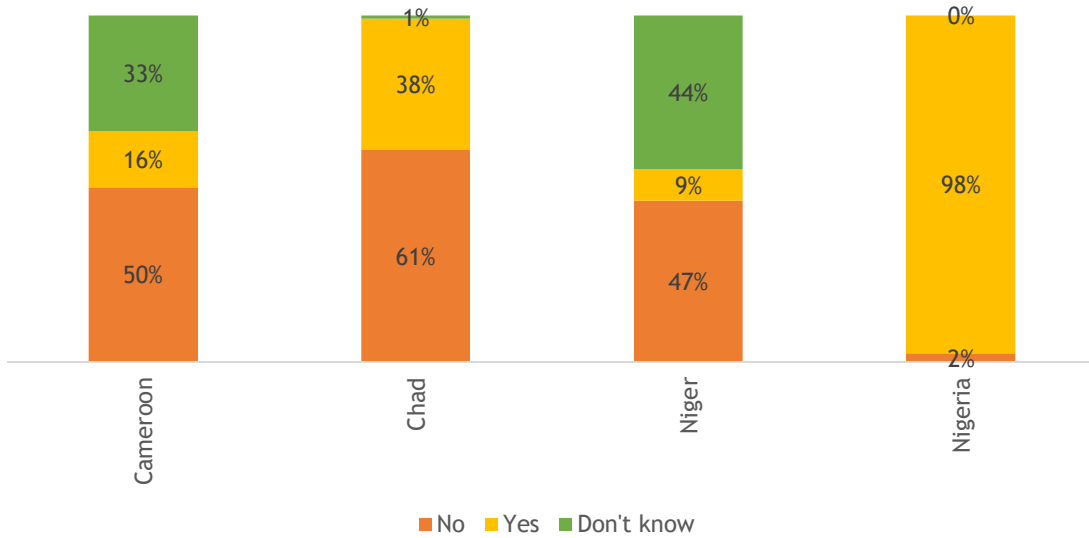
Language



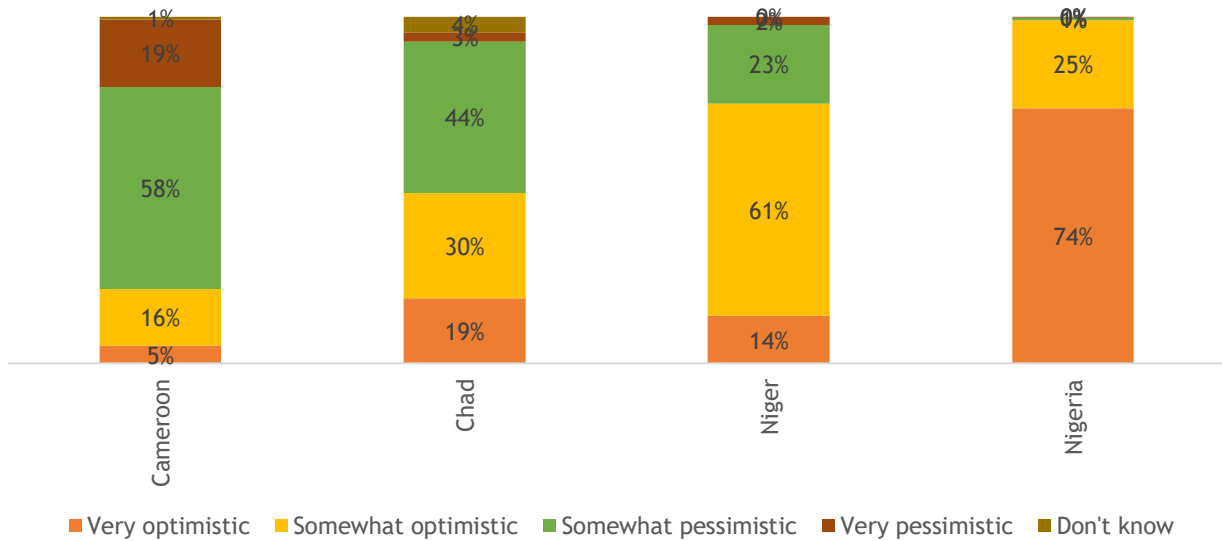
Legal Status



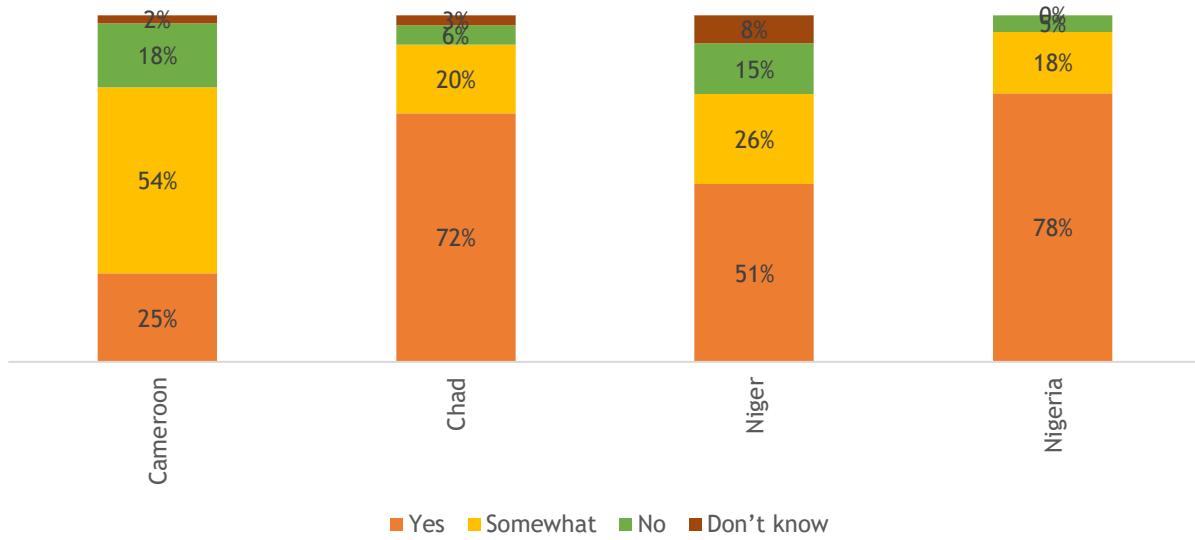
Do you listen to RNI?



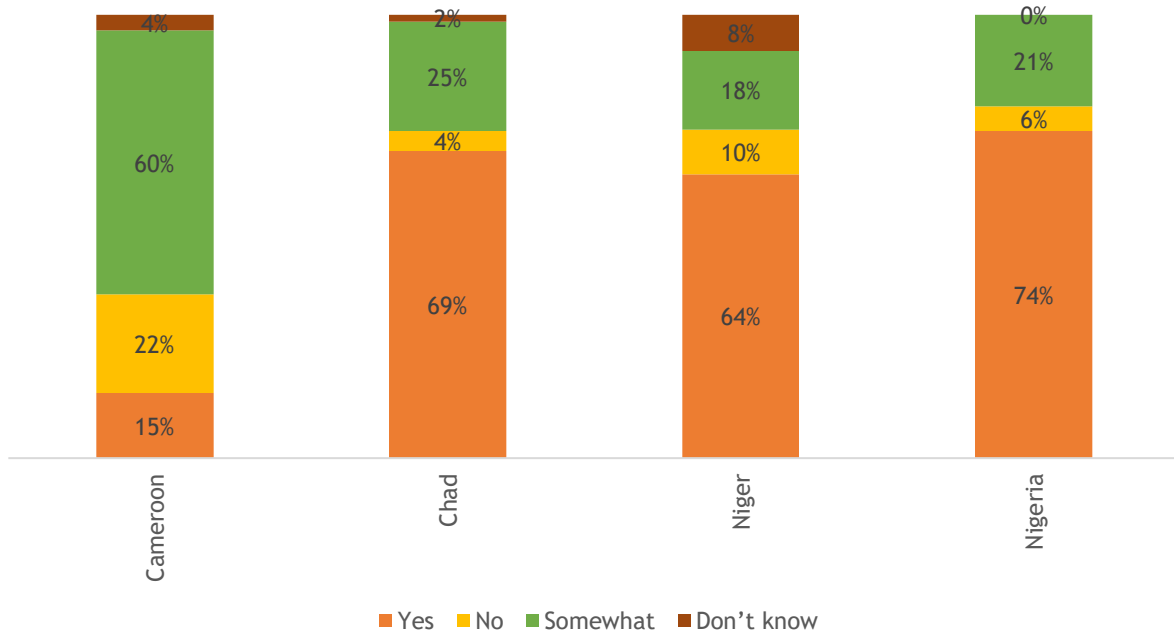
Generally speaking, how would you describe your feelings towards your country's future?



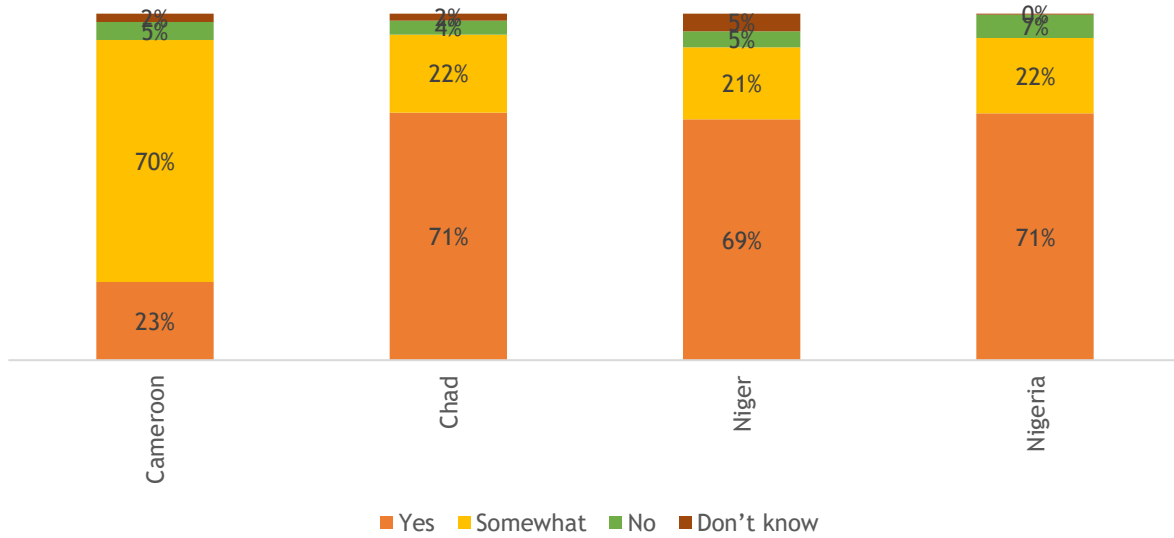
Do you think are opportunities for you to become involved in efforts to improve your community?



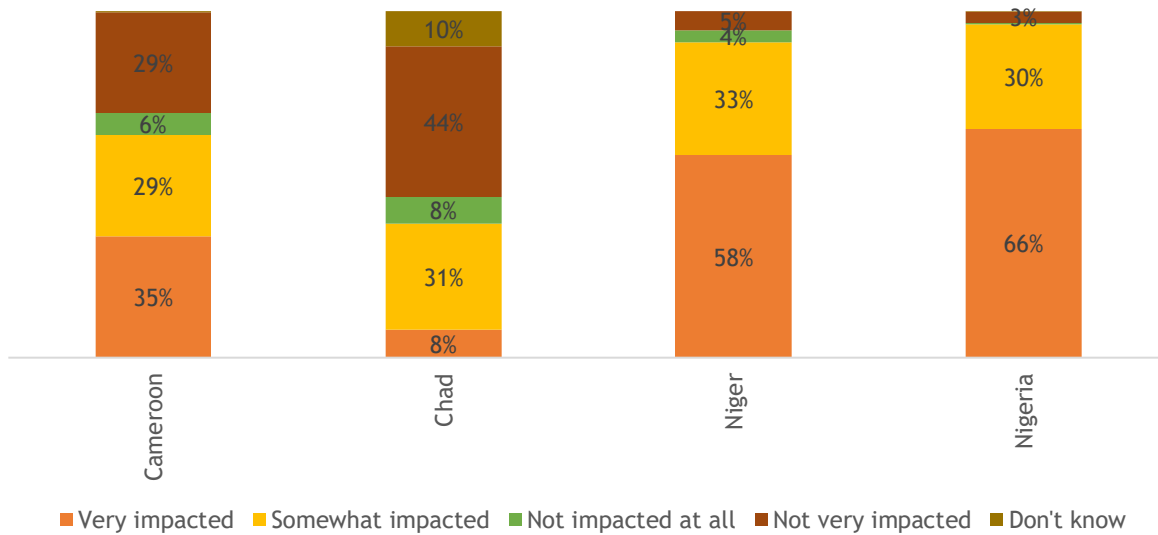
Do you think there are opportunities for women to become involved in efforts to improve your community?



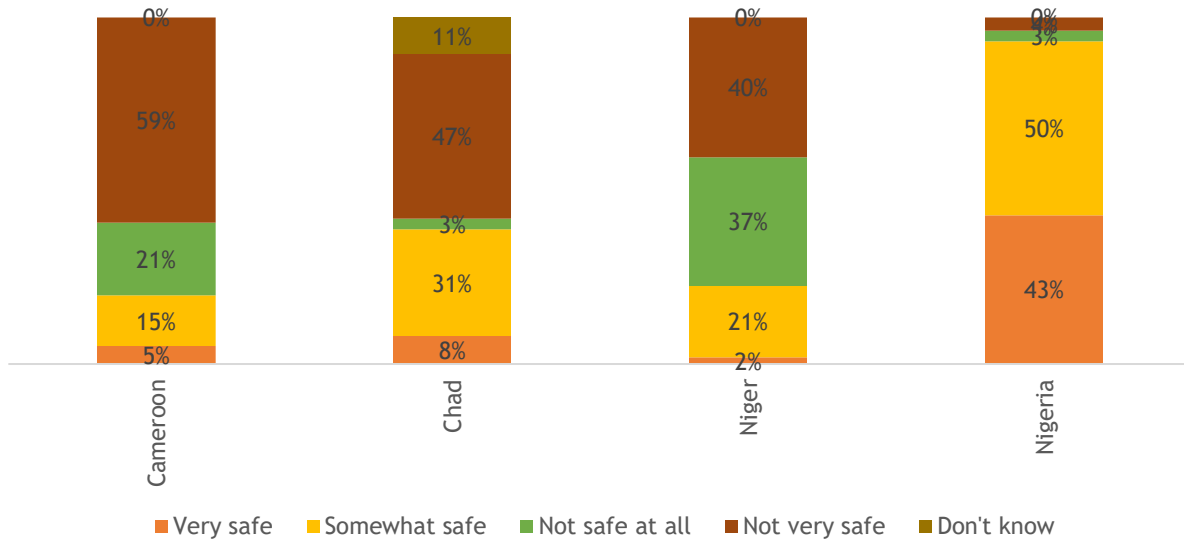
Do you think there are opportunities for young people to become involved in efforts to improve your community?



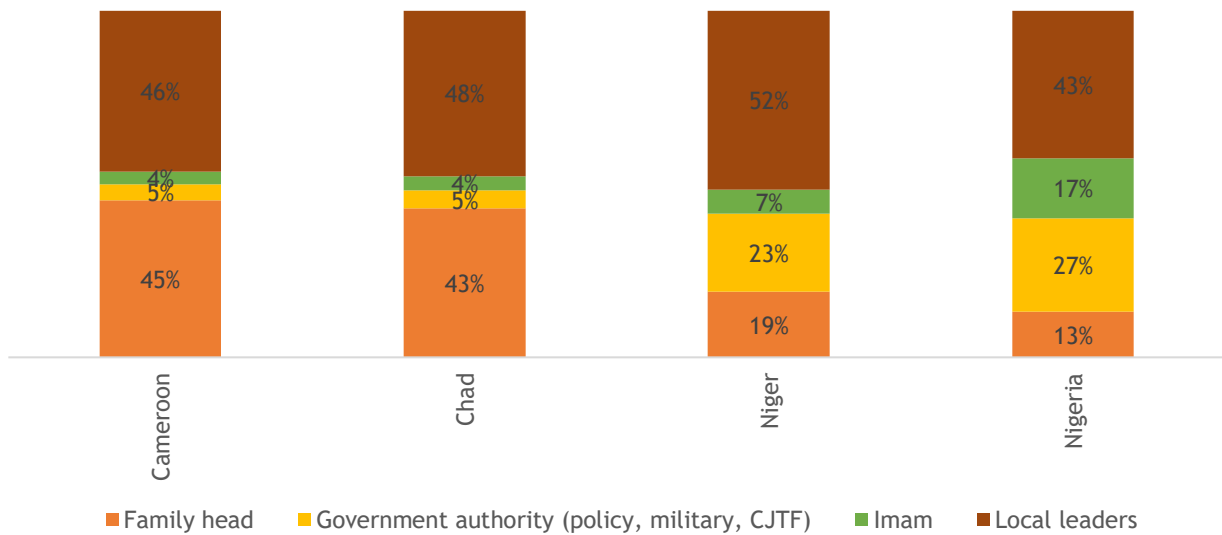
How much would you say that your community has been impacted by violence over the past two years?



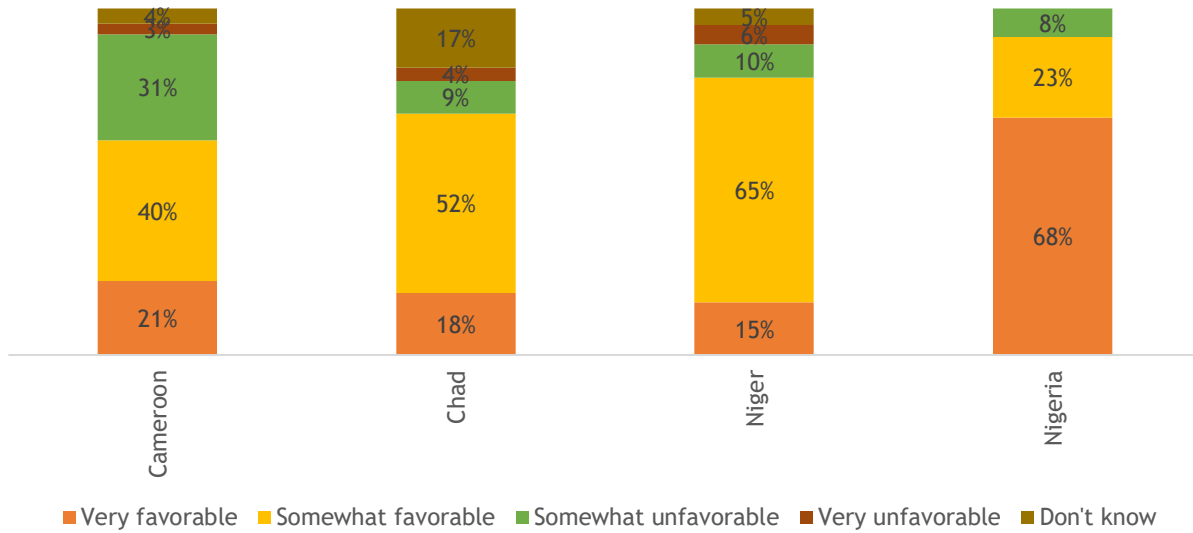
Do you believe that women and girls are safe in your community?



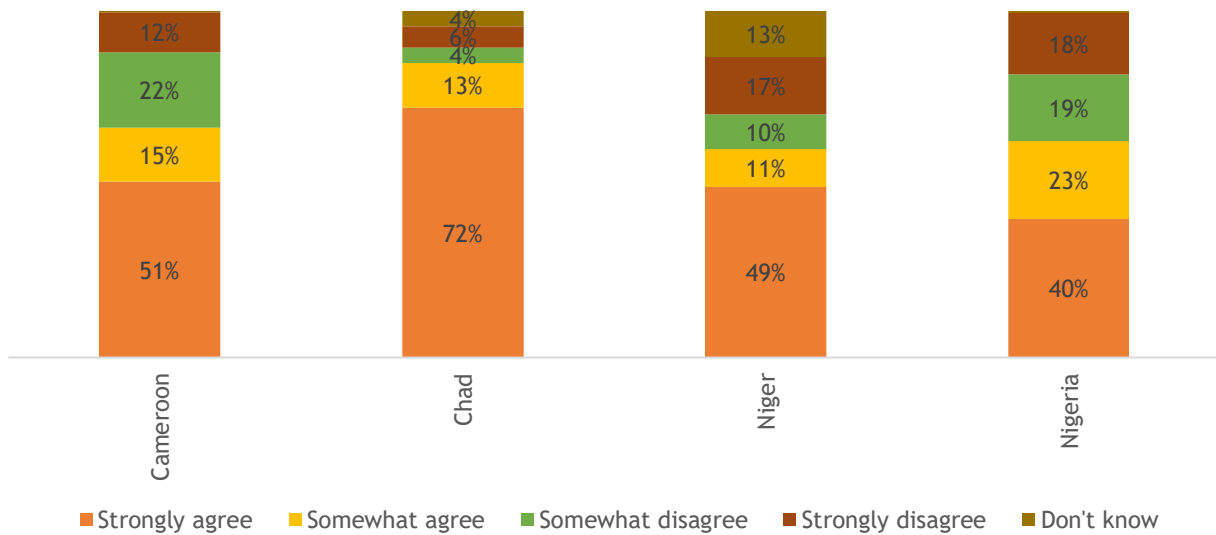
If you had a dispute, what authority would you go to help resolve it?



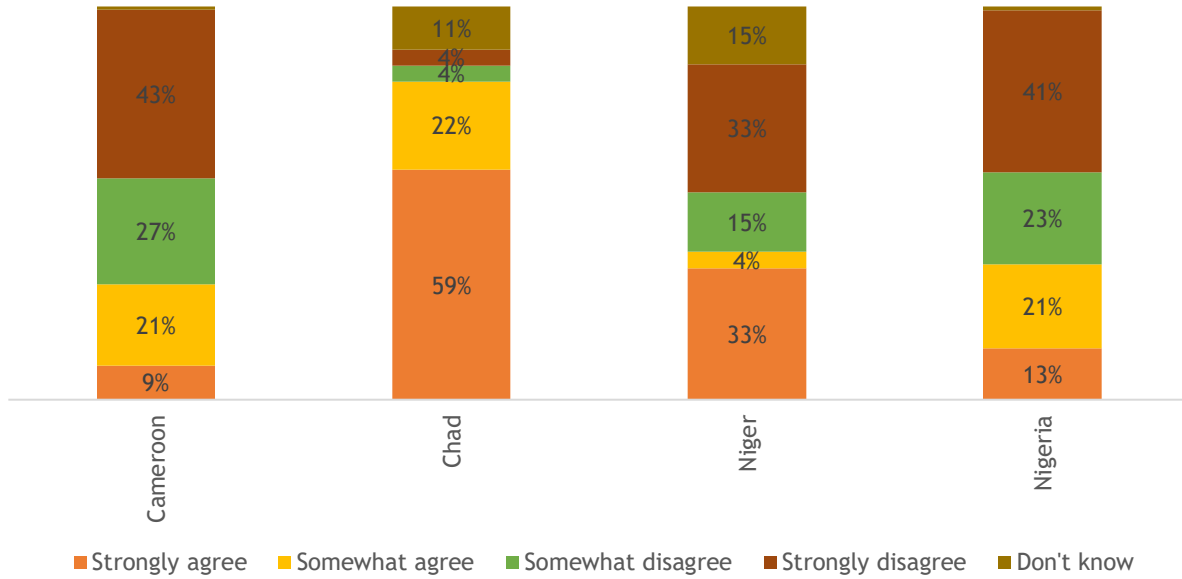
What is your opinion of state armed groups such as CJTF, police, and army forces?



Former members of non-government armed groups like ISWAP and Boko Haram should be reintegrated back into the regions from which they came.

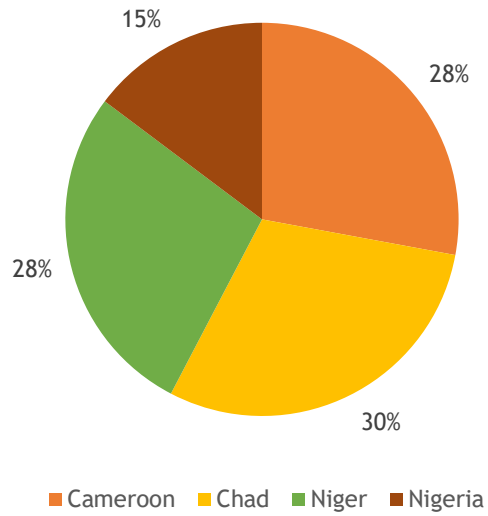


I will never be able to trust anyone who has spent time with Boko Haram or ISWAP.

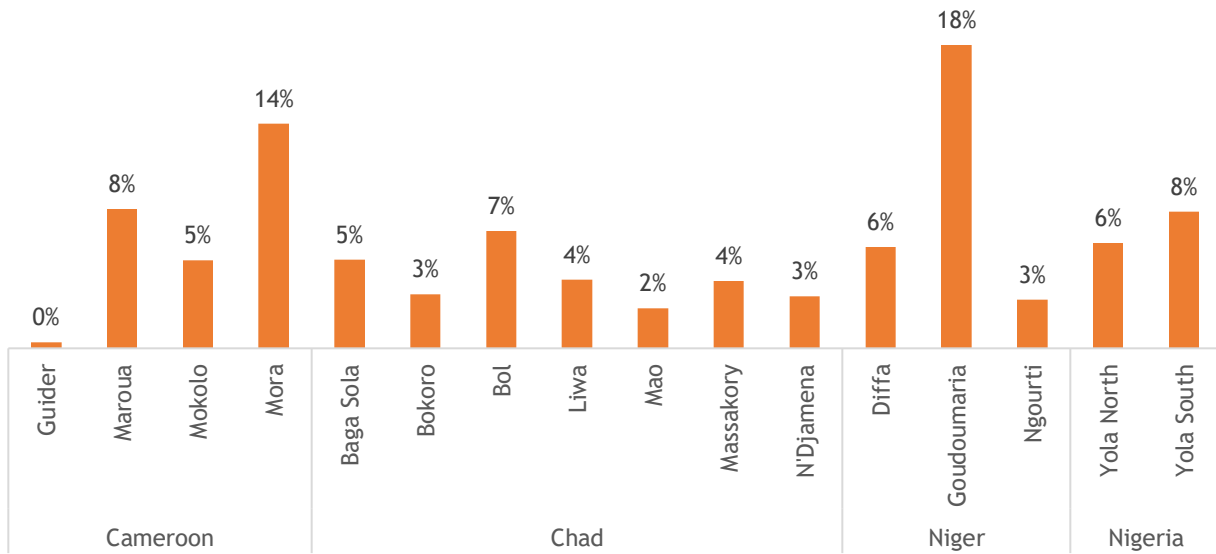


Face-to-Face Survey

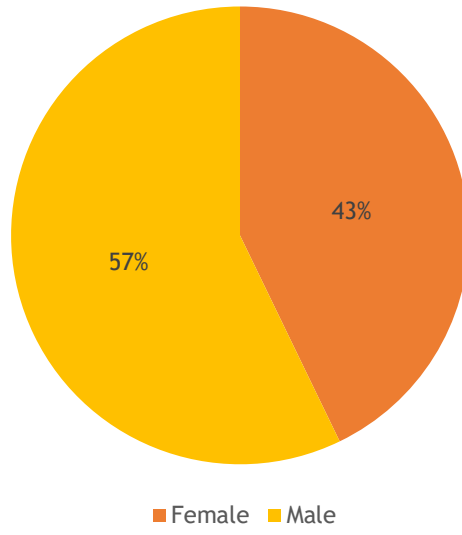
Country



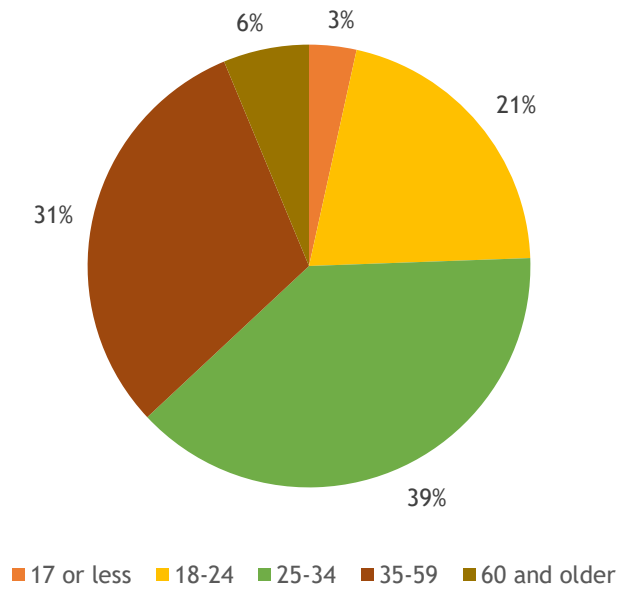
Region



Gender

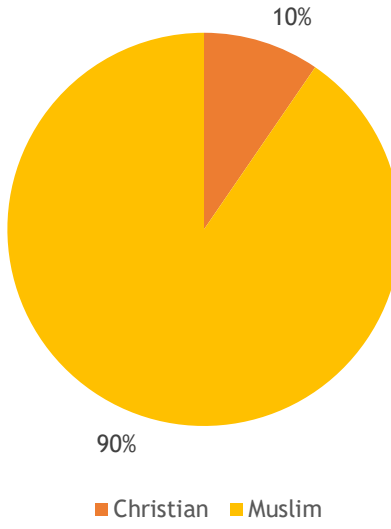


Age

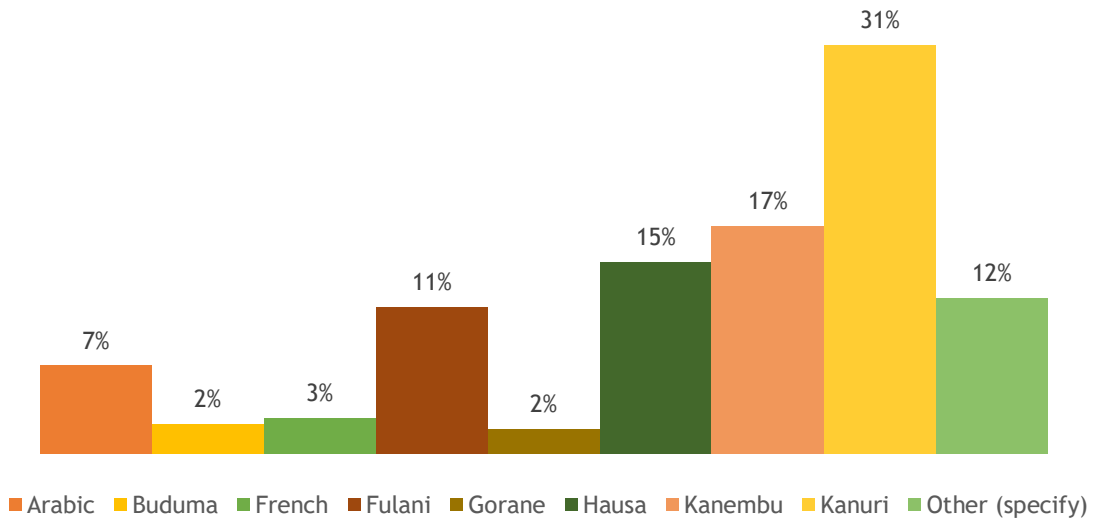


Education level

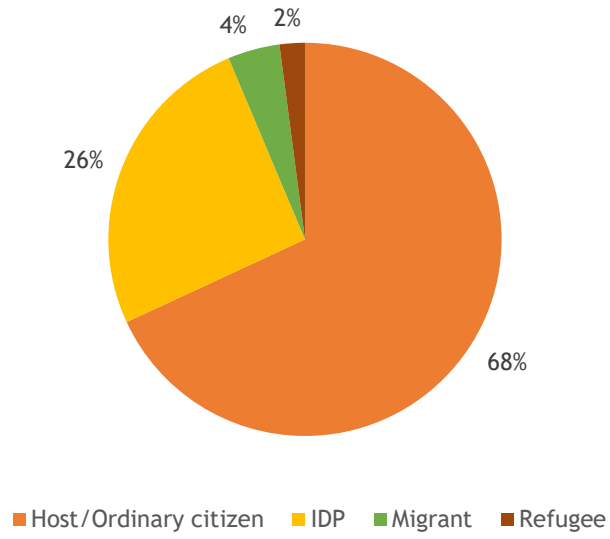
Religious Affiliation



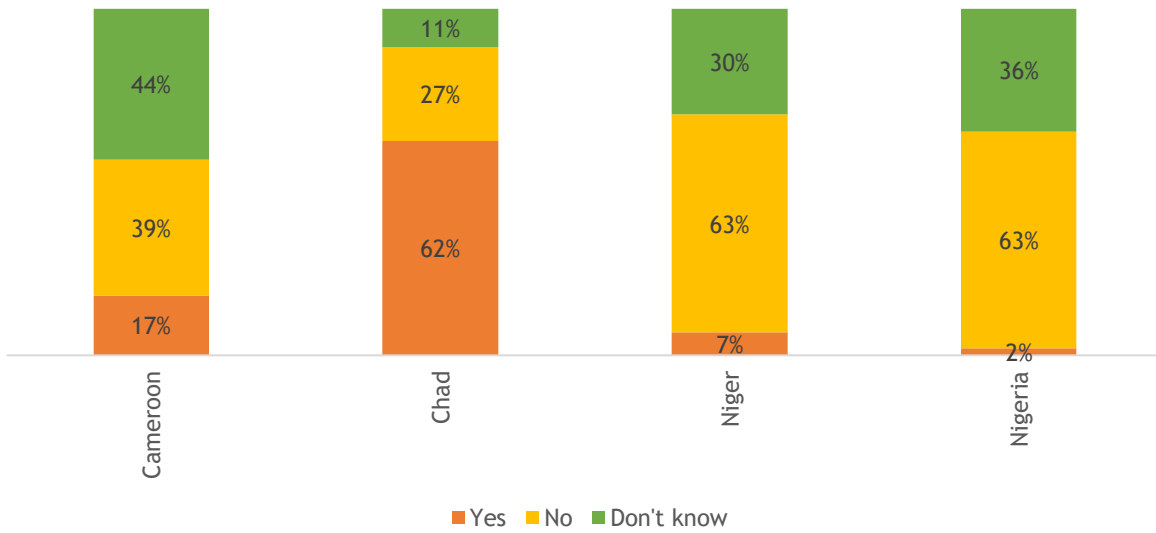
What is the language you use most often in your daily life?



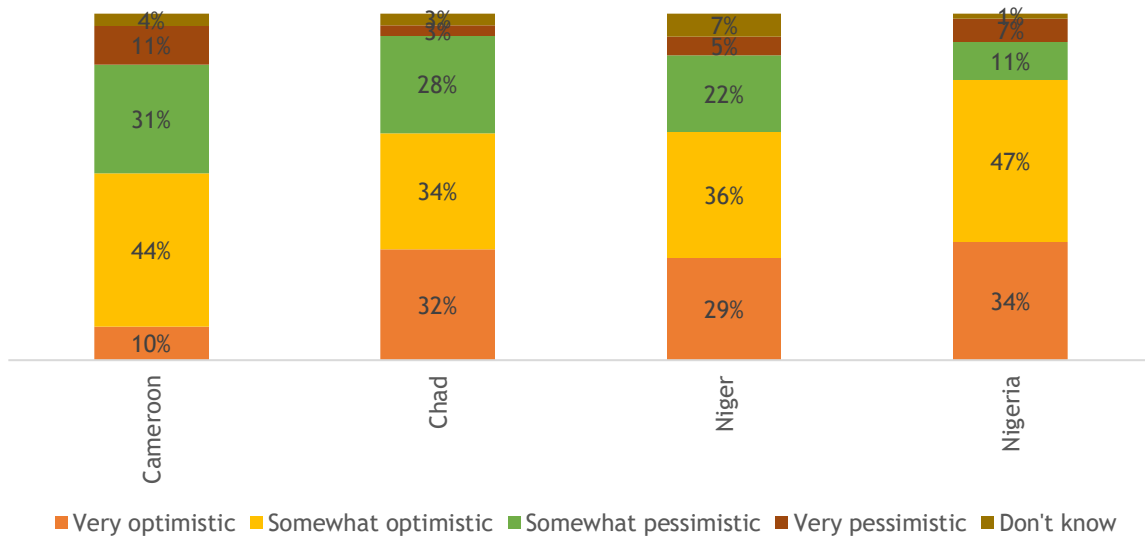
Legal status?



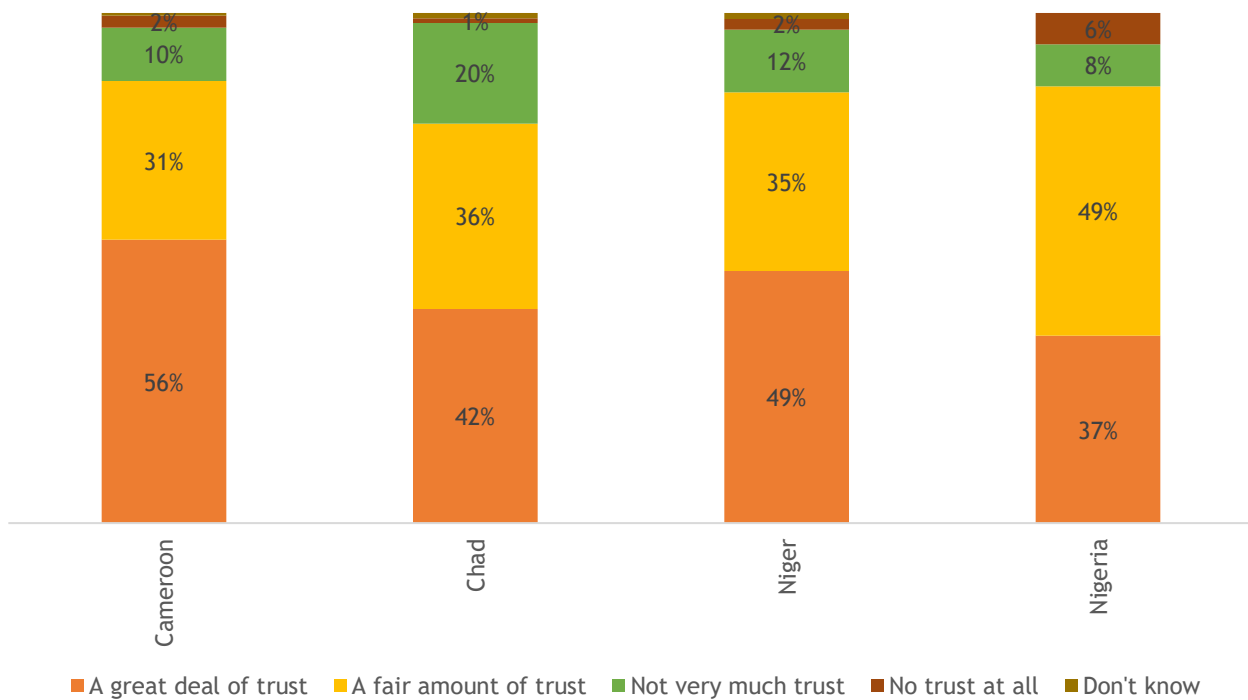
Do you listen to RNI?



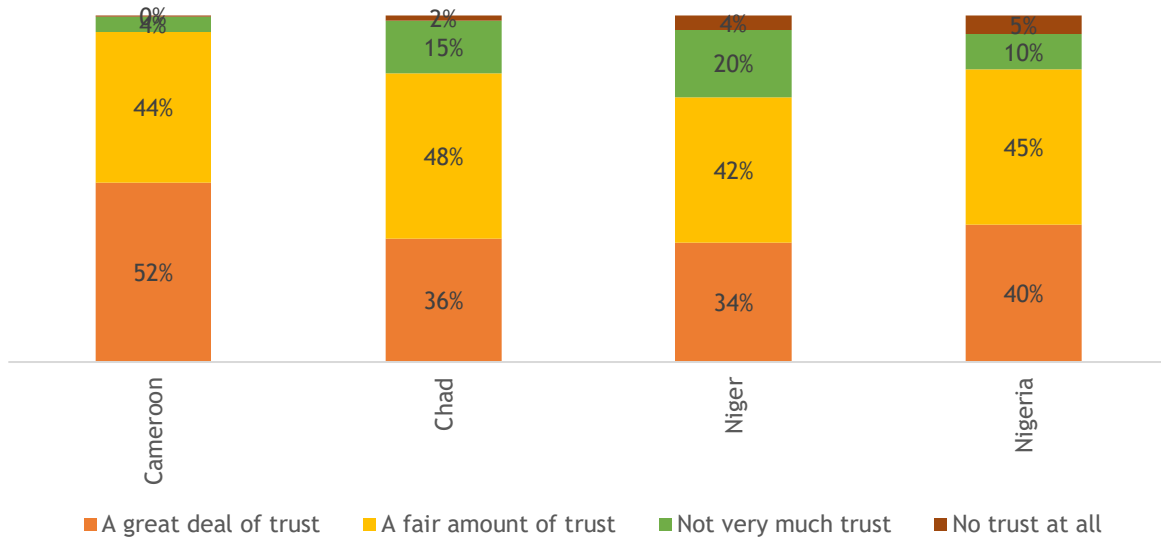
Generally speaking, how would you describe your feelings towards your country's future in the coming year?



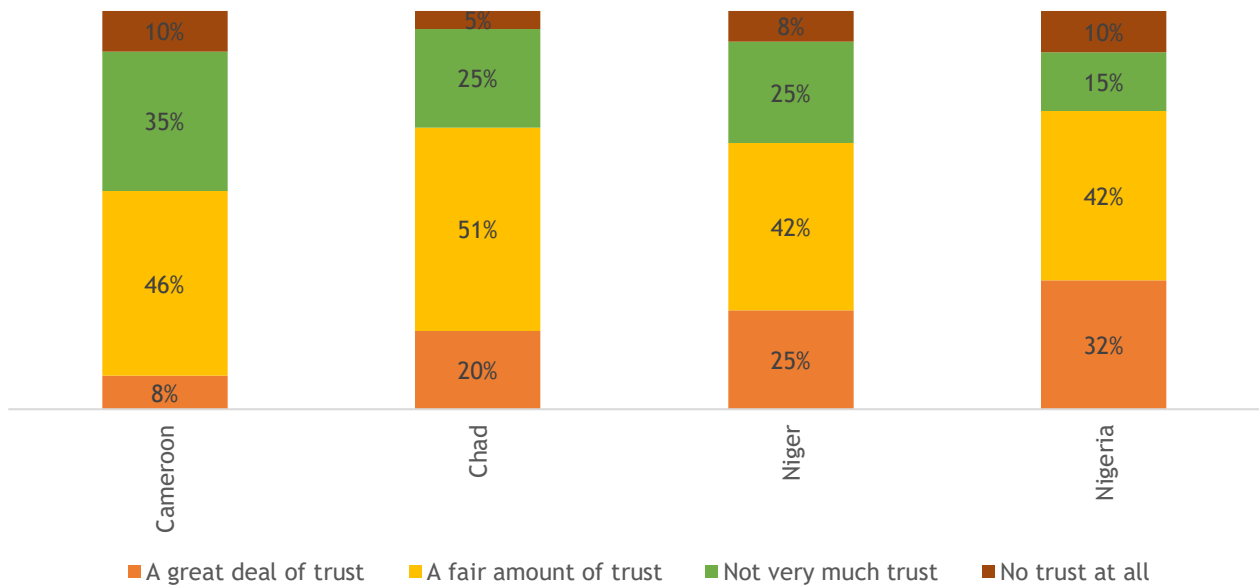
In general, how much trust, if any, do you have in the following actors? National armies



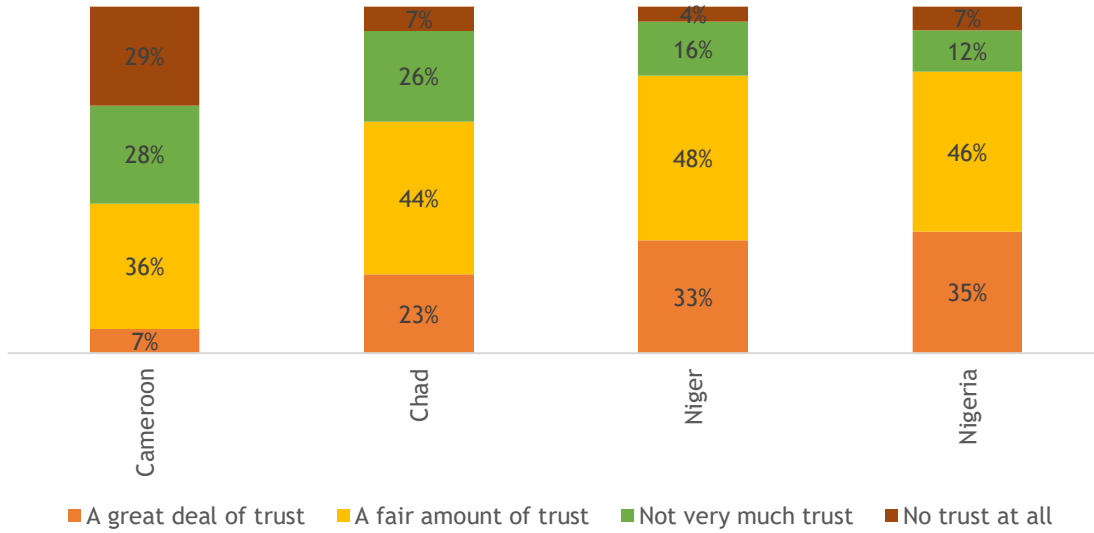
In general, how much trust, if any, do you have in the following actors? MNTJF



In general, how much trust, if any, do you have in the following actors? National government leaders



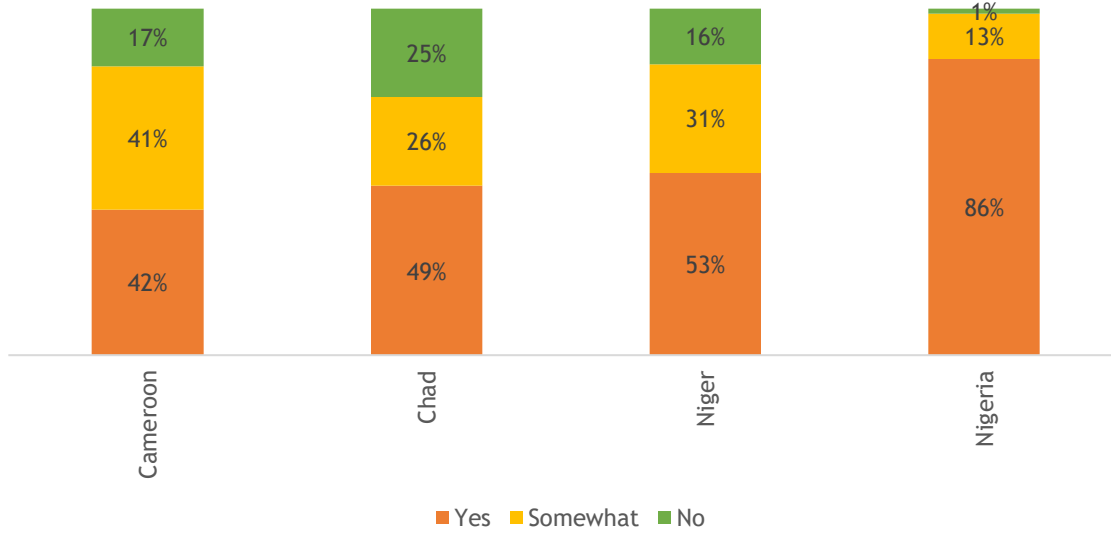
In general, how much trust, if any, do you have in the following actors? Local government leaders



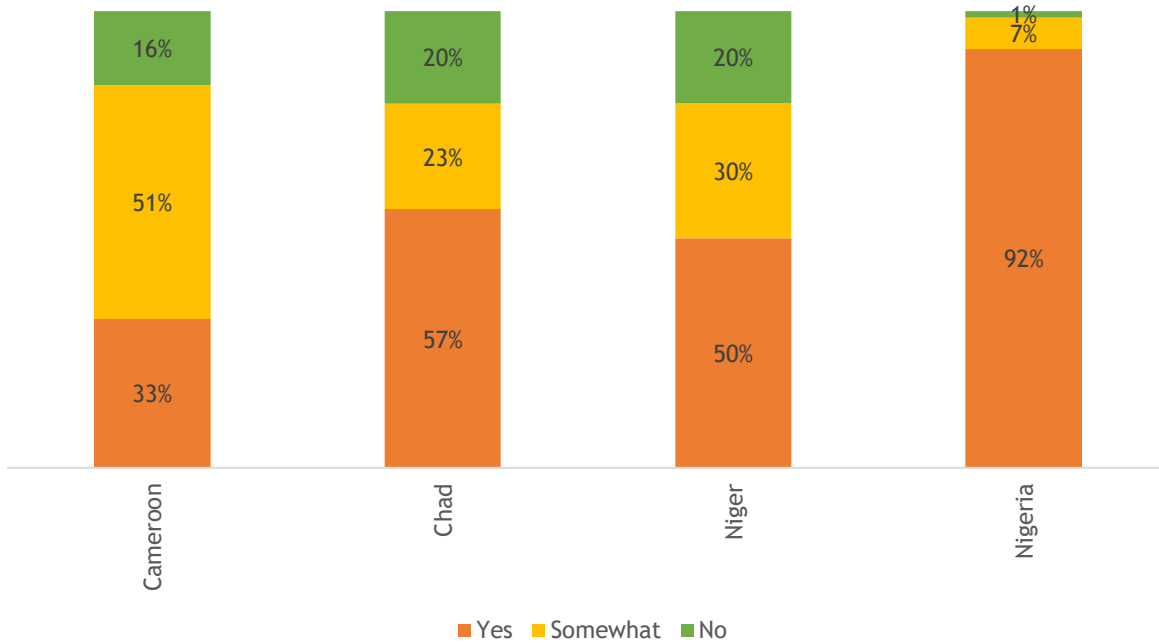
In general, how much trust, if any, do you have in the following actors? Humanitarian leaders



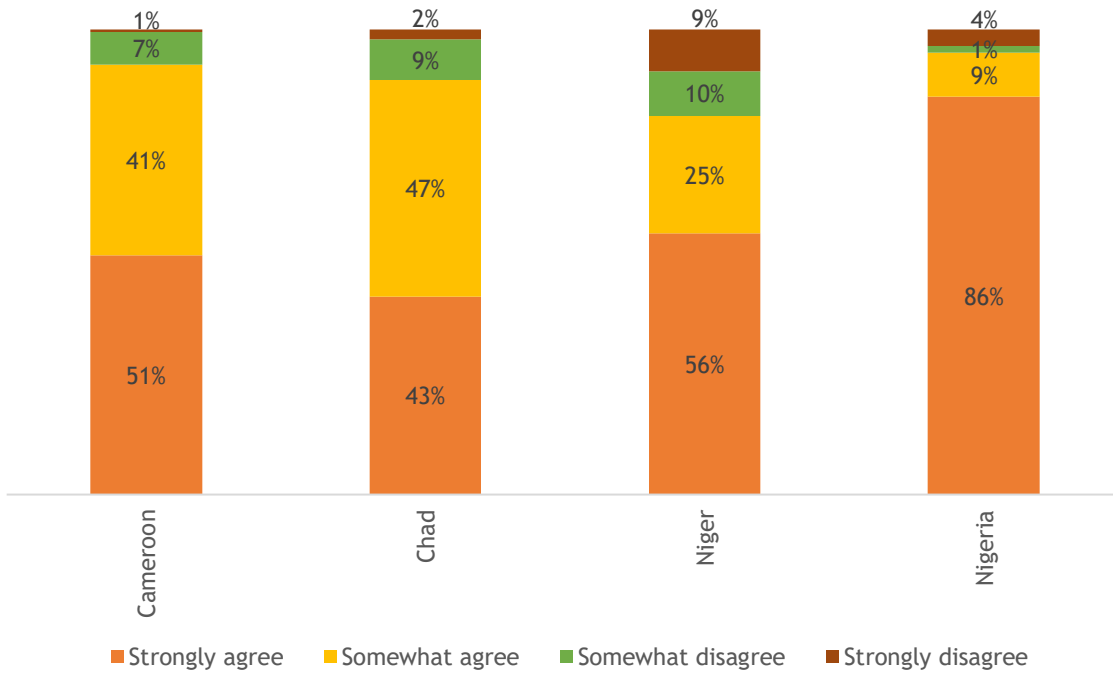
Do you think that there are opportunities for you to become involved in efforts to improve your community?



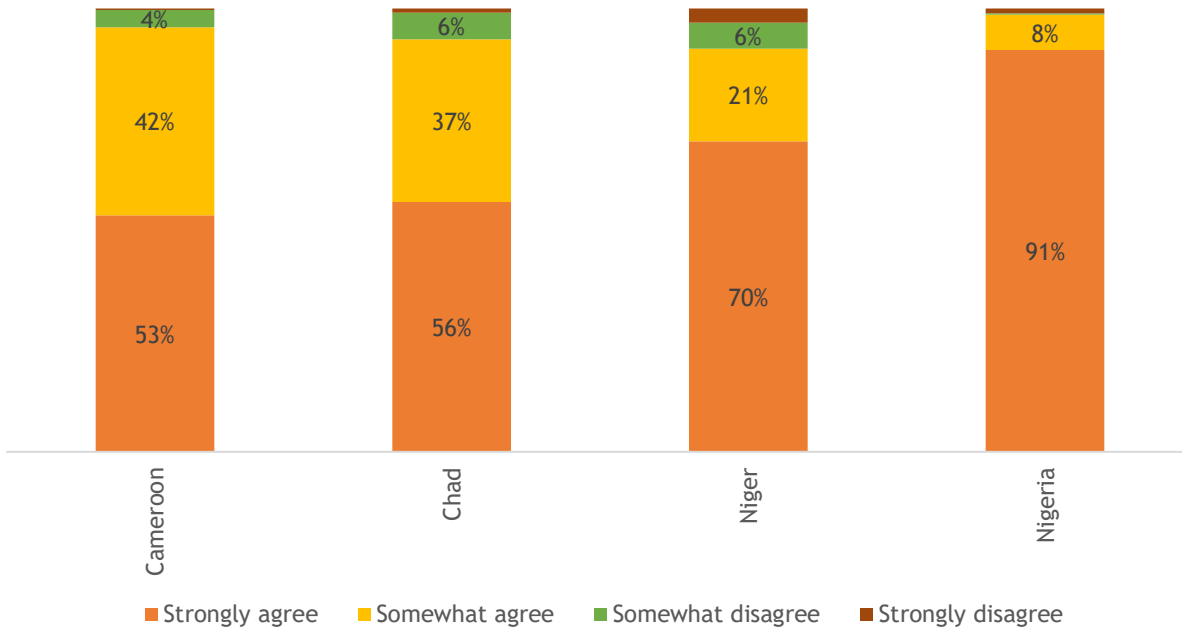
Do you think there are opportunities for you to engage in peacebuilding activities and dialogues about conflict in their region?



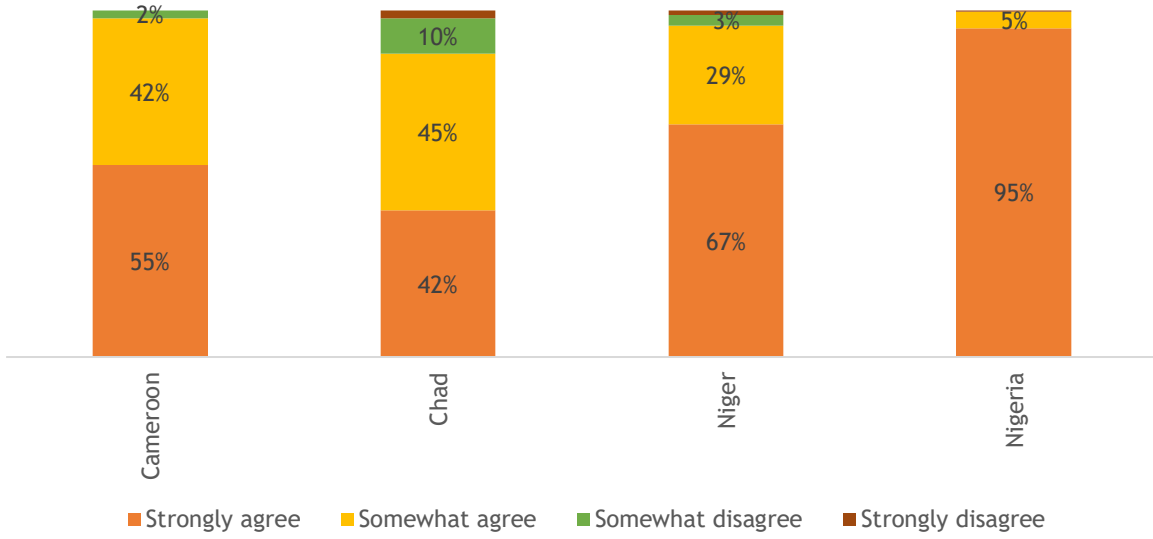
Women should have opportunities to take leadership roles within their communities



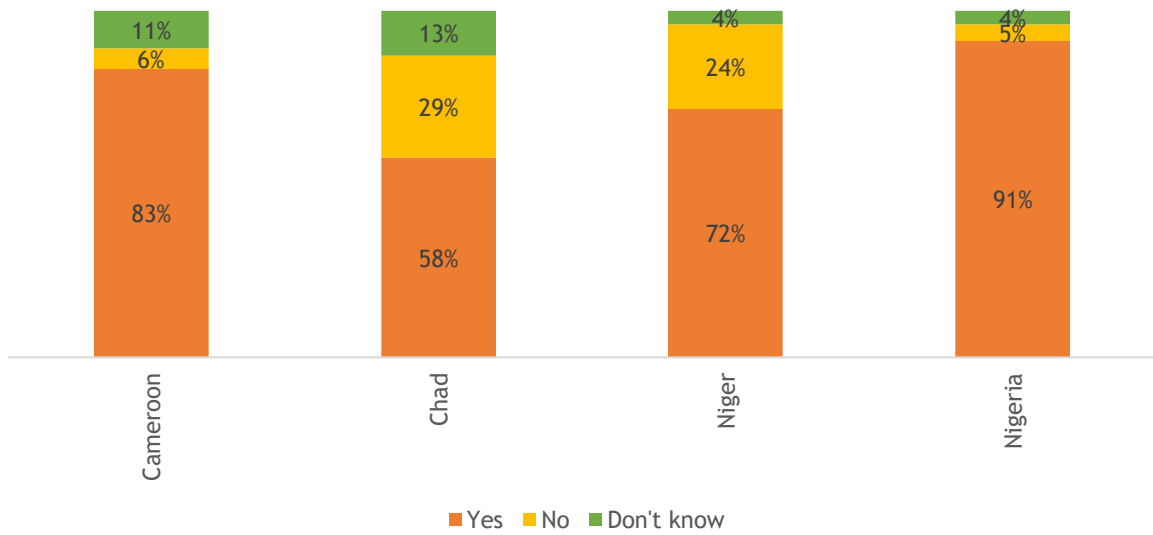
Women can positively contribute to peacebuilding activities and dialogues about conflict in their region



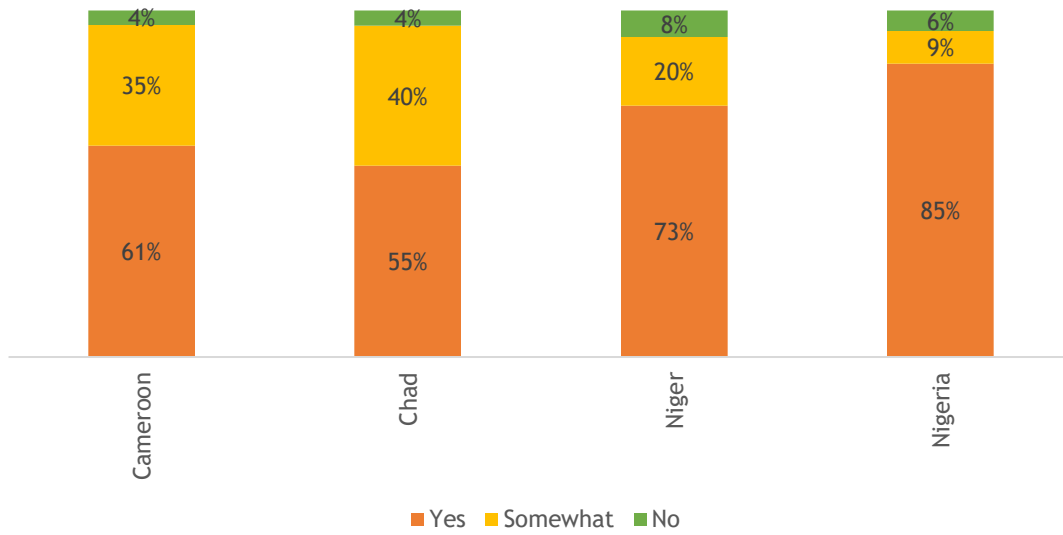
Women want to be involved in efforts to improve their communities



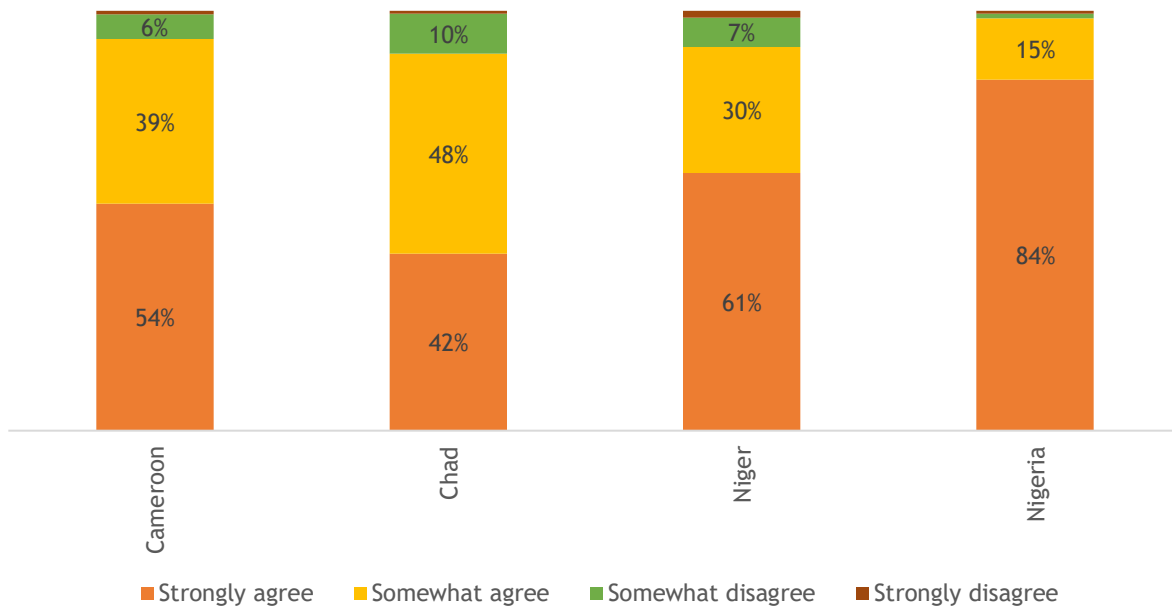
Do you hear women speaking on the radio?



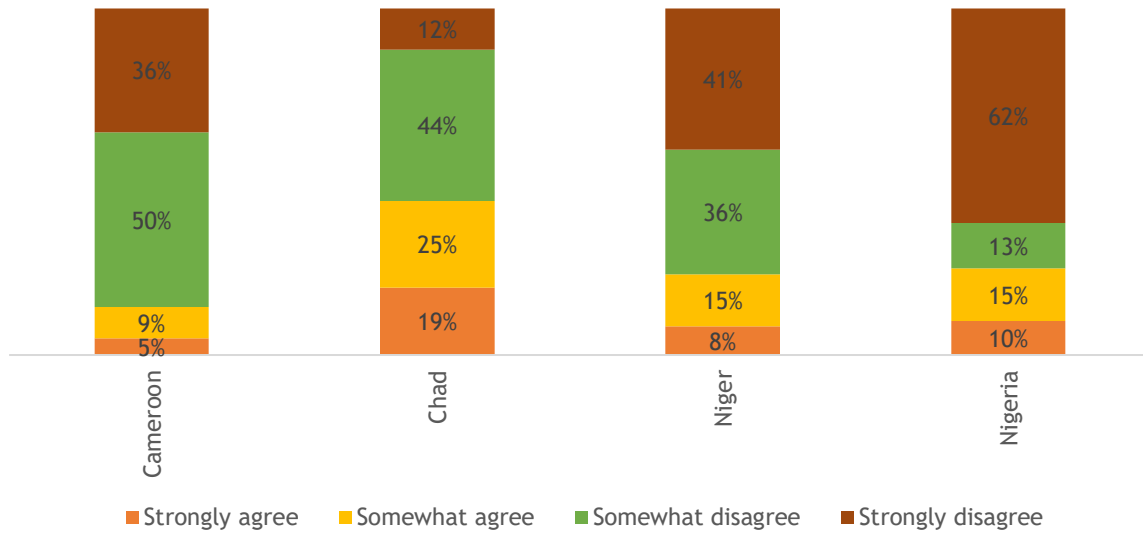
Do you hear women on the radio express views and concerns that are similar to your own?



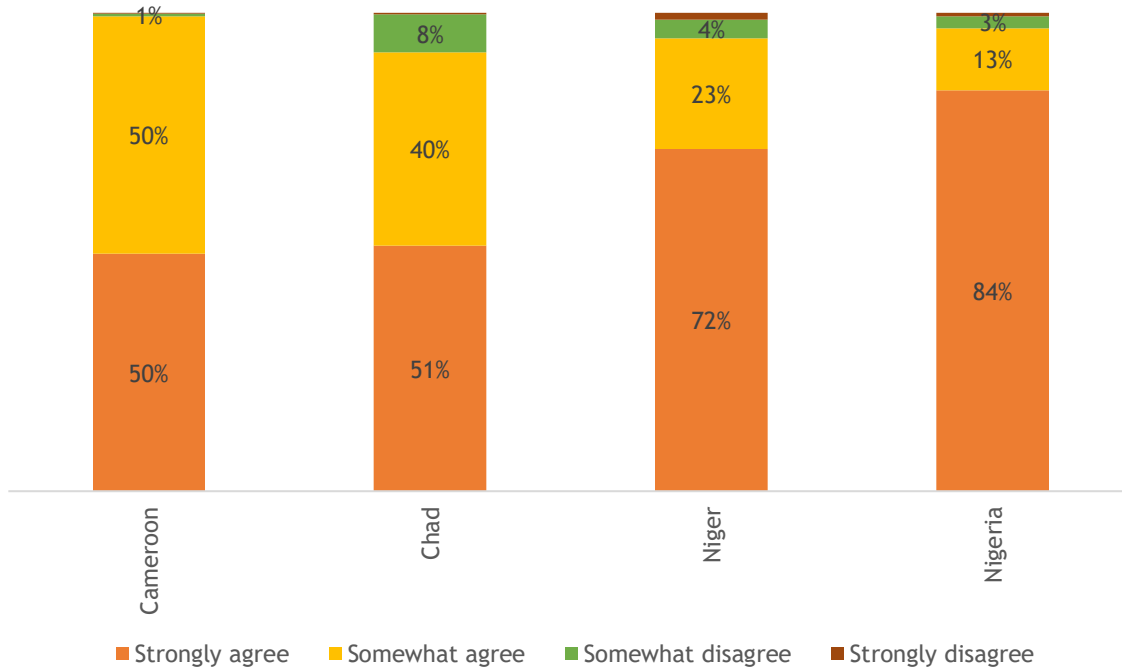
Young people do interact and meet with each other in my community



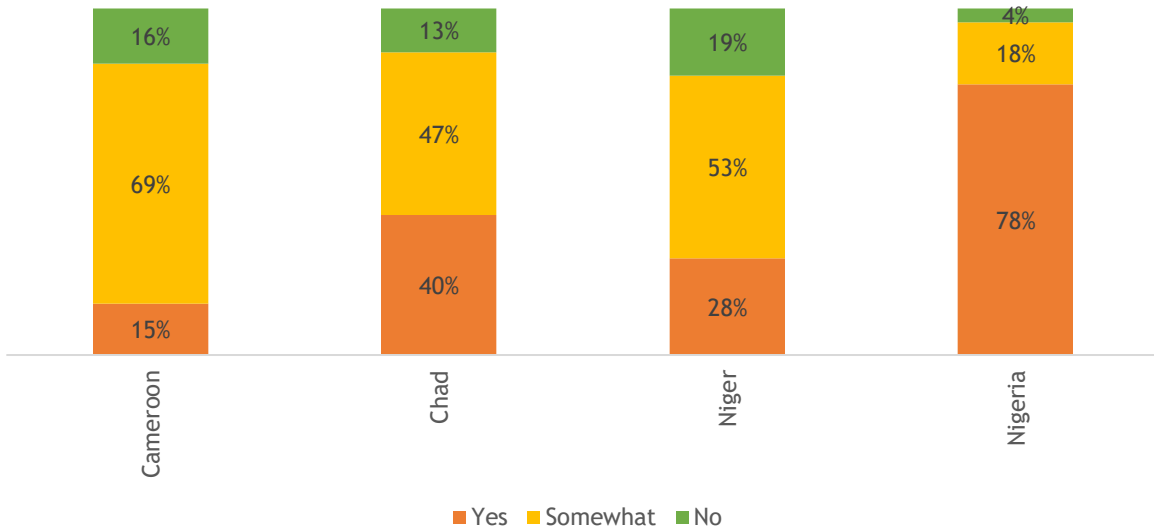
Young people are able to easily find employment in my community



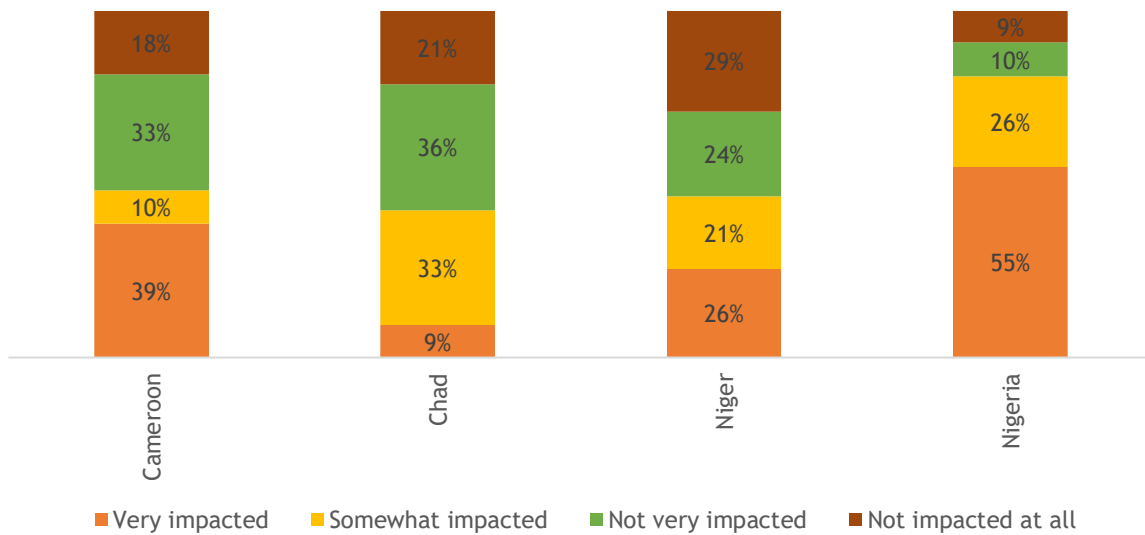
Young people want to be involved in efforts to improve my community



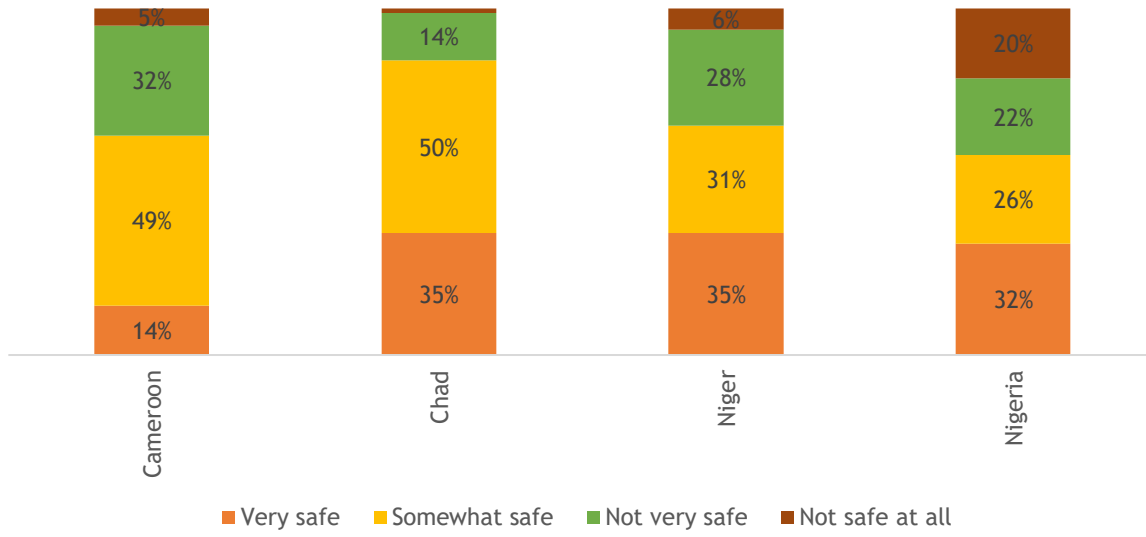
Do you believe that the views and concerns of youth are well-represented on radio?



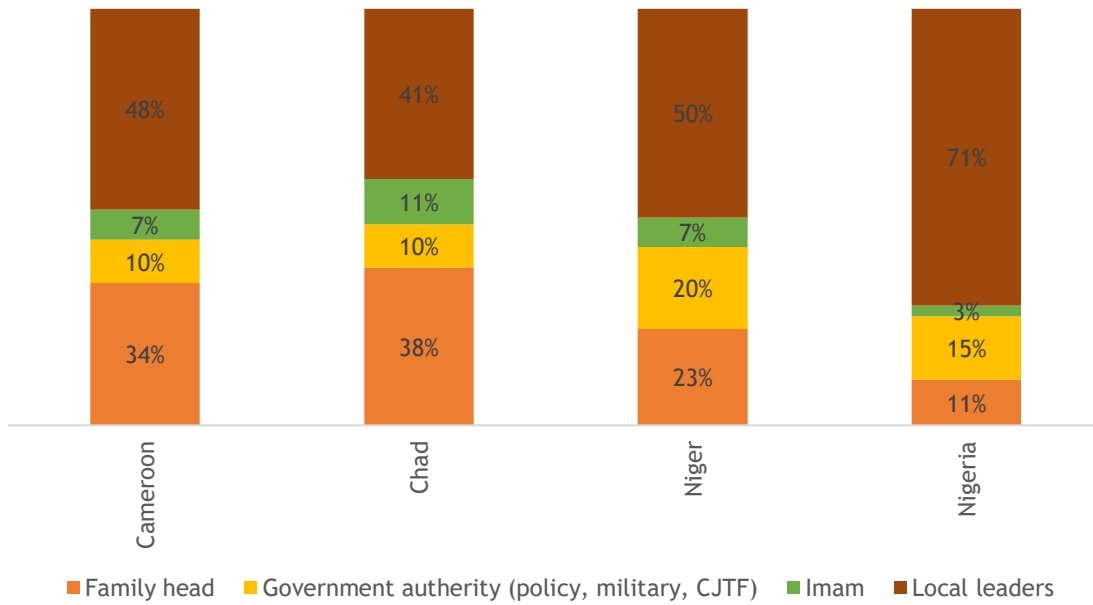
How much would you say that your community has been impacted by violence over the past two years?



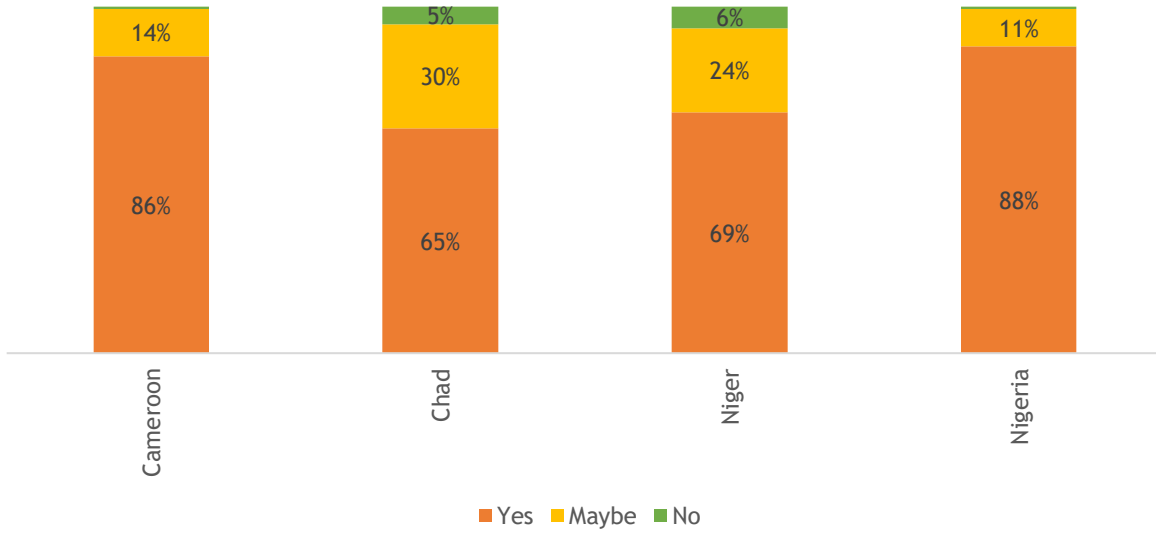
Do you believe that women and girls are safe in your community?



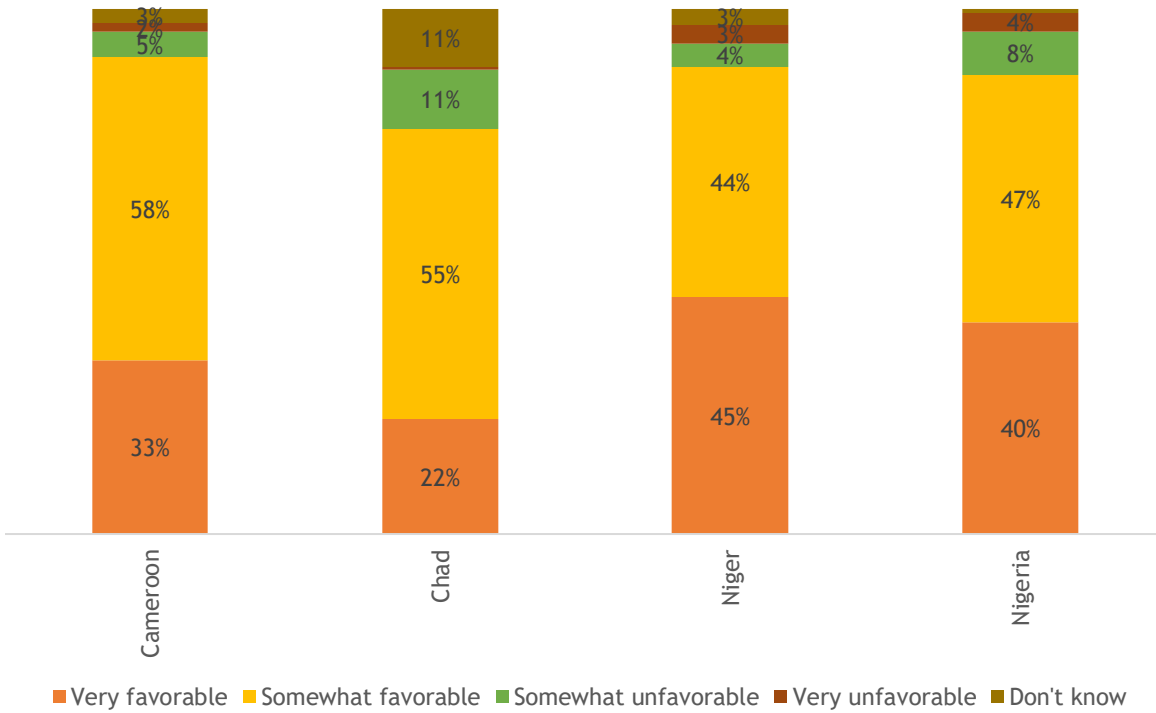
If you had a dispute, what authority would you go to help resolve it?



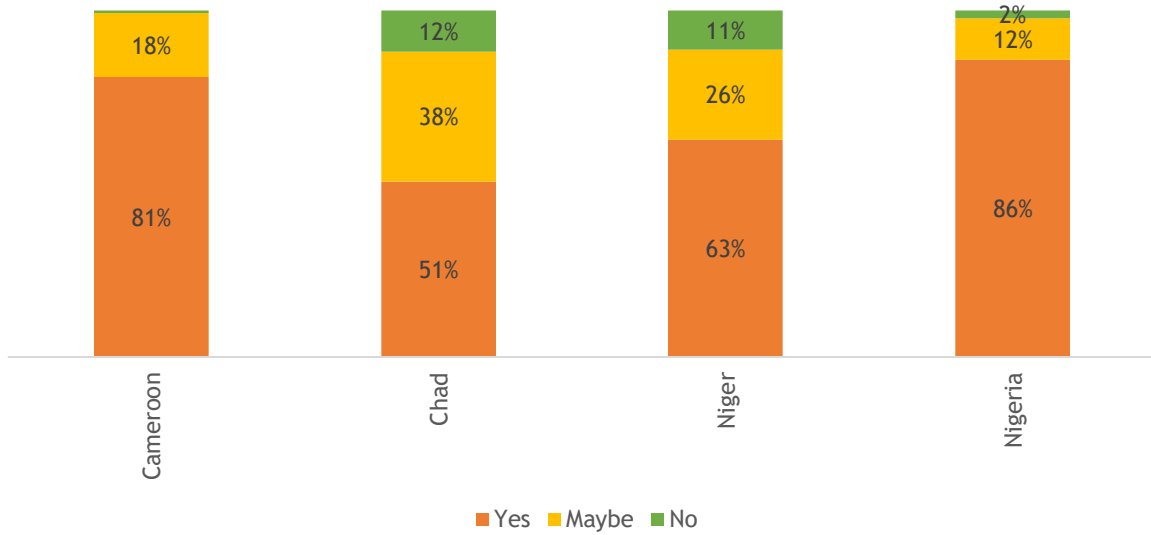
Would you listen the radio if there was a program dedicated to helping community members resolve disputes?



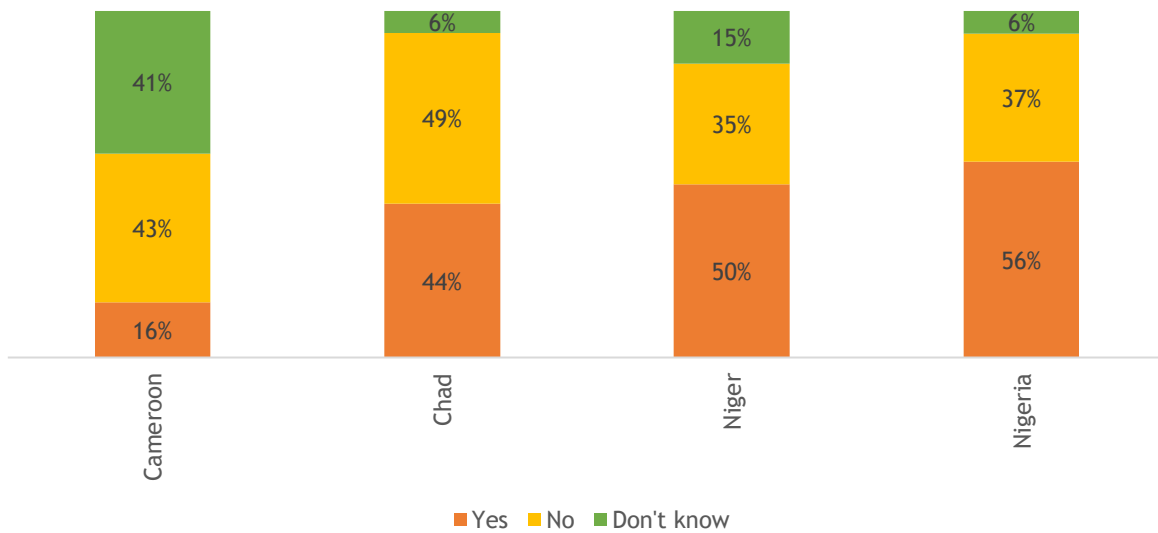
What is your opinion of state armed groups such as CJTF, police, and army forces?



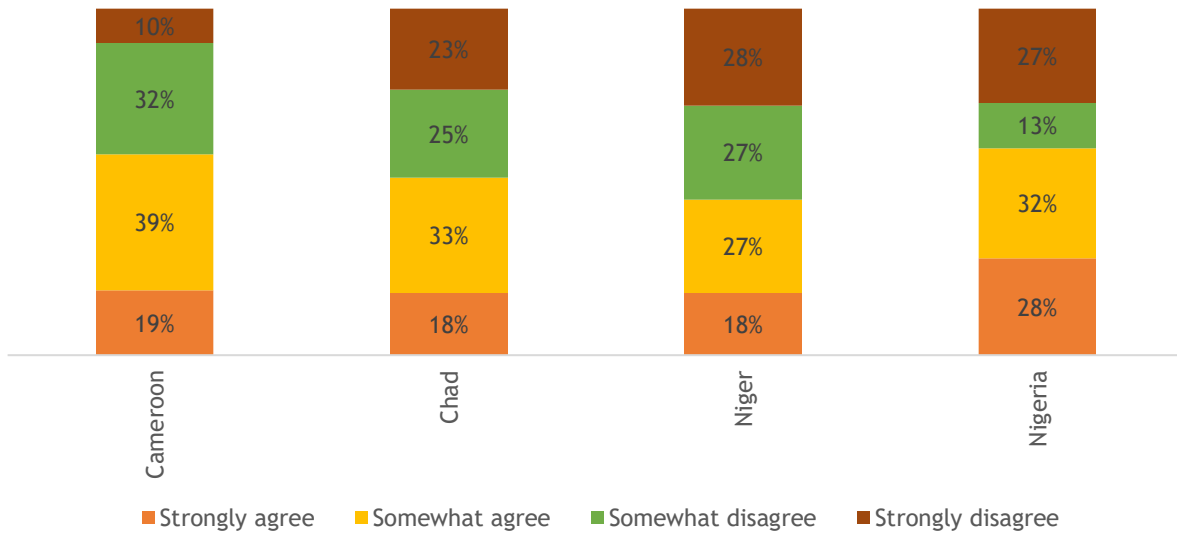
If military leaders participated in weekly broadcasts over the radio would you listen to them?



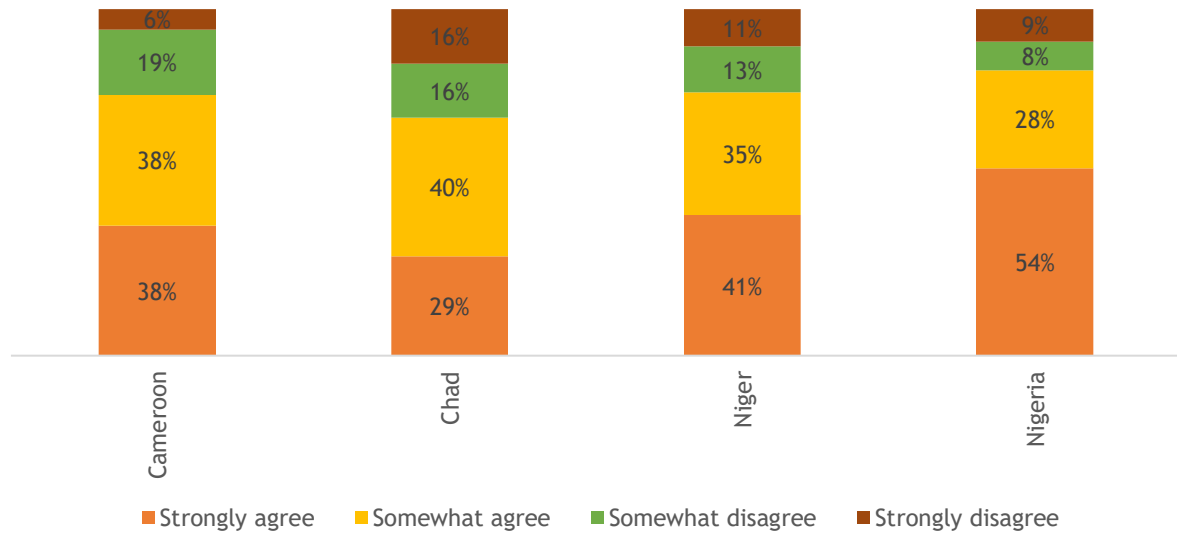
Are you aware of any programs that support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of combatants from non-government armed groups?



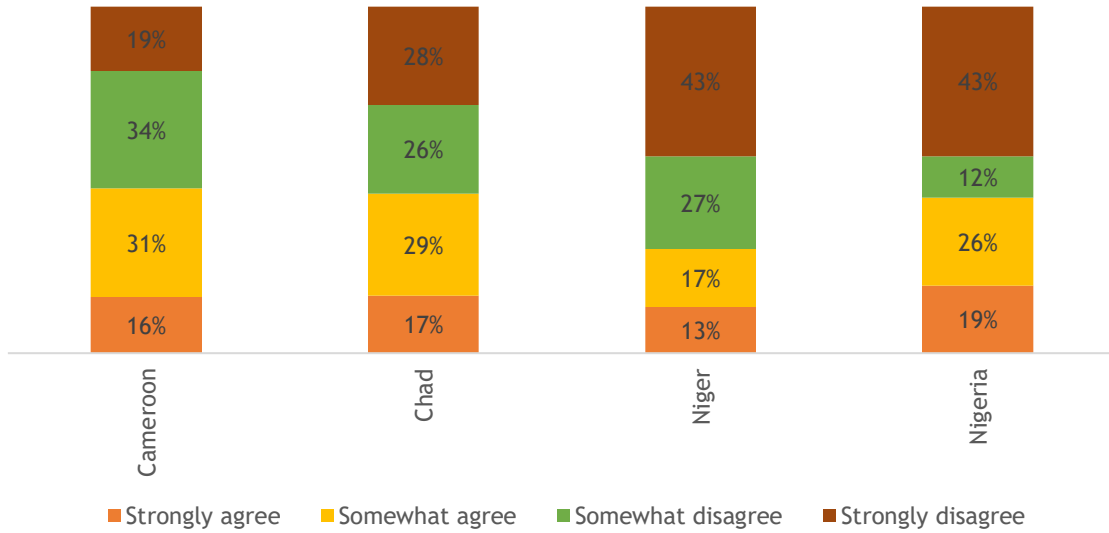
Women who joined Boko Haram or ISWAP with their husbands should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from



Children who were kidnapped by Boko Haram or ISWAP should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from



Adult male fighters who joined Boko Haram or ISWAP should be reintegrated back into the communities they came from



I will never be able to trust anyone who has spent time with Boko Haram or ISWAP

