

# Language profile of five IDP sites in Maiduguri: findings by site

## Bolori



**TRANSLATORS**  
WITHOUT BORDERS



**OXFAM**

This site report for Bolori summarizes key findings from a study of comprehension levels among 951 internally displaced people (IDPs) and host community members at five sites in the Maiduguri area of Borno, north-eastern Nigeria. The full summary of findings is available [here](#). The study was designed by Translators without Borders (TWB) and conducted by Girl Effect using Oxfam communication materials, in July 2017. TWB analyzed the data in consultation with Girl Effect and Oxfam, and Oxfam financed the field research. Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) facilitated the research in Bolori.

## Bolori profile

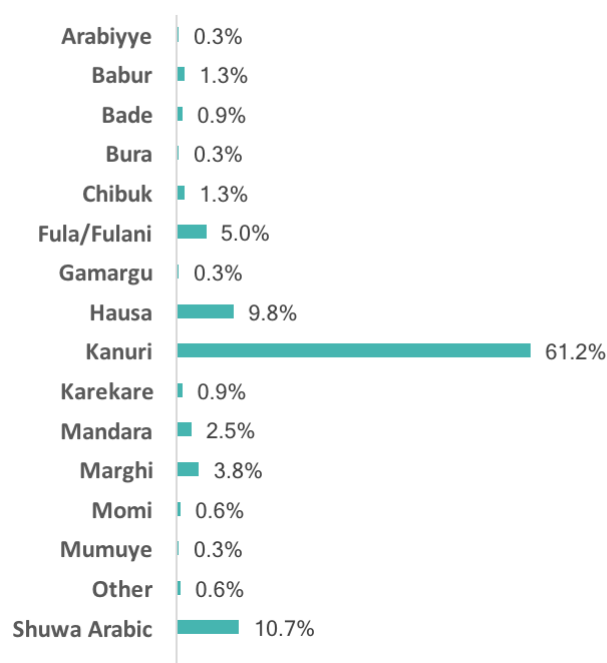
Sample population		
Total: 317	Female: 229 / 72.2%	Male: 88 / 27.8%
Age	Education	
15-30 yrs (136 / 42.9%)	No schooling:	153 / 48.3%
30-44 yrs (126 / 39.7%)	Non formal schooling:	82 / 25.9%
45-59 yrs (28 / 8.8%)	Primary school:	17 / 5.4%
60+ yrs (27 / 8.5%)	Junior secondary:	27 / 8.5%
Main LGAs of origin	Senior secondary:	12 / 3.8%
Bama (21.8%)	Tertiary:	4 / 1.3%
Konduga (9%), Other (9.8%)	Other:	22 / 6.9%

Bolori is an area of Maiduguri town where IDPs are integrated into the host community. The sample did not distinguish between the two groups, and may be assumed to include members of both.

Of the five sites surveyed, Bolori was the most diverse by place of origin. Bama, to the south-east, and Konduga, to the south and west of Maiduguri, were the most frequently cited local government areas (LGAs). Only 12 people were from a state other than Borno.

## Languages and language preferences

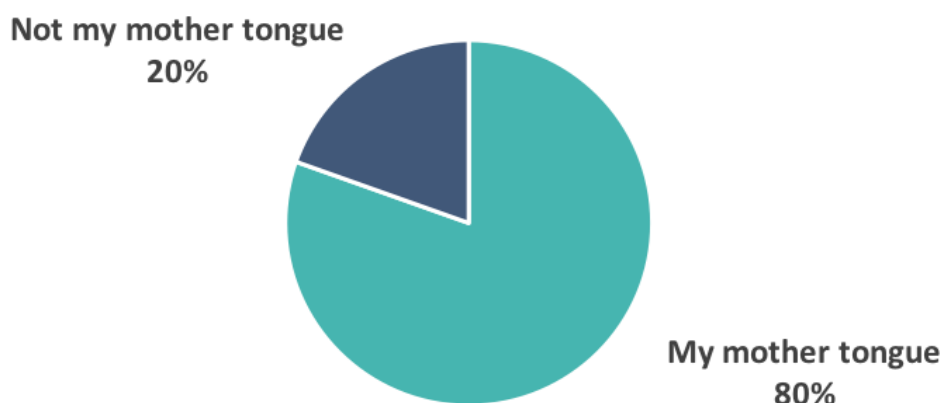
### Respondents' mother tongues in Bolori



Over 60 percent of the sample in Bolori were native Kanuri speakers. Roughly equal numbers spoke Shuwa Arabic and Hausa (each around ten percent), and Fula/Fulani and Marghi speakers were fairly sizeable minority groups.

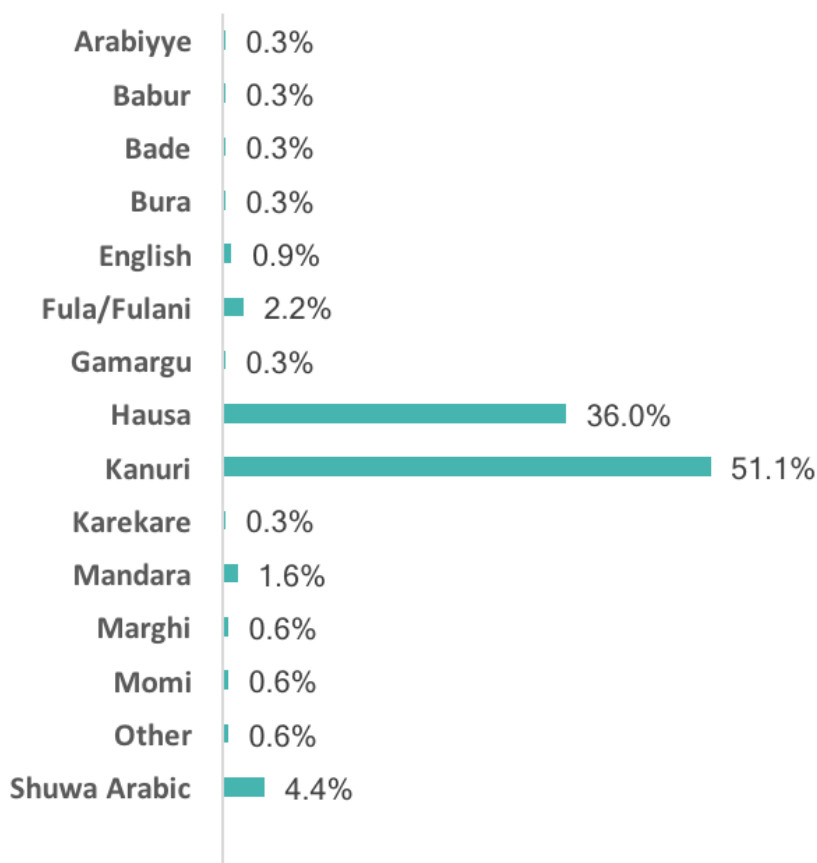
Despite the predominance of Kanuri, 48 percent of the sample opted to take the comprehension test in Hausa. As elsewhere, this may reflect higher rates of exposure to written Hausa as a regional lingua franca, for instance in school or through commercial or official public communication.

***Preferred language to receive information in, Bolori***



Eighty percent of respondents in Bolori preferred to receive information in their mother tongue.

***Preferred specific language to receive information in, Bolori***

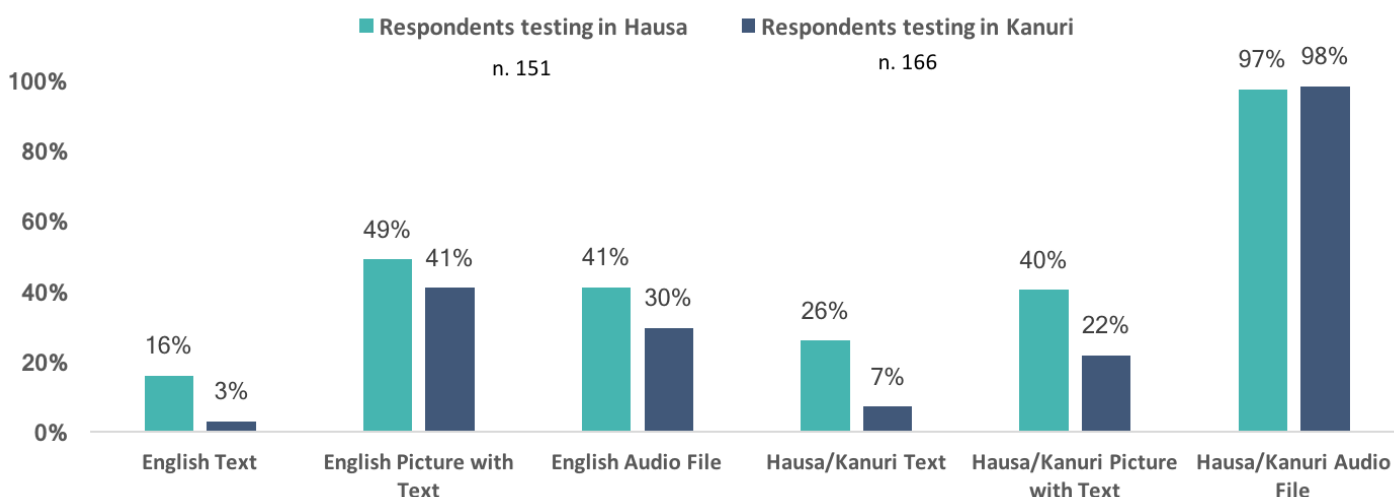


However, when asked to specify the language they wished to receive information in, 36 percent of the sample preferred to receive information in Hausa, although this was the first language for just 9.8 percent. The majority preferred Kanuri, and some 40 percent of the Shuwa Arabic and Fula/Fulani speaking minorities present preferred communication in their own language.

Overall the conclusion is that communication strategies in Bolori should consider at least Shuwa Arabic and Fula/Fulani in addition to Kanuri and Hausa.

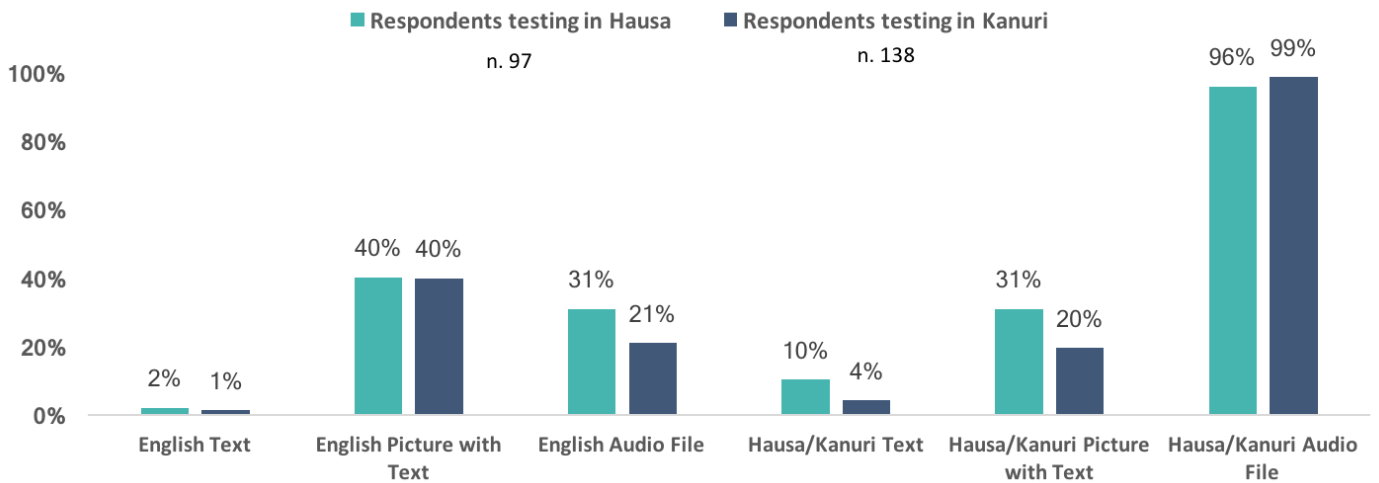
## Comprehension levels

*Comprehension rates in Bolori*

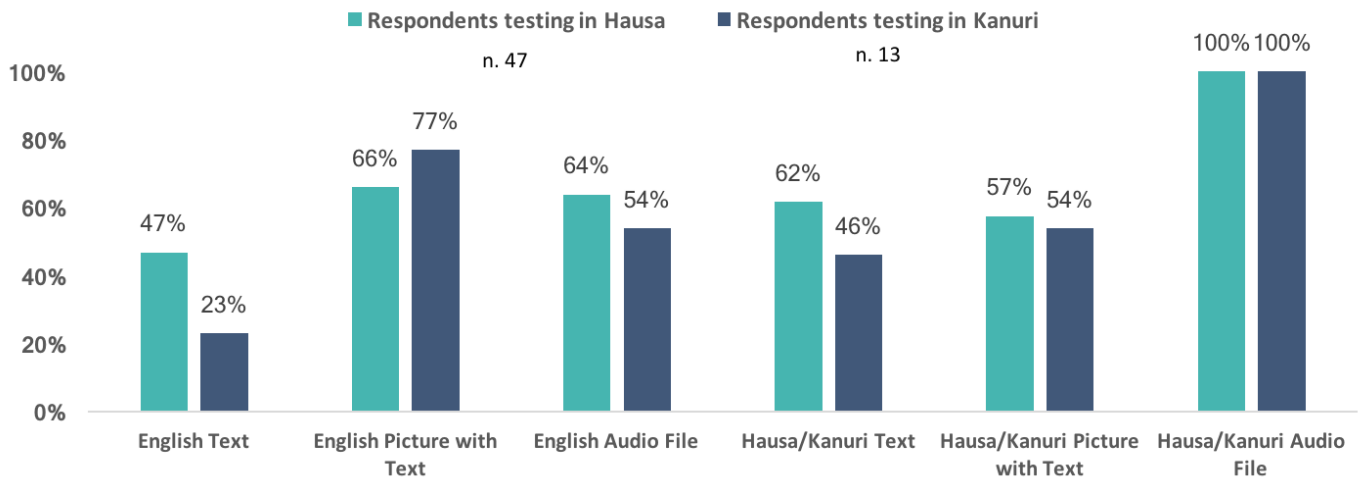


Education levels were a key determinant of comprehension. While the sample size was smaller for those who attended formal education (60 respondents), the difference in comprehension levels was stark between this group and the 74.2 percent with no formal education. Text-only communication was almost entirely ineffective with the majority who lacked schooling; even text with graphics reached only a fifth of that group in Kanuri. Again the Hausa or Kanuri audio was the most effective format with all groups.

### Comprehension rates for respondents with no formal education in Bolori



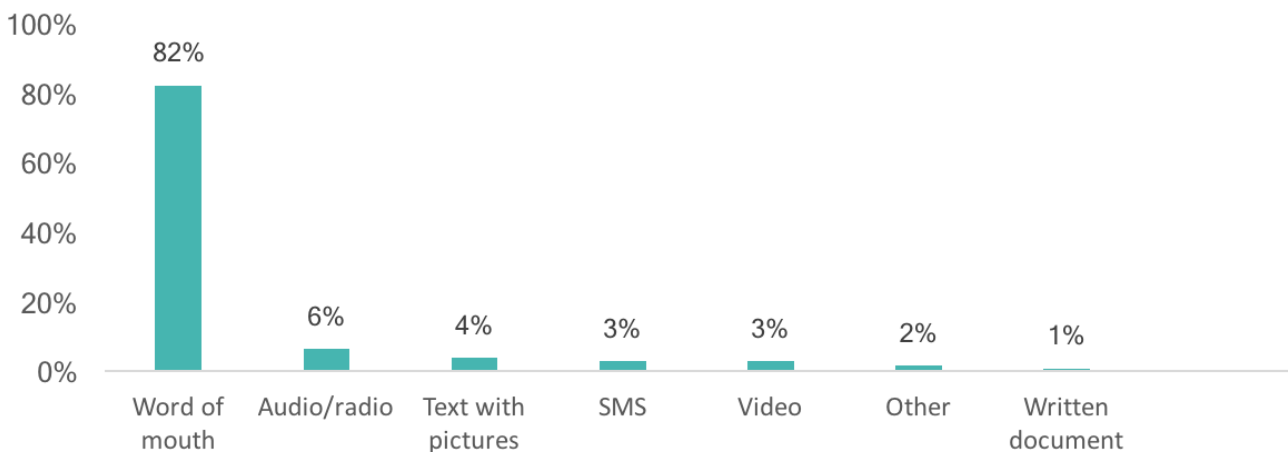
### Comprehension rates for respondents with some formal education in Bolori



## Format preferences

As at other sites, a clear majority preferred word-of-mouth communication of information.

### Preferred specific language to receive information in, Bolori



---

---

TWB's Words of Relief program is supported by Elrha's Humanitarian Innovation Fund – a grant-making facility supporting organizations and individuals to identify, nurture and share innovative and scalable solutions to the most pressing challenges facing effective humanitarian assistance. The Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF) initiative 'Accelerating the Journey to Scale' is funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Oxfam's protection program in north-east Nigeria is supported by German Humanitarian Assistance.

The views expressed in this paper should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of Elrha, the HIF, the Netherlands MFA, or German Humanitarian Assistance.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs