

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

Farm Centre Camp



TRANSLATORS
WITHOUT BORDERS



OXFAM

This site report for Farm Centre Camp 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.

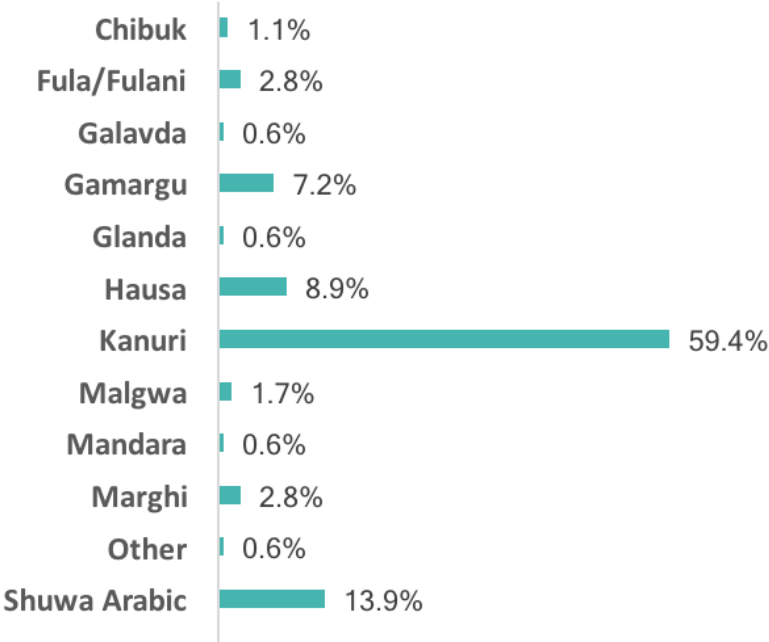
Farm Centre Camp profile

Adult population (DTM Round XVIII data)		
Total: 9,024	Female: 5,415 / 60.0%	Male: 3,609 / 40.0%
Sample population		
Total: 180 (2.0% of all adults)	Female: 157 / 87.2%	Male: 23 / 12.8%
Age	Education	
15-30 yrs (62 / 34.4%)	No schooling:	66 / 36.7%
30-44 yrs (90 / 50.0%)	Non formal schooling:	76 / 42.2%
45-59 yrs (17 / 9.4%)	Primary school:	11 / 6.1%
60+ yrs (11 / 6.1%)	Junior secondary:	8 / 4.4%
Main LGAs of origin	Senior secondary:	3 / 1.7%
Mafa (34.4%)	Tertiary:	1 / 0.6%
Jere (22.2%), Dikwa (9.4%)	Other:	15 / 8.3%

Over half the sampled population in Farm Centre Camp were from two local government areas (LGAs) - Mafa and Jere - and all but two respondents were from Borno State. Education levels here were among the lowest of the sites sampled, with only 6.7 percent of respondents having completed junior secondary school or higher.

Languages and language preferences

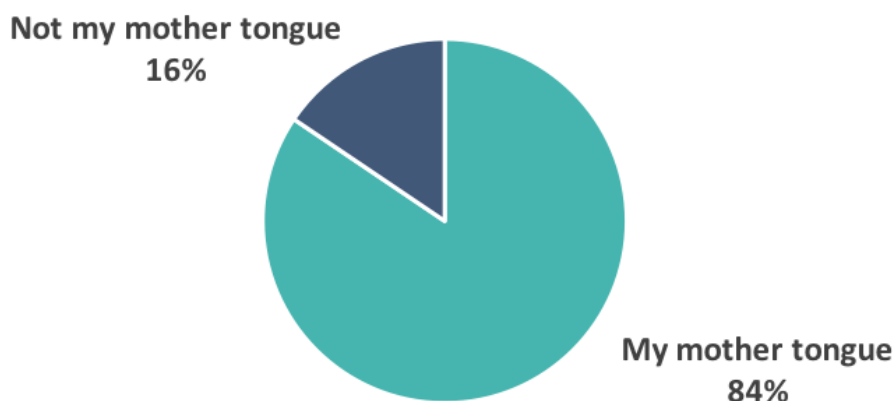
Respondents' mother tongues in Farm Centre Camp



Kanuri was the mother tongue for almost 60 percent of the sample at this site. Shuwa Arabic speakers formed the second language group, followed by Gamargu and the closely related Malgwa (9.9 percent combined) and Hausa (8.9 percent).

Over 68 percent of the sample chose to take the comprehension test in Kanuri. Of the non-native speakers of those languages in the sample, the split was fairly even between those who opted to take the test in Hausa and those who chose Kanuri (58 percent against 42 percent).

Preferred language to receive information in, Farm Centre Camp

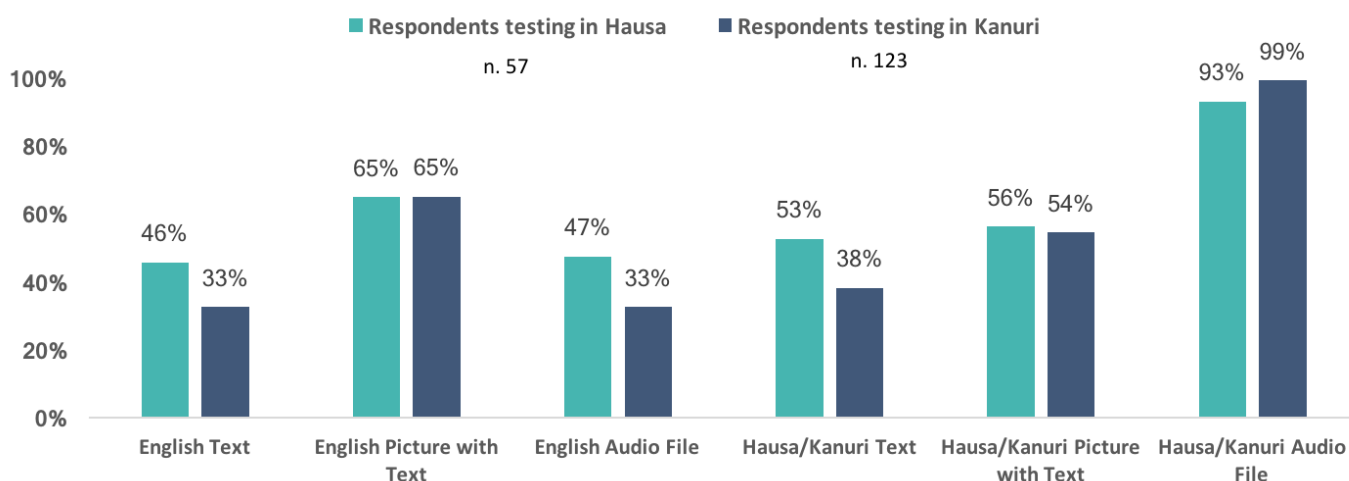


Eighty-four percent preferred to receive information in their own language, however. This was the highest proportion for any of the sites surveyed.

Owing to an error in the questionnaire on the first day of the survey, a high proportion of respondents were not asked to specify which language they preferred to receive information in, or in which format. No conclusions can therefore be drawn on the basis of the limited responses gathered to these questions.

Comprehension levels

Comprehension rates in Farm Centre Camp



Comprehension rates were generally higher in Farm Centre Camp than at the other sites surveyed, particularly among people tested in Kanuri. This does not appear to be due to differences in educational levels, age or gender in relation to the wider sample. Nor had respondents had a higher level of prior exposure to the messages used in the test: in fact only 35 percent claimed to be familiar with the content, the lowest rate of the five sites surveyed. While the explanation is unclear, this does suggest communication in Kanuri may reach a higher proportion of camp residents here than elsewhere.

The Hausa or Kanuri audio messaging was again by far the most effective, and picture with text reached a majority of respondents in both those languages. English text with picture again achieved an anomalously high comprehension score, for reasons that require further investigation, as noted as noted in the summary report.

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.



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