

Effects of Micro-Entrepreneurial Skills Acquisition of Trained IDPS towards Economic Self-Reliance

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Abstract: *This study examined impact of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquisition on the trained IDPs towards their economic self-reliance in Maiduguri, Borno State. Data were sourced through structured questionnaire and 180 were retrieved out of 229 samples distributed to the respondents. This made a 79 percent return rate. The study used Descriptive Statistics, Multiple Linear Regression Technique and Likert-Scale. The findings of the study are; the socioeconomic characteristics showed that majority of the respondents were married male who attained secondary school leaving certificate and earned average income between #21,000.00 – #30,000.00 monthly. On the other hand, result of the effect of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquired by the trained IDPs revealed that 75 percent of the respondent benefited from the skills acquired. In conclusion, more females should be considered when an opportunity to acquire skills comes. The study recommends that more of such programs should be provided to train more of untrained IDPs to be economically self-reliant.*

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial. Internally Displaced Persons & Skills,*

Introduction

Insurgents' attacks have been a serious concern in many countries of the World and it has become an epidemic for several years. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) estimated the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Worldwide to be about 38.2 million in 2014, the highest level since 1989 (IDMC, 2017). The figures kept escalating significantly in many insurgences affected countries, which brought the figure to 40.3 million people as a result of conflict and series of attacks on people as at 2016. The report shows that one person in every second is forced to flee their home in conflict affected countries (IDMC, 2017).

According to the Global Report on Internal Displacement (2017), Africa is the hardest hit by heavy armed insurgence attacks that led many people to flee for safety. In 2016, the total IDPs in Africa was about 10.762 million out of a total world IDPs population of 40.3 million which is approximately 26.7%. Currently, Africa has about 13 million internally displaced persons, a third of the global number of IDPs, and more than double the number of refugees in the continent (IDMC, 2017).

Boko Haram insurgency in the North East which began in 2009 has claimed many lives and destroyed property worth millions of naira. According to IDMC (2016), 85% of the total displaced persons in Nigeria have risen due to insurgency attacks by Boko Haram. It is important therefore to acknowledge the fact that without timely support and protection of IDPs today, many may end up being refugees Bilak (2017).

According to Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a team composed of International Organization for Migration (IOM), National Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Nigeria Red Cross Society and the Humanitarian Partners on the Field pointed out that the IDPs in Nigeria as at 2015 was about 2.1 million. This figure covers about 207 of the affected Local Government Areas (LGAs), involving 13 states in the Northern part of Nigeria. The report also indicates that about 1.7 million of the internally displaced persons were from Borno (1,434,149), Adamawa (136,010) and Yobe (131,203). Specifically, the report shows that about 528,000 out of the approximated 1.7 million (about 80%) IDPs live in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State, (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2016).

In terms of the economic effects of Boko Haram in Maiduguri, the crisis has led to the closure of many economic activities in the affected areas. Many businesses and companies have been forced to fold up or relocate to neighboring states due to incessant attacks by the insurgents resulting in loss of jobs and job destructions. Furthermore, majority of the residents in the area whose primary source of livelihood is farming have been grossly affected.

Fatile and Bello (2015) pointed that many of the internally displaced persons have no jobs and are homeless. This has led to overdependence of IDPs on government, NGOs, Philanthropists, and other international donor Agencies for survival and sustenance. In order to reduce the burden on these humanitarian Agencies, entrepreneurial skill development towards economic self-reliance was introduced to ensure that the IDPs are engaged.

This study therefore, intends to assess the impact of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquisition given to trained IDPs in ensuring that they are economically self-reliant.

Available reports by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), (2016) have shown that Maiduguri in Borno State has a large number of IDPs. Majority of them are unemployed and poor and depend on humanitarian supports. This is attributed to the destruction of their businesses, farms and properties caused by Boko Haram insurgents. Many NGOs, Governments and Philanthropists have contributed immensely to the provision of food, clothing and shelter towards the sustenance of the IDPs especially in Maiduguri Metropolis. Entrepreneurial Skill acquisition may economically empower the IDPs to be self-reliant, improves their lives and effort towards restoring peace in the region. However, only few studies have been carried out on the economic aspect, and those that are available are not detailed on entrepreneurial skill development and have not tried to assess the impact of the skills acquired towards economic self-reliance of IDPs. For example, the study by Obikaeze and Eweka (2016), concentrated more on the sustenance of IDPs through provision of food, clothing, shelter, healthcare and education without considering the aspect of entrepreneurial skill acquisition.

Despite the efforts made by the Government and NGOs to alleviate economic hardship faced by the IDPs, particularly in Borno, there has not been enough studies in this area that have assessed

the analysis of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquisition on self-reliance among trained IDPs particularly in Maiduguri.

Many business owners have been forced to close down and some flee the town as a result of security challenges. In addition, there is dearth in literature on the impacts of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquired by the trained IDPs in Maiduguri. This poses a serious concern in the academics and creates wide gap in the literature. Thus, to fill this gap, this study focuses on assessing the impact of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquisition of trained IDPs towards their economic self-reliance.

Literature Review

This section discusses the Conceptual, Empirical and theoretical framework on micro-entrepreneurial skill acquisition on economic self-reliance among trained internally displaced persons

Conceptual Issues

Micro-entrepreneurial Skills

There are many definitions of entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurial skill can be defined as the ability to create something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, assuming the accompanying financial psychic and social risks and receiving the resulting reward of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence (Hisrich and Peter, 2007). An entrepreneur who develops the skills is seen as one who organizes, manages and assumes the need of a business enterprise. The person takes control of his/her future and becomes self-employed whether by creating his own unique business or working as a member of a team at a multi-level vocation. The person combines land, labor, capital and entrepreneur which are used for producing goods and services in the economy, (Robert, 2021)

Sousal (2014) asserts that entrepreneurial characteristics can be acquired or learned throughout life. Such characteristics are ability to develop and maintain a successful business through hard work and effort, ambition to achieve goals, sense of responsibility for the success or failure of business. Entrepreneurial skills should be natural and should form part of our evolution and new model of economy.

Hassan Moshood (2018) sees entrepreneurs as aggressive catalysts for change, positive minded in every economic environment and having a desired hope for making profit. He further said entrepreneurs of old were the pioneers of today's business endeavors. They used their intellects to innovate and utilize capacity for accomplishment which is the yardstick by which enterprise is now measured.

Economic Self-Reliance

Self-reliance is the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education in a sustainable manner and with dignity UNHCR (United Nation Handbook for Self-Reliance, (2005). Economic self-reliance (ESR) has to do with developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian/external assistance Economic self-reliance represents different ways of thinking

about the processes and outcome of economic development. It is an individual's ability to accumulate economic resources in excess of their needs. ESR provides a solid platform from which people can develop and reach their full human potential. Godfrey, 2008 states that individuals who are economically self-reliant have greater resilience in the face of negative economic shocks. According to Godfrey, economic self-reliance arises from two sources (1) our own effort, talents and skills and (2) our relationships with family, friends, government and macro-social systems.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS)

Since 2009 to date, many IDPs especially in the north east lost their houses and belongings due to the destructive activities of the Boko Haram insurgents. As a result, they had to flee to other Local governments more especially to Maiduguri metropolitan council to be hosted by relations while some are camped by the government. The attack was so severe that they had to run for their lives against being killed. This made them completely handicapped and nothing to hold unto as means of livelihood hence needed humanitarian assistance and protection.

Onuoha (2016) said the Industrial Trust Fund (ITF) trained more than 1,000 persons in Borno state and of this number, about 600 of the participants are IDPs drawn from various camps in Maiduguri, Borno State capital. The program is aimed at giving the IDPs a fresh beginning and integrates into the society by means of livelihood, training on various entrepreneurial skills and facilities.

The ultimate aim of the scheme is to motivate participants to organize themselves into cooperatives and eventually be introduced to the financial institutions to access soft loans.

Internally displaced person (IDPs) is defined as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence. This could be, in particular, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts. The conflicts are situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, natural or human-made disaster and the IDPs have not crossed an internationally recognized state border, Kampala Convention (2009).

Importance of Skills Acquisition Towards Economic Self-reliance

Skill development is the ability to carry out a task with determined results often within a given amount of time, energy or both. In the domain of work, some general skills would include time management, teamwork and leadership, self-motivation and others. Skills are required and needed by people to contribute to a modern economy. Skill development denotes improving yourself and skill set. The skills determine the ability of a person to complete a task with great success rate and in right time. According to Boson Innovation (2018), skills development involves two steps. One step is finding the knowledge required to improve the individual and secondly getting trained in that particular sector to excel in the tasks.

Furthermore, Nanayakkara (2017) demonstrated that being an entrepreneur allows people in poverty to escape poverty traps, earn an income that supports life styles as well as to be able to participate constructively in their respective communities. As a result, there are advantages of being an entrepreneur which help them in an increased level of choice and the ability to lives they have reason to value in constrained post war contexts.

Theoretical Framework

Human Needs Theory

In an effort to assess the entrepreneurial skill development of the IDPs towards self-reliance, there is a need to take into consideration the human needs of these people. This is because human needs are essential for survival. According to Maslow (1954) a renowned psychologist, human needs go beyond physical needs like food, clothes and shelter, they also include non-physical elements needed for human growth and development. For Maslow, human needs are hierarchical in nature. That is each need has a specific ranking or order of obtainment.

The concept of human needs could matter when assessing the entrepreneurial skill development of the IDPs. This is because one of the primary causes of protracted or integrated conflict amongst people is their unyielding drive to meet their unmet needs on the individual, group and societal levels. That is why needs theorist argued that needs unlike mere interest cannot be suppressed or bargained for. Therefore, the human needs approach calls for collaborative and multifaceted problem-solving models and techniques such as entrepreneurial skill development. However, the two major 'schools of thought' attempted to explicate the best practice that could guarantee human security. These are: 'Freedom from Fear Approach' and 'Freedom from Want Approach'. These approaches clearly Centre on what threats individuals should be protected from and offer the appropriate mechanisms for responding to these threats. A need creates tension in the individual to achieve a desired objective which reduces the tension. For the IDPs there is a tension caused by insurgency, therefore, the situation creates the need to acquire skills for sustenance. The IDPs lack the basic needs which include food, clothes and shelter; hence there is a need to motivate them to develop entrepreneurial skills towards self-reliance. Therefore, in the course of the entrepreneurial skill development of the IDPs towards self-reliance, their social need of acceptance; to love and be loved, by having a sense of belonging is paramount. Therefore, the needs theory will be adopted to guide this study.

Empirical Review

Demographic Characteristics of trained IDPs

Stephen (2016) examined how youth empowerment and the contributions of local entrepreneurs would facilitate sustainable peace in the post-Boko Haram conflict in North Eastern Nigeria. Using the Root Causes/Justice Theory and the Individual Change Theory as well as secondary data in arriving at literature findings, Stephen (2016) found that youth unemployment, gender inequality, religious intolerance, ethnicity, low level of education, social and political exclusion, high level of dependence, corruption among others do result in conflicts, and that, peace-building is most effective when it addresses the root causes of conflict in order to avoid a relapse into another conflict.

Effect of Micro-Entrepreneurial Skills acquired and their benefits on trained IDPs towards Economic Self-reliance

In a study conducted by O. O. Olabaju (2020), the study examined the relationship between capacity-building programmes and women empowerment and self-reliance. It concluded that adult literacy and skill acquisition programmes correlates significantly with women-empowerment and self-reliance in the Gambia. The research employed a descriptive design of

survey type with 250 participants, where data collected through questionnaire were analyzed using t-test, mean and simply frequency.

Mshelia (2018) used secondary data sourced from literatures and research works where they concluded that since there is no guarantee that IDPs problems will end soon. The paper recommended that entrepreneurial skills training should be developed amongst the IDPs in order to boost entrepreneurship development in Borno State.

Methodology

The Study Area

The study was carried out in Maiduguri metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria. It is located in the north-eastern part of Nigeria boarded by Cameroun Republic to the east, Chad Republic to the north east and Niger Republic to the north, which makes Maiduguri a trade cross border. Borno State lies on latitude 10⁰N and 14⁰N and longitude 11⁰.30' E and 14⁰.45' E and around 350m above sea level with temperature ranging between 32⁰C to 48⁰C. It is also bounded by Adamawa state in the south, Gombe state in the west and Yobe state towards North-West. Climatically, Borno has a hot and dry weather. The hot and dry season starts in March to July and rainy season is between July to September. The rainy season which varies with location ranges between 300mm to 500 mm from July to September in the Northern part and 700 mm to 1000 mm between the months of May to October in the southern part of the state (Mustapha, Gwary and Makinta, 2014).

The most outstanding economic activity in the state is agriculture. In the Northern part, the land is suitable for the production of beans, millet, sweet and Irish potatoes, wheat, gum Arabic, ground nut, vegetables and fruits. The southern part which experiences higher level of rainfall is also fertile for the production of groundnut, maize, guinea corn, beans, pepper, cotton, rice, soya beans, cassava, and sweet potatoes. Others are tomatoes, large pepper, mango, guava, sugar cane, banana, local cucumber, etc. In addition, animal production include fishery, poultry and animal fattening are common practices.

Data Collection and data Analysis

Source of Data:

This study used primary data to achieve its objectives. The primary data was gathered by the use of structured questionnaire through which the respondents indicated their responses. The study used a Likert-type five-point scale to measure respondents' attitude to a particular question or statement. The questionnaire was adapted from Seun (2017) and modified to suit the study.

Population of the Study

The study population was drawn from those that have undergone skill acquisition training in various fields. They are the trained IDPs who lived with their host families in Maiduguri Metropolis and not those in camps. They were traced through their sponsors who know of their locations, telephone numbers and addresses.

Table 3.1 Population

Sources	centers	number of trainees
UNDP	Ramat/Polytechnic, Maiduguri	233
UNHCR/AUN	State/mechanical workshop	90
UNHCR/AUN	Women/Development Center	50
NAISH	Agency for Mass Literacy	190
Total		563

Sample and Sampling Technique

Snowball sampling method was used as sampling technique for the data collection. This is because referral was used to generate the sample. The respondents are the IDPs that have been trained to acquire the entrepreneurial skills at (Ramat Polytechnic Centre, State mechanical workshop, Women Development Centre and Agency for Mass literacy). The statistical apparatuses of Cochran (1977) was used to calculate the sample size at 95% confidence level. The Cochran formula is:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0 - 1}{N}}$$

To arrive at the sample size below, the study used 95% confidence and 5% plus or minus-precision. A 95% confidence level gives Z value of 1.96 per the normal table.

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

n_0 = Cochran's Sample size

p = estimated proportion of the population = 0.5

q = 1 - p

q = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5

e = level of precision (margin of error)

So the result is $((1.96)^2 (0.5) (0.5) / (0.5)^2 = 385$

The sample size of the population therefore is;

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0 - 1}{N}}$$

n=sample size

n₀=Cochran sample size

N=population

$$n = \frac{385}{1 + \frac{385-1}{563}} = \frac{385}{1 + 0.68} = \frac{385}{1.68} = 229$$

Total Population = 563

Table 3.2 sample frame/size

Ramat polytechnic center	State center	Mech-workshop	Agency for mass literacy center	women center	development center
N = 233, S = 95	<i>N = 90, S = 37</i>		N = 190, S = 77	N = 50, S = 20	

Total N = 563

Total S = 229

Source: Author’s computation

Method of Data Analysis

The Socio-Economic characteristics was analyzed with the use of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics was used on the respondents in selected training centers in Maiduguri, to determine the frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation with regards to gender participation, marital status, working experience, household size, educational qualification and income per month and how this influence self-reliance of the trained IDPs.

Socio-economics and Demographic characteristics of the respondents in Maiduguri.

The socio-economic characteristic of the IDPs used for this study include Sex, Age, marital status, household size, educational qualification, working experience on skills acquired and monthly income.

Table 4.1. Socio-economic characteristics of the trained IDPs in selected training centers in Maiduguri.

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Std. dev
Male	101	56.1		
Female	79	43.9		
AGE				
15—20	25	13.9		
21-25	47	26.1		
26-30	59	32.8	30	1.023
>30	49	27.2		
Marital status				
Single	71	39.4		
Married	95	52.8		
Widower	12	6.7		
Separated	2	1.1		
Household size				

1—3	47	26.1		
4—6	67	37.2	6	0.231
7—9	39	21.7		
10—12	14	7.8		
>12	13	7.2		
Educational qualification				
Primary school	31	17.2		
Junior secondary school	22	12.2		
Senior secondary school	69	38.3		
Tertiary education	43	23.9		
No formal education	15	8.3		
Working experience on skill acquired				
1—3	139	77.2	2	0.023
4—6	27	15.0		
>6	14	7.8		
Income per month				
<10,000	43	23.9		
10,000-20,000	75	41.7	11,000	1020.324
21,000-30000	46	25.6		
31,000-40,000	8	4.4		
>40,000	8	4.4		

Source: Field Survey, 2019

From the results presented in table 4.1. The study revealed that majority (56.1%) of the respondents were males whereas 43.9% were females. This shows there is no gender discrimination in the selection of the respondents since the gap is not wide.

The result on age revealed that between 26 – 30 years of the respondents are the majority who participated in the entrepreneurship skill training centers in Maiduguri with the percentage score 32.8. The mean value is 30 and the standard deviation is 1.023. The sub-ceding age is 30 years and above with 27.2 percent. The result above shows that majority of the participants are active youth, who benefited from the entrepreneurship skills acquired. Furthermore, the least number of participants are those whose age falls in the range of 15-20 with 13.9 percent ratio.

The result on marital status shows that 52.8 percent of the respondents are married. This revealed that there is much responsibility on the individual household. Their participation in the entrepreneurial skills acquisition was therefore a necessity. This is followed by the singles with 39.4 percent. This shows that since they are not married, it was an opportunity to develop themselves to be economically self-reliant through the skills acquired. The result on house-hold size revealed that the household whose population is between 4-6, has higher participation ratio in the entrepreneurship skills acquired. The percentage ratio of the participants is 37.2 percent, average mean 6 and the standard deviation is 0.231.

The result on the educational qualification of the respondents shows that majority of them are secondary school leavers. The percentage ratio of these participants is 38.3 while that of the participants who have no formal education is 8.3%.

The result on working experience on skills acquired revealed that those with 1-3 years working experience had the highest benefits of acquiring the entrepreneurship skills with 77.2 percent level of participation. The mean value is 2 and the standard deviation is 0.023. On the other hand, participants with 6 years and above working experience had least benefits with 7.8 percent level of participation.

The result on income per month shows that respondents whose income fall between ten to twenty thousand naira (#10,000-#20,000) income had the highest participation ratio with 41.7 percent. The mean income is #11,000.00 while the standard deviation value is 1020.324. Respondents with income above forty thousand naira (>#40,000.00) had the lowest participation ratio with 4.4 percent.

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was used to describe the data. EFA is an important tool for determining the amount of continuous latent variables. The variables play the role in explaining the correlations amongst a group of observed variables. Decoster (1998) said EFA is used when a researcher wants to discover the number of factors influencing variables and to analyze which variables” go together”. EFA was used to achieve objective which is to examine the effects of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquired on the trained IDPs on self-reliance.

Test of Validity: Composite Validity

Test of validity was used to ascertain the appropriateness or true representative of the content of the property being measured. Reliability of the instrument was to know the suitability of the instrument to be considered. The coefficient of reliability should be greater than 0.5 but <1 for the survey instrument to be considered reliable. For this study, the Cronbach’s Alpha value from the use of two items is .891, hence reliable. The more the value approaches 1, the more reliable the instrument in use.

Table 4.3 Factor Loading (Outer Loading)

	Org Sm	Sm Mean	Std Dev.	T Statistics	Prob. V
ESK2 <- SA	0.739	0.734	0.072	10.221	0.000
ESK4 <- SA	0.432	0.421	0.131	3.305	0.001
ESK5 <- SA	0.894	0.889	0.030	29.934	0.000
R ²	0.257				
Adj. R ²	0.248				

Note: the denotation ** mean 1% and *** at 5%

Table 4.3 above shows the results on factor loading (Outer Loading) on some selected variables employed in the model. The result on entrepreneurial skills acquired (ESK2) indicates that about

74 percent influence was recorded on the skill acquired by the respondents on the various skills they were trained on. This means the respondents were practicing the skills they were trained on and that greatly improved their performance. The result on ESK4 indicates about 43 percent influence on skill acquired. The implication is that some of the respondents recorded low improvement compared to their previous knowledge on the skills they were trained on and this could be attributed to their literacy level. ESK5 result shows 89 percent influence on trainees that were trained by the respondents after the skills acquisition. This implies that each respondent had a trainee(s) under him/her for mentorship.

The result on demographic characteristics indicates that gender(GEN) has about 57 percent influence on the respondents' participation on skills acquisition in these four centers mentioned in the study. Income per month (INCPM) result records 86 percent influence on the respondents in the study area. This means the income of the respondents has higher influence on the demographic features. The result on work experience indicates about 68 percent influence on the demographic features of the respondents.

The R^2 value is 0.257 which is about 26 percent combine effect of the latent variables employed in the model. Looking at the R^2 value, it indicates weak cumulative effect on the self-reliance of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) but because the variables are a survey data, the result can be retained and the Adj R^2 value is 0.248 which is about 25% influence on self-reliance.

Construct Reliability and Validity

Table 4.4 Construct Reliability and Validity

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
DMC	0.509	0.574	0.751	0.509
SA	0.489	0.625	0.744	0.511
SR	0.772	0.790	0.839	0.467

Table 4.4 shows the construct reliability and validity result that the Cronbach Alpha value on demographic characteristics (DMC) and Skill Acquired (SA) are 0.509 and 0.489 respectively. This indicates weak impact on the self-reliance of the respondents. On the other hand, self-reliance shows higher impact of the training received by the respondents on the various skills they acquired. The result on rho_A shows that only self-reliance indicates strong relationship with other variables in the model estimated. Composite reliability results show all the three latent variables are significant determinates in the model. The result on average variance extracted (AVE) show that two of the variables DMC and SA are adequate measures in the model according to the rule of thumb.

4.4 Convergent Validity

Table 4.5 Correlation Matrix

	DMC	SA	SR
DMC	1.000		
SA	0.265	1.000	0.490
SR	0.252	0.490	1.000

The table above shows the result on the correlation between the three latent variables (demographic characteristics, self-reliance and skills acquired). The rule of thumb said that the value in the diagonal must be less than 1 and greater than zero. The result indicates that the value in the diagonal is equal to one and the value below it is 0.490 which shows that the correlation between the three latent variables is lower.

4.5 Discriminant validity

Table 4.6

Heterotrait-Monotrait

	DMC	SA	Ted SR
DMC			
SA	0.634		
SR	0.396	0.750	

The result on table 4.6 shows the path model on Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) ratio. The criterion recommended that if the value of HTMT is below 0.90 the discriminant validity has been established between two reflective constructs. Looking at the result above the value of skills acquired (SA) as against demographic characteristics (DMC) is 0.634 and self-reliance against demographic characteristics is 0.396. The last is self-reliance (SR) as against skills acquired (SA) is 0.750. The above results imply each constructs are truly distinct from other constructs as it is stated in the criterion above.

Summary of Findings

The study examined the impact of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquisition of the trained IDPs towards economic self-reliance in Maiduguri metropolis. The specific objectives were to examine the socio-economic characteristics of the trained IDPs towards their economic self-reliance.

Results of the study showed that the mean age of the participants was between 26 - 30 years which is (33%) and majority of them were married males (56 %), while females make up (44%). About 38% of the respondents hold senior secondary school leaving certificates. The study also revealed that 37.2% of the respondents have household size of 4-6. The result on working experience reveals that most of the respondents had 1-3 years working experience in their choice skills which is 77.2 percent. The result further shows that 25.6% of the participants' income generated after acquiring the training was between N21,000 – #N0,000 monthly.

Furthermore, result on the effect of micro-entrepreneurial skill acquisition on the trained IDPs shows that 75 percent of the respondents were economically self-reliant. Likewise, the result on the humanitarian support given to the trained IDPs indicate that most of the respondents benefitted from both cash and machineries as the coefficient of HS_3 is 0.5327 which means 53 percent of the respondents got cash and machineries for them to startup their businesses.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the impact of micro-entrepreneurial skills acquisition towards economic self-reliance of trained IDPs in Maiduguri Metropolis reveals significant impact as the overall coefficient of R^2 is 0.749.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are imperative:

- i. The result reveals that majority of those who participated in the training were married men and had senior secondary school certificate as their highest educational qualification. Therefore, this study recommends that government, Non-governmental organizations and philanthropies should encourage more women to participate in skills acquisition as they are more vulnerable in time of crisis.
- ii. The result shows great influence of the skills acquired by the trained IDPs on their economic self-reliance. Therefore, the study recommends that Government and NGOs should give greater attention to train more of the untrained IDPs. This will enhance their livelihood and better standard of living. It will also reduce the rate of dependence on the Government, NGOs and philanthropists.
- iii. In addition, the result shows that the respondents were not trained on technical aspect. This means when the machines develop problems they cannot repair them. The researcher therefore suggests that trainees especially on skills acquisition should be properly trained on how to operate the machines. Secondly, in case the machines develop minor problem they should be able to repair them. The trainers should also identify individuals and or organizations to which the trainees can take their machines in case of major repairs.

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