

Effects of Insurgency on Agricultural Activities in Mobbar Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract: *This study examined the impact of insurgency on agricultural activities in Mobbar Local Government Area of Borno State. This involved identifying the nature of the insurgency activities and assessing agricultural production before, during and after the uprising. Research questions were asked and answered in relation to the aim of the study. Secondary data was obtained from various papers with similar inclination. The data collected from the respondents was analyzed and tested using various statistical techniques. Key findings indicate that the annual grain flow between Borno and its trading partners was 294,940 tonnes in 2008. However, by the second quarter of 2015, the flow of grain fell to 94,500 tons, and significant successes were also recorded in the future. The extent of the decline in the flow of grain as well as the number of deaths recorded showed that religious insurgency affected the entire spectrum of Borno State's economy. In particular, all international trade routes were no longer accessible. Agricultural activities, limited to farmlands, rivers and fishponds, were abandoned. The study therefore recommends, among other things, that security should be the top priority, that government and partners facilitate return and reintegration, strengthen the capacity of the population through the provision of grants and distribution of improved seedlings, improved irrigation systems and dry season micro-gardening under appropriate supervision should promote. Study recommended that genuine development and appropriate integrative program should form basis for governance*

Keywords: *Conflict, Security, Economy, Trade, Governance, Development, Displacement.*

1.0 Introduction

In Nigeria, terrorism is viewed as a dangerous threat that contradicts the country's norms and values. The use of force or violence against individuals or property to intimidate or manipulate the public is strictly prohibited, as it undermines ethical standards. Since Mohammed Yusuf began the Boko Haram (BH) insurgency in 2002, the group's brutal attacks on innocent civilians have been widely condemned in Nigeria and around the world, resulting in numerous casualties, psychological trauma, and property destruction. The 1996 World Food Summit defined food security in agriculture as ensuring that all people always have physical and economic access to enough safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life.

This definition includes stability, accessibility, and availability. For this research, food security means the ability to grow food, consistent availability of food, and the affordability of necessary food for health. The region studied in Borno state has experienced significant population movements due to the Boko Haram insurgency, preventing many farmers from performing their usual agricultural activities. Consequently,

households in these areas have seen a marked decline in production capacities. This research aims to examine the impact of insurgent attacks on agricultural operations in Borno LGA of Borno State and propose improved strategies for reintegration and rehabilitation.

1.1 Statement of Problem

The insurgency has caused substantial losses, particularly in its indirect effects on agriculture. These include the inability to access farmland for cultivation, displacement from original residences leading to a sharp decline in farming activities, and the prevailing insecurity that deters agricultural pursuits in Mobbar, Borno State. The government's ability to effectively manage the insurgency in Borno State, including ensuring adequate security and managing displaced persons, has been limited. Furthermore, the government's focus on rehabilitating and reconstructing damaged infrastructure, such as housing, in specific areas has not sufficiently addressed the reintegration of displaced persons into safe areas, resulting in reduced agricultural activities. The significant contributions from the United Nations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other partners in aiding the recovery of displaced persons in Borno State are invaluable. These organizations work closely with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to provide humanitarian relief and development aid in various Local Government Areas (LGAs) throughout the state.

1.2. Aim and Objectives of the Research

The primary aim of this research is to evaluate the impact of insurgency on agricultural practices in Mobbar LGA of Borno State. The specific goals are as follows:

- i. To categorize the various forms of insurgency activities in the region.
- ii. To analyze the changes in agricultural output prior to, during, and post the insurgency.

1.2 Research Questions

The research inquiries that steer this study are outlined below:

- i. What types of insurgency activities are prevalent in the area?
- ii. How does agricultural production vary before, during, and after the insurgency?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study will offer valuable insights and serve as a knowledge repository for scholars and researchers, examining the impact of insurgency on agriculture as a means of sustainable livelihood for the effective reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. The research findings will be a crucial resource, providing guidance to government policymakers, NEMA, SEMA, and the general public on their respective roles in ensuring safety and sustainable livelihoods through increased agricultural activities. Additionally, this study will aid in developing improved strategies for the effective reintegration of displaced IDPs and returnees. Moreover, the findings and recommendations will highlight the role of government and humanitarian partners in ensuring food security and boosting agricultural activities by addressing current challenges and limitations.

2.0 Literature Review

Powell and Abraham (2006), view insurgency as characterized by a violent movement initiated by individuals or groups to resist or oppose law enforcement, challenge the government, rebel against constitutional authority, or engage in insurrection. These actions violate a nation's criminal laws and

international treaty obligations under certain circumstances, such as attacks on defenseless citizens and property, leading to injuries, loss of life, property destruction, and the forced displacement of people from their homes. Insurgency can also drive away businesses and investors from insecure areas and involve domestic and international crimes like treason, terrorism, murder, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

Traditionally, insurgency aims to replace the existing political, economic, ideological, or religious structure with one that aligns with the insurgents' goals (Gompert and Gordon, 2008). Kilcullen defines insurgency as a struggle for control over a disputed political arena between a state (or coalition of states or occupying force) and one or more non-state adversaries with popular support. He distinguishes between classical and contemporary insurgency, noting that the latter seeks to establish a new system, while the former may focus on ousting foreign occupiers or filling a power vacuum (Kilcullen, 2006).

2.0.1. The Evolution of Boko Haram Sect.

Boko Haram, also known in Arabic as 'Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal Jihad,' translates to "people committed to the propagation of the Prophet's teachings and jihad." Initially a local radical Salafist group known by its Hausa name 'Boko Haram,' it evolved into a terrorist organization after 2009 (Cook, 2013). The group is based in Northern Nigeria, predominantly inhabited by the Kanuri people. The term 'Boko Haram,' loosely translated from Hausa, means 'Western education is forbidden' or 'Western education or civilization is a sin.' According to Ajayi (2012), Boko Haram is a byproduct of the 'Maitatsine' doctrine, a form of Islamic zealotry and fundamentalism introduced to Northern Nigeria in 1945. The Maitatsine uprising, which began in 1979, serves as a historical precursor to Boko Haram, with many similarities to the current situation. Led by Alhaji Marwa Maitatsine, an immigrant, the Maitatsine movement consisted of religious extremists. Marwa argued that modernization had corrupted Islam, leading the group to start a religious uprising in Kano in 1980, which later spread to Yola and Maiduguri in 1982 and 1983.

2.0.2. Agriculture in the North East

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high due to limited access to seeds, agricultural tools, land, and water, among other factors. In the most severely affected and least accessible regions of Borno and Yobe, providing aid is significantly hindered by heightened insecurity. An assessment of the Seed Security System has shown that the insurgency has negatively impacted both the formal and informal seed systems in northeastern states. Additionally, funding for agriculture-based livelihoods in the Food Security Sector is insufficient. As the dry season continues, many internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and vulnerable host communities will remain dependent on expensive food aid. This situation will lead to numerous negative outcomes, including a lack of economic opportunities, unemployment, and potential risks such as youth radicalization and recruitment into armed groups, ultimately contributing to ongoing civil unrest.

2.0.4. Government Support towards Agricultural Sector

The federal government's annual allocation of funds for agricultural development has been a consistent practice, as noted by Lawal (2011). Although these allocations have been inconsistent due to political instability, the implementation of various agricultural policies has significantly boosted productivity, positively affecting the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the overall standard of living, as highlighted by Ogen (2007). Historically, agriculture has been the main source of employment, foreign income, and sustenance for approximately 70% of the population, both before and after independence, up until about a decade later. However, the rise of the oil industry in the 1970s led to a decline in the agricultural sector's importance and its contribution to the GDP. In response, the government established the Nigeria Agricultural and Cooperative Bank (NACB) in 1973. The bank's primary function was to provide loans to farmers to boost production in various sectors such as fisheries, cattle rearing, poultry, piggery, land

cultivation, timber production, and horticulture. This also included activities related to storage, processing, distribution, and marketing (Lawal, 2011). To further support agriculture, the bank's capital base was increased from N2.0 million to N10.0 million to incentivize new farms and support existing agricultural enterprises seeking financial assistance. The establishment of Agricultural Development Projects in 1975 aimed to provide assistance to farmers in various locations.. The introduction of Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) was widely welcomed as it played a significant role in enhancing agriculture, particularly at small-scale levels. Agriculture serves as a crucial driver for the socio-economic development of the country, with the government offering financial incentives and supporting agricultural growth through initiatives such as The Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS) Fund, which was established in 1977 and became operational in 1978. This fund was designed to offer loans to farmers, including individuals, cooperative societies, and limited liability companies, ranging from N5000 to N10 million, with or without collateral depending on the loan amount. The Central Bank of Nigeria facilitated agricultural development through commercial and merchant banks. Various scholars, including Daniel and Ihechituru (2012) and Olugboyega and Kolawole (2012), have emphasized the global recognition of agriculture's importance by governments due to its role in job creation, foreign exchange generation, and food security, with Nigeria being no exception. The Nigerian government has actively supported the initiation and growth of agricultural businesses through programs like the Green Revolution Programme, launched between 1980 and 1983, which aimed to achieve food self-sufficiency within five years. Additionally, the Directorate for Foods, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) scheme, initiated in 1986, focused on improving the storage, distribution, and marketing of agricultural products by developing infrastructure such as roads for rural farmers. The Nigeria Insurance Scheme, established by the federal government in 1987, was implemented to safeguard farmers and mitigate losses resulting from natural disasters.

2.0.5. Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on Agricultural Production

Terrorism has become a pervasive global issue, creating a dangerous and malevolent environment worldwide. The frequent violence resulting in loss of life and property destruction has become routine and deeply ingrained in society. The previously assured safety of individuals and their possessions is no longer guaranteed. Daily news reports are filled with accounts of terrorist attacks, with religiously motivated terrorism steadily increasing (Council on Foreign Relations, 2011). The global death toll from terrorism has risen sharply, with a 61% increase in fatalities in 2013 compared to the previous year, totaling around 10,000 attacks. Contemporary terrorism is largely driven by religious ideologies, particularly those promoted by Islamic extremist groups like Al-Qaeda, Islamic State, Boko Haram, and the Taliban. These militant groups conduct indiscriminate bombings and suicide missions targeting innocent civilians. Notable terrorist incidents in the 21st century include the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York, which killed about 3,000 people; the assault on the Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001; and the July 7, 2005 bombings in London. Such violent acts are often linked to Al-Qaeda militants. Other significant events, like the 2013 shooting rampage at a Kenyan shopping mall and the recent massacre of university students in Kenya, have heightened global insecurity. The ongoing attacks by Boko Haram in Nigeria and neighboring countries have reached alarming levels, with these organizations' actions being seen as a direct challenge to Western values and education (Olaide, 2013).

The literature indicates that terrorism in Nigeria and other African countries is linked to factors such as porous borders, poverty, inadequate security measures, inconsistent government policies, and disputes among Muslim scholars. The presence of extremist groups like Boko Haram in Nigeria and Al-Shabaab in Kenya has deterred Western investors from operating in Africa. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, over 1.5 million people, mostly farmers, have been displaced due to Boko Haram's increasing insurgency. Areas such as Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa, which are key producers of essential food items and agricultural products, have been heavily affected. Maiduguri, the capital of Borno

State, has seen an exodus of both local residents and foreigners, leading to widespread unemployment. Movement in the area is restricted due to government-imposed curfews and ongoing Boko Haram activities. The group has attacked critical infrastructure like bridges and communication facilities, causing disruptions in transportation and trade with neighboring countries. Additionally, attacks on villages, destruction of homes, and indiscriminate shootings have forced survivors to move to the Southern region, particularly in Borno State (Sahara Reporters, 2015).

The government has allocated significant resources to support the many refugees dispersed throughout the country, resulting in a notable increase in government expenditure. Nigerian businesses, particularly in agriculture, have been severely impacted by Boko Haram's actions. The group's activities have led to widespread hunger, displacing farmers and creating significant challenges for buyers. Attacks in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States have caused loss of life and devastation to agricultural produce. Since the insurgency began in 2002 and intensified in 2009, it has targeted states with substantial arable land, affecting various types of farmers. These states are major producers of essential food items such as corn, cowpeas, rice, millet, tomatoes, yams, onions, fish, and livestock. The fear instilled by Boko Haram has deterred farmers from working their land, and those who have attempted to do so have faced attacks, resulting in crop destruction and loss of life. Many farmers have fled their homes and abandoned their crops due to fear, while others have been killed in their fields. Some have witnessed the destruction of their crops and land by Boko Haram. The fertile regions near Niger, Chad, and Cameroon, where agricultural trade activities like the export of groundnuts and groundnut oil were thriving, have now been heavily impacted by Boko Haram assaults (Mustapha, 2015).

The regions in question are known for producing staple crops such as corn, cowpeas, rice, millet, tomatoes, yams, onions, fish, and livestock. Unfortunately, Boko Haram's presence has instilled fear among farmers, leading to a substantial decline in agricultural activities. Those who have tried to cultivate their land have faced severe consequences, including crop destruction and threats to their lives from the terrorist group. Many farmers have had to flee their homes and fields before harvesting, while others have tragically lost their lives while working on their farms. The fertile areas near Niger, Chad, and Cameroon, which were once thriving centers for agricultural trade, are now experiencing decreased productivity due to ongoing Boko Haram attacks (Mustapha, 2015). It is crucial for the government to take decisive action against these terrorists to create a safe environment for farmers to resume their activities and contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The World Bank emphasizes that revitalizing the agricultural sector is essential for economic development in developing nations, a sector that has been neglected for too long.

According to Merrick and Li (2014), Boko Haram has been engaging in violence in northern Nigeria for the past five years. The group's name, which means "Western education is forbidden," reflects its ideology, as it targets schools, Christian churches, and, more recently, entire communities. Since 2009, the insurgency has led to thousands of deaths and caused over a billion dollars in damage, including the destruction of government buildings, livestock, and crops. The militants continue to set fire to public buildings and steal large amounts of agricultural produce, devastating farmers' livelihoods and forcing many businesses to close or relocate. As Boko Haram's activities are concentrated in regions with significant agricultural output, the Nigerian government is increasingly concerned about the threats to food security (Merrick and Li, 2014). Regardless of one's viewpoint on the group, its actions have had severe physical and psychological effects (Abidde, 2014).

2.0.3. Implications of Boko Haram Insurgency on Agriculture

Margarita (2013) noted that the Boko Haram insurgency in northern Nigeria, ethno-religious conflicts in Central Nigeria, and disputes arising from oil exploitation and environmental degradation in the Niger

Delta have all adversely affected the availability and affordability of food in these regions. Many rural farmers have been displaced, and others face difficulties accessing their farms due to security measures and the government's militaristic counter-terrorism strategies (Dabugat, 2013). Merrick and Li (2014) added that over the past five years, the Nigerian government has enforced border closures with Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, leading to a significant drop in agricultural exports from the northern states and a loss of a vital revenue source for Nigeria.

Approximately 80% of the population in northern Nigeria is engaged in agriculture. The surge in insurgency has not only diminished agricultural productivity but also had a detrimental impact on the local population. The livestock sector has endured significant losses, and the fishing industry has sharply declined. New government security measures, such as curfews and increased checkpoints, have made daily movement difficult for residents. More than a million fishermen and their families have been compelled to relocate to the Niger Republic. With the ongoing insurgency threat, there are concerns that even more people may choose to emigrate to protect their livelihoods and well-being.

Although Kano has not faced significant attacks recently, the violence in neighboring states has adversely impacted its economy. The closure of northern borders has led to a 50% reduction in trade in Kano, resulting in regional food shortages and rising poverty levels. The National Emergency Management Agency reports that over 152,000 individuals, primarily farmers, have been displaced internally due to attacks on over 100 communities in north-central Nigeria, with no immediate prospects of returning home (Usman, 2006). The violence in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states worsened following President Goodluck Jonathan's inauguration in May 2011. As a result, more than 1.5 million people have been displaced, and at least 13,000 individuals, mostly farmers, have lost their lives due to conflict and gun violence in these regions (Mustapha, 2015). Maiduguri, the main city in Borno State, has been repeatedly bombed, making the area perilous for farmers and other businesses. The insurgency has transformed major markets in the town into deserted zones. The North-east and North-west regions of Nigeria are regarded as the most impoverished among the six geo-political zones, and they are also the areas where Boko Haram originated and continues to be active (Council on Foreign Relations, 2015). The destruction of bridges and roads has made land transportation perilous and difficult, resulting in limitations on the movement of goods and people. Animal husbandry, particularly among nomadic cattle rearers, is a prevalent agricultural practice in the north, but the violence has disrupted their traditional way of life.

The growth of livestock relies on adequate feeding, which primarily comes from farm products. Insecurity has led to a substantial decline in agricultural output and a rise in prices across various regions. The border closures have adversely affected not just Nigeria but also Cameroon, particularly in communities near the Cameroon-Nigeria border. The restriction on movement between states has significantly reduced food exports to Nigeria and commodities like oil to Cameroon. This has had severe repercussions for both traders and residents in Northern Cameroon, who depend on Nigeria as a key export market. Commodity prices have surged, and transportation costs have increased by 70%, causing many citizens to be unable to export their goods to Nigeria and resulting in a surplus of produce. Amchide, a town heavily impacted by these issues, has become largely deserted as merchants, who previously comprised 90% of the population, have fled, leaving behind only military patrol teams. The escalating violence in the region diminishes the prospects for residents to return and resume their businesses. Okechukwu (2014) noted that the federal government's initiatives to enhance food production in the Chad Basin are under severe threat due to Boko Haram insurgents. Investigations reveal that extensive areas of arable land intended for rice and grain cultivation in Borno have been abandoned because of insurgent activities. Reports indicate that nearly all farmers involved in rice cultivation and other agricultural activities have left the land.

The investigation revealed that the halt in agricultural activities in the Chad Basin has led to food shortages and increased rice prices (Okechukwu, 2014). Although the government has attempted to support agriculture with various economic and internal policies, these efforts have not been effective. The agricultural sector, which employs over 70% of the population, is facing significant challenges due to insecurity (Adebayo, 2014; Kathleen, 2014). The Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) has expressed concerns about how Boko Haram insurgents are affecting poultry sales in Northern Nigeria. At the Second Poultry Summit held at the Lagos State Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PAN's National President highlighted the detrimental effects of the insurgency on their trade. Oduntan (2014) voiced worries about declining sales due to shortages of essential raw materials like maize and groundnuts, which were sourced from the affected regions. He also discussed the difficulties faced in exporting to neighboring countries. Oduntan (2014) pointed out that the insurgency has negatively impacted retail sales in the North, disrupting the traditional nighttime purchasing of eggs by Northerners. The urgent need for Federal Government support for the poultry industry stems from its struggle to meet the high demand for poultry products nationwide. Boko Haram's actions have also significantly impacted Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps, resulting in the loss of potential agricultural laborers (Okojie, 2014). Many students, young people, women, and children have tragically lost their lives due to indiscriminate terrorist attacks. For instance, the recent attack by Boko Haram on the College of Education in Yobe, which resulted in the deaths of over 30 students, is particularly distressing (Ikeji, 2013). Equally troubling is the assault on Debiro village in Borno state, where militants brutally killed 20 villagers by slitting their throats. This small village near Maiduguri has been severely affected by this violence (Sahara Reporters, 2015). Additionally, the abattoir in Maiduguri, which processed hundreds of cows and goats, was forced to close after a bomb explosion. Boko Haram's destructive activities have severely disrupted agricultural operations in northern Nigeria, highlighting the need for a peaceful and secure environment to ensure sustainable farming practices (Okojie, 2014).

3.0.0 Study Area Location

Mobbar, a Local Government Area in Borno state, Nigeria, is located approximately 115km to the north of Maiduguri. Positioned on the north bank of the Yau River, Mobbar is one of the sixteen LGAs that make up the Borno Emirate, a traditional State within Borno State, Nigeria. The Federal Government Official Gazette of 2007 designates Mobbar LGA as the study area, focusing on Damasak, Kareto, Zari, and Aliri areas within the local government. This selection was made based on accessibility and security information provided by security operatives. The population of Mobbar Local Government Area is estimated to be around 113,400, with the majority of residents practicing Islam and speaking Kanuri as their primary language, as indicated in the National Population Commission (NPC) Official Gazette of 2009.

3.0.1 Climate

Mobbar local government area, situated in Borno state, stands out as one of the largest local government areas in the region. The area witnesses a shift in climate from dry to rainy season, with an average annual rainfall of approximately 650 mm. The rainy season typically spans from June to November, while the dry season extends from October to June. Due to the prolonged dry season, Mobbar experiences scorching hot weather conditions, with temperatures soaring as high as 38-40 degrees Celsius. Conversely, during the harmattan season, temperatures can drop as low as 20 degrees Celsius.

3.0.2 Socio Economic Activities

The inhabitants of the study area are predominantly uneducated and rely on subsistence farming, earning less than US\$20 per year. Many lack access to clean water and electricity due to ongoing conflicts. The roads are passable throughout the year. The community experiences a high rate of maternal mortality due

to limited access to emergency medical care, as well as financial and transportation constraints. (Nigerian Post Service, NIPOST, 2009) The majority of the population in Borno State are engaged in agriculture, including farming, herding, and fishing. Agriculture is the primary economic activity in the study area. Crops grown in the region include guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, wheat, groundnut, cassava, beans, cowpeas, Bambara nuts, cucumber, sorrel, and watermelon, as well as vegetables, onions, pepper, and tomatoes. However, some areas are currently inaccessible due to insecurity and Boko Haram activities. The assessment of damage and loss in this area provides insight into how insecurity has negatively impacted the well-being of the people, particularly in relation to agricultural activities, which are the main source of livelihood in the study area.

4.1 Methodology

This portion delineates the diverse techniques employed in producing the data for the research and subsequent examination of the acquired data.

4.2 Source of Data

The study gather data from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources involve the use of questionnaires, interview schedules, and personal observation. Secondary sources consist of reports from government ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, official publications, national newspapers and magazines, online resources, NEMA, relevant non-governmental organizations, and published and unpublished materials from UN agencies.

4.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study consists of four (4) villages: Kareto, Aliri, Zari and Damasak local government headquarters. Estimated total population is about 151, 940 residents and displaced population (IOM, November 2017). Kareto, Aliri, Zari and Damasak has estimated population of: 51718, 63773, 9369, 27080 respectively. Majority consisting of women, teenagers, and children (IOM, November 2017).

4.4 Method of data analysis

The statistical methods utilized to simplify and interpret the data will encompass both descriptive and inferential statistics. The collected data will undergo analysis through quantitative and qualitative techniques. The quantitative approach will involve the use of percentages, arrangements, tabulations, and figures, to depict the characteristics of the sample population being studied.

Upon the completion of qualitative techniques for data collection, organization, and summarization, inferential explanations and interpretations will be drawn from the questionnaire that was administered. The data presented and analyzed will mainly consist of primary data obtained from personal interviews and questionnaire responses related to the "impact of insurgency on agricultural activities in Mobbar Local Government Area of Borno State." This research evaluate how insurgency in the region has influenced the decrease in agricultural activities. The interviews were be carried out by distributing interview questions to chosen individuals, encouraging them to respond in their own words, and providing clarification when necessary. A total of 400 questionnaires was be distributed to the participants for further examination.

Table 4.1: Sex of the respondents

	Damasak		Kareto		Zari		Aliri	
	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%
Male	36	37.25	39	40.21	31	31.95	42	43.30
Female	61	62.75	58	59.79	66	68.05	55	56.70
Total	97	100	97	100	97	100	97	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Damasak has 36 (37.25) of the respondents as male while 61 (62.75%) of them are females, which shows that female are more in number than male. Kareto has 39 (40.21%) of the respondents as male and 58 (59.79%) of the respondents as females from the analysis, it shows that females are the highest in number. Zari has 31 (31.95%) of its respondents as males and 66 (68.05%) of the respondents are females. The analysis shows that females are more than the males. Aliri has 42 (43.30%) of its respondents as males and 55 (56.70%) of the respondents are females. The analysis shows that females are more than the males.

Research question 1: What are the activities of insurgency in the area?

Table 4.2: Major agricultural activities identified (crop farming and pastoralism)

Variables	Damasak FQ %		kareto FQ %		Zari FQ %		Aliri fq %	
	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%
Strongly agreed	86	88.6	91	93.81%	83	85.57	79	81.44
Agreed	11	11.34	6	6.19%	14	14.43	18	18.56
Undecided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disagreed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongly disagreed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	100	97	100	97	100	97	100

Source field survey 2024

Table 4.2 shows that the two major agricultural activities within the study areas are basically crop production and pastoralism. From Damasak, 86 (88.66%) of the respondents strongly agreed, and 11 (11.34%) agreed. From Kareto, 91 (93.81%) respondents strongly agreed, and 6 (6.19%) agreed. Zari, 83 (85.5%) strongly agreed, and 14 (14.43%) of the respondents agreed. From Aliri, 79 (81.44%) respondents strongly agreed, and 18 (18.56%) agreed. The analysis shows that in practical, crop farming and pastoralism are basic means of livelihood within the study area.

Table 4.3: Response on the effect of insurgence activities the selected wards

Variables	danasak FQ %		kareto FQ %		Zari FQ %		Akiri FQ %	
	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%
Strongly agreed	63	64.94	79	81.44	41	42.27	51	52.58
Agreed	27	27.84	18	18.56	33	64.02	43	44.33
Undecided	0	0	0	0	5	5.15	3	3.9
Disagreed	7	7.23	0	0	18	18.56	0	0
Strongly disagreed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	100	97	100	97	100	97	100

Source field survey 2024

Figure 4.3: Most Affected Population Table 4.3 shows the perception of the respondent based on the effect of insurgency in their locality, the result is distributed across the most affect community. The analysis shows that in Damasak 63 (64.94%) of the respondents strongly agreed their area recorded more insurgency activities and was most affected, 27 (27.84%) of the respondents agreed, and 7 (7.22%) disagreed. From the Kareto 79 (81.44%) of the respondents strongly agreed, and 18 (18.56%) agreed. Zari, 41 (42.27%) strongly agreed, 33 (34.02%) agreed, 5 (5.15%) are undecided, and 18 (18.56%) disagreed. Aliri 51 (52.58%) strongly agreed, 43 (44.33%) agreed, and 3 (3.09%) are undecided. Going by this analysis, the highest number of respondents from all four areas strongly agreed that Konduga was severe affected by insurgency activities.

Research question 2: What is the difference in agricultural production before, during, and after the insurgency?

Table 4.4: Trends in Agricultural Production in Mobbar Local Government Area, Borno State (2008-2015)

Variables (produce)	Tone 2008	Tone 2012	Tone 2014	Tone 2015
millet	280	220	201	148
corn	520	430	312	209
maize	102	98	87	65
rice	76	50	48	40
cowpea	64	56	40	31
total	3058	2866	2702	2558

Source Ministry of Agriculture Borno State 2023

Table 4.4 above describes the trend of agricultural production before and during the insurgency, these are measured by the output in tone between 2008 – 2015. The result reveals that between the five years under study, the study area has yielded more in agricultural product in 2011 with 27.3% followed by 2012 with 25.6%. The result further revealed that in 2014 agricultural product fall from 25.2% to 24.2% and

22.9% in 2015. This implies that insurgency has greatly affected agricultural production in study area. From the table, it is clear from the produce that the trend has been falling across the years.

Table 4.5: Effects of insurgency on agricultural production (before, during, and after insurgency)

Variables	Danasak FQ %		Kareto FQ %		Zari FQ %		Aliri FQ %	
	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%	FQ	%
Strongly agreed	83	85.57%	91	93.81%	93	95.87%	87	89.64
Agreed	14	14.43	6	6.19%	4	4.13	10	10.31
Undecided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disagreed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongly disagreed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	100	97	100	97	100	97	100

Source field survey 2024

Table 4.5 shows analysis on the extent at which insurgency impacted on agricultural production. The analysis targeted respondents’ view on the discrepancies observed in agricultural production within the period before, during and after (i.e. relatively safe) insurgency. This analysis is specifically based on the low output and increased cost of agricultural products. From Damasak, 83 (85.57%) respondents strongly agreed, and 14 (14.43%) agreed to the low observed agricultural output. From Kareto, 91 (93.81%) strongly agreed, and 6 (6.19%) agreed. From Zari, 93 (95.87%) of the respondents strongly agreed while 4 (4.13%) agreed. Also, from Aliri, 87 (89.69%) strongly agreed, and 10 (10.31%) agreed. The respondents view, based on the questionnaire administered and also direct interview conducted, clearly state that agricultural production was more before insurgency, drastically reduced during the heat of insurgency, and is presently striving with limited access to farm and grazing lands due to the activities of the non-state armed group within areas of return (Boko Haram).

Discussion of Major Finding

This research in its findings and personal observations discovered that insurgency presents heavy losses, including that of lives and properties. Forced migration (displacements), insecurity, reduced population and inaccessibility to farmlands are some of the many effects of insurgency that directly, negatively influence agricultural activities within the study areas. Statistics from the questionnaire shows lesser number of the population have primary and secondary education while a higher number have no formal education. Also, higher number of the respondents used for this research work as shown on the statistics are female. Persons with no formal education were revealed to be greatly influenced and used to perpetuate hideous acts of absolute violence and destruction of both lives and properties.

Types of agricultural activities in the area

The research finding clearly shows that the indigenous agrarian population under study are currently striving to make ends meet as majority solely depend on agricultural activities basically involving grain cultivation and harvesting which remains the major means of their livelihood.

The contributions of non-indigenes to the economic growth and development of the State over the years has been commendable as there is no Local Government area in the state where economic activities is devoid of non-indigenes participation. The State and Local Government has on their workforce considerable number of people from other States of the federation. Thus their relocation to other States as a result of the insurgency contributed negatively to the State's economic wellbeing. Agricultural production before, during, and after the insurgency The major agricultural activities patronized in the study area are crop farming and pastoralism. Generally, agricultural production declined as a result of insurgency from inception period of relative peace. Also, measures are being put in place by various to ensure the sector is speedily revamped to ensure food security within the state. Annual grain flow between Borno and her trade partners was 294,940 tonnes however, the flow of grain decreased to 94,500 tonnes by second quarter of 2014. The magnitude of the decrease in the flow of grain affected the Borno State economy.

Conclusion

The impact of insurgency on agricultural activities in the selected areas of Mobbar local government area of Borno State is a daunting task that seem to be a mirage as efforts and strategies exerted to increase the value of productivity within the study areas, shows no physical evidence in this period of relative peace. This study remains imperative, and has been able to invariably establish that response and rehabilitation after any given post conflict situation, directly impacts agriculture and consequently results to food insecurity.

Recommendation

The study therefore recommends among others that security should be an imperative priority, government and partners to facilitate return and reintegration, build the population's capacity through provision of grants and distribution of improved seedlings, encourage improved irrigation scheme and dry season micro gardening with adequate supervision. Study recommended that genuine development and appropriate integrative program should form basis for governance.

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