

Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Security in Borno State, Northern Nigeria

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Abstract: The study examined Boko Haram Insurgency and Human Security in Borno State, Nigeria. The study formulated three research objectives, three research questions and three research hypotheses. The study was based on the Merton Anomie Theory. The study adopted a quantitative methodology using descriptive research design. A sample size of 400 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamani formula. The respondents were made up of Military personnel and civilians which were selected based on a multi-stage sampling technique. Questionnaire and Interview were the instruments used for data collection. The instrument gave high reliability of 0.84 when subjected to reliability test using Cronbach Alpha method. Collated data from the study were analyzed using frequency, mean, standard deviation and regression analysis. The findings indicated a weak relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and health services, food security, environmental security in Borno State. The study concluded that the Boko Haram situation demands the political will and the articulation of a comprehensive strategy to address its root causes and dangerous dynamics, focusing on a soft approach that could erode the appeal of Boko Haram's insidious ideology. The study recommended that the government should put its focus on the protection of civilians, witnesses and key peacemakers such as moderate Imams who preach against the insurgency.

Key words: Boko Haram, Human Security, Insurgency, Borno State, amongst others.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Borno State, like many other states in the Northern Nigeria, has witnessed several attacks emanating from the dreaded Boko Haram Islamic insurgent sect operating in that region of the Country. Contemporary discussions on the activities of this terrorist group revealed that Borno State is its base (Abinbola, 2012). Analysis of the activities of the group is replete with issues surrounding insecurity, due to the linkages with economic, social, political and governance, with spiraling effects on the people of Borno State (Adams et al, 2014).

In 1999, the people of Nigeria returned to democratic rule, and saw hope for better future under a civilian government. Consequently, the International Community lifted economic sanctions and other security restrictions imposed on Nigeria. However, hope soon turned into frustration as the people witnessed increased levels of insecurity, economic problems and the threat of terrorism with the Boko Haram sect at the

forefront. The group has become a threat to both internal and international security beyond Nigeria to her neighbours. With consistent violent attacks on security forces, civilians, churches, mosques, farms, media houses, schools as well as the United Nations building in 2011.

The group has further compounded several challenges already faced by the nation particularly in the North-East. Despite the efforts by the Nigerian government to curtail the insurgent group, Boko Haram has transformed into a transnational threat, thereby creating more concern for international community.

Forest (2012) observations aptly justify this fact when he noted thus:

Boko Haram currently operates throughout the Republic of Niger, Chad and Cameroon. The group has carried out series of coordinated attacks against citizens, government officials, military forces and foreigners in order to create fear, gain popularity or inspire other Islamic extremist groups and individuals. Consequently, the activities of the Boko Haram insurgents have threatened the existence of the sovereign state of Nigeria and its neighbours with the Lake Chad Basin

Obviously, the consistent violent attacks are not without devastating effects. For instance, the activities of the Boko Haram sect pose serious threat to human security.

The concept of human security, has gone beyond securing lives and properties of the people through the protection of territorial integrity of the state against threats of external aggressors (Agbibo, 2014), to encompass the protecting of citizens from the threats of diseases, hunger, unemployment, violation of human rights, displacements and shelter problems, conflict, political repression and environmental degradation.

Scholars have, for many several generations interpreted and restricted the understanding and memory of the concept of security to the security of the nation states and not the people (Danjibo, 2012). The idea of human security started gaining attention in world politics due to the various reports of many independent international commissions set up by the United Nations and other regional bodies from the 1950s through

1980s, occasioned by the growing dissatisfaction with the existing traditional idea of security.

Human security is a vague concept with no specific or universally accepted definition, nonetheless, scholars are undisputed on the fact that it centres around the security of persons first. It is basically an emerging concept which seeks to tackle fundamental issues threatening human beings and to find long-standing solutions to them as it advocates that the reference for security is the individual first, rather than the state.

To this end, human security as conceptualized by the United Nations Development Programmes (1994), identified safety from chronic diseases, hunger, repression, protection from hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life whether in homes, business or in communities. The UNDP identified human security as comprising seven components: Economics, Food, Health, Environmental, Personal, Community and Political Security.

From the foregoing however, human security's main point reverberates around the vital core of human needs which has to do with the removal of fear, want, and most importantly, availability of basic needs such as food, shelter, education, health and freedom. Consequently, this study adopts Education, Security, Health, Economic, Freedom (personal security) and food as human security variables of the study.

The emergence of the Boko Haram insurgency in the North-East Nigeria is perceived to have created a security breach within the region. The threat of the Boko Haram boys to Nigeria, its neighbours and the international community cannot be ignored. The group has engaged in violent activities against the Nigerian government and its citizens for several years. Living conditions in the Northern region of Nigeria have been degraded, life and properties have been destroyed and an increasing refugee's crisis across the regions. The sect, which started as a domestic religious group has rapidly grown into an organized insurgent group, threatening the establishment of the Nigerian state and its neighbours in the Lake Chad Basin (Forest, 2012).

Gradually, Boko Haram increased in their numbers as Mohammed Yusuf attracted people who were mostly school dropouts, unemployed and disgruntled (Aushawi, 2014). The Boko Haram insurgents have common ideology with other known terrorist groups like Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, Al-Qaeda groups operating in the Sahara and Sahel regions (Abdulhamid, 2014).

The group, Anthony (2017) notes, was arming itself at this period. In 2009, the sect clashed with Nigerian security forces, which resulted in the death of some of the Boko Haram members in Bauchi State. This led to the arrest of Mohammed Yusuf, the group's leader, who was later executed by the Nigerian Police Force while in their custody. This incident provoked the Boko Haram sect, that demand an apology from the Nigerian government, and vowed to take revenge if the

government failed to apologize (Adesoji, 2010). Neither the government nor the security forces responded to this threat. On 25 July, 2009, Boko Haram made good in its threat as they took up arms against security forces in four Northern states, namely Borno, Bauchi, Yobe and Kano States (Adesoji, 2010). Since then, the Boko Haram insurgent group has continued to perpetrate violence in many parts of Nigeria, especially, in the North East Nigeria, and particularly Borno State, where they mostly operate. In spite of the efforts of the Nigerian government and its allies to eradicate the Boko Haram insurgent, the group still poses a grave threat to the sovereignty of Nigeria and its neighbours in the region.

The activities of the group have claimed lives of many innocent civilians. In 2011, over 1,627 persons were killed. This conservative estimate contrasts sharply with another report which claimed that insurgency has claimed the lives of over 16,000 persons (Omonobi, 2011). The casualties are soaring very high each time they attack. The death toll is outside other in estimate costs to the nation, such as the domestic property, internal displacement of persons, fracturing of family structure and damage to the country's image. Beside the destruction of lives and properties, economic activities have also been affected in Northern states especially in those states that have witnessed or experienced attacks.

In a bid to arrest the situation, the Nigerian government set up Special Joint Military Task Force, known as "Operation Restore Order". This Task Force was established to specifically tackle the Boko Haram threat. The Task Force which has its headquarters in Maidugiri, Borno State, comprised the Nigerian Army, Nigeria Navy, Nigeria Air Force, Nigeria Police and the State Security Services (SSS). This initial step, had about 200 SSS operatives, 300 Airforce personnel, 300 Naval personnel and 500 Soldiers. The full strength of the Task Force includes two battalions of soldiers, 1,500 police officers, 500 SSS operatives, 650 Airforce officers and 750 naval officers (Ajani & Omonobi, 2011).

The Nigerian government initially used carrot and stick approach to contain the group. This approach or first measure was to dock those officers that were involved in the complexity of the murder of the sect leader, Ushz Mohammed Yusuf in order to appease the group. The government also accepts the carrot approach by declaring amnesty for the sect members which the leadership of the sect turndown. This mechanism would have afforded the security agents the time to further monitor and infiltrate the sect and probably dismantle it. However, all the efforts to address the problem failed as the Boko Haram continued in their nefarious activities in the region. It was on the failure to appease the sect, that the Nigerian government, on May 14, 2013 adopted the stick measure. In this approach, the government declared state of emergency in three northern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe (Ottu, 2019).

Today, Borno State is one of the most affected states, yet, there is no empirical evidence of the magnitude of devastation of the area by the Boko Haram. The state is mentioned in the larger study of the North-Eastern Nigeria. Hence, this study seeks to examine the impact of Boko Haram insurgent on the people of Borno State especially in the area of human security.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study was to investigate how Boko Haram insurgency affected human security in Borno State, Northern Nigeria. Therefore, the specific objectives of the study are to:

1. To ascertain how Boko Haram insurgency has affected health care services in Borno State
2. To examine the relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction of food security in Borno State.
3. To investigate how Boko Haram insurgency has affected environmental security in Borno State.

Research Questions

1. How did Boko Haram insurgency affect health care services in Borno State?
2. Are there any relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction of food security in Borno State?
3. How did Boko Haram insurgency affect environmental security in Borno State?

Research Hypotheses

Ho₁: There is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and inadequacies in health care services in Borno State.

Ho₂: There is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction in food security in Borno State.

Ho₃: There is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and environmental security in Borno State.

Significance of the Study

The study contributes to literature and knowledge on insurgency and human security with Borno State experience as the focus.

The Federal and State government in Nigeria will be equipped and strengthened with knowledge from this study to understand the operations of the Boko Haram groups with a view of engaging in subsequent open (if any) and other forms of insurgency.

Human security of globalized concern in this 21st century as such this study from the Borno State perspective provides knowledge and insight to government and the citizenry on the need to focus more on human security which equips the citizens to meaningfully contribute to development and national security.

Researchers on counter insurgency would benefit from the knowledge of Boko Haram experience as they map out counter insurgency strategies to enrich their research

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

Durkheim and Merton Anomie Theory

The theoretical framework adopted for this study in this work is the Anomie human relations Theories of Durkheim and Merton (1858-1916). Durkheim posited that the source of anomie is the collapse of the social structure caused by rapid social change. The social structure normally regulates the infinite human drives. If the social structure collapses, these drives are no longer regulated. Thus, valid regulation and norms of behaviour lose their function which eventually leads to deviant behaviour in one form or another while Merton asserted that it is not the breakdown of the social structure that is responsible for anomie but that anomie is an inherent part of society itself. Anomie emerges when the culture of a society prescribes specific goals to the majority of his members, but the social structures do not provide the legitimate means to achieve these goals to a portion of them. Hence, anomie results from the discrepancy between goals and means. Therefore, deviant behaviours or action behaviour that is considered illegitimate by the respective society is caused by social pressure as people are expected to reach certain goals but do not have the means to do so. The predisposition to anomie depends on a person's specific position in a particular society – defined by age, sex, ethnicity, religion etc. Anomie can occur on different levels that are in different subsystems to which an individual belongs and can also be of varying degrees (Wonman, 2007, p.21). The theory will be used to examine the state of anomie or insurgency caused by Boko Haram insurgency as a complete breakdown of consensus norms and values of the people. The violent activities of Boko Haram have turned the North East vulnerable due to the proliferation of light arms and small weapons. The Boko Haram sect has caused so much pain in the region. Properties worth billions of naira have been destroyed and thousands of naira also spent on security facilities.

III. CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

Human Security

According to Imobighe, security has to do with freedom from danger or from threats to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests (Imobighe, 2005, p.6). The security of a nation is very important in ensuring social harmony and peaceful coexistence among its people. It is one of the responsibilities of a leader of every sovereign political entity to ensure the survival of his/her nation. This can be achieved by safeguarding the territory from threats both from within and without.

Security in this regard constitutes absence of threat to the integrity of a nation. According to Derian (1993 cited in Sampson, 2015, p.9), security refers to “being protected, free from danger, safety.” When a nation is internally secured, this enhances its survival at the international level. National security is, therefore, considered to be important to lives and property.

Boko Haram

An expression in Hausa Language, which means, Western Education is forbidden. Hausa is a major tribe in Northern Nigeria and the Republic of Niger. The group known by the world as Boko Haram is officially called “Jama’ atul AhlissunnaLidda’ Awatiwal-Jihad” an Arabic phrase meaning “people committed to the propagation of the prophet’s teaching and Jihad. It is an extremist Islamic sect in the north-east Nigeria that has created havoc across the country.”

A defining character of Boko Haram sect as a religious fundamentalism is that it is always socially but no necessarily politically conservative (Cox, 1984) in Chibuzo and Ogaba, (2014, p. 5-6). As religious fundamentalist, Boko Haram groups seeks an overthrow of the socioeconomic and politically order by the use of various means including violence or terrorism, incremental reform of existing political regimes.

Boko Haram is the product of both external and internal factors that operate in Islamic societies. The religious resurgence of Boko Haram is often further explained as a defense against outside modernity is threats to a religious group’s traditional identity. In this sense, it is term religious Boko Haram. The religious Boko Haram is the group that is championing the adoption of Sharia based on its own ideology.

Insurgency

Scholars and theorist have given diverse definitions of insurgency in which some are closely related and others are not so related, but include common elements and this makes the subject technically difficult. According to Moore (2007), the term insurgency continues to be used interchangeably, and inexactly, with warfare’s such as irregular warfare, unconventional warfare, revolutionary and even terrorism. He further posits that “the interchangeability of terms is understandable, given the diverse nature and adaptability of those who wage insurgency and the overlapping traits of these types of conflict” (Moore, 2007:2). Probably, insurgency could best be understood by first considering what it is not. Insurgency is not terrorism, subversion, guerrilla war, conventional war, revolution, coup d’etal (Liolio, 2014; Curtas; 2006), although some insurgent groups have adopted some of their methods in the achievement of their goals.

O’Neil (1990) defined insurgency as a “struggle between a non-ruling group and ruling authorities in which the nonruling group consciously uses political resources and violence to destroy, reformulate, or sustain the basis of one or more

aspects of politics. The main objective of insurgency is to challenge the existing government for control; and it requires the active support of some segment of the population;” insurgencies do not happen if the population either supports the government or sees nothing to gain from fighting” (Curtas, 2006: P1).

In this study, insurgency is used as a “composite conflict phenomenon which can be define as a cellular development of resistance against government and which expands from the initial stage of subversion-infiltration through the intermediate stage of overt resistance by small armed bands and insurrection Boko Haram.

Empirical Review

Maurice (2015, p.6), conducted an investigation on Boko Haram Insurgency and National Security Challenges in Nigeria: An Analysis of a failed State. The purpose of the study was to find out how the activities of the Boko Haram Sect impeded the economic, political and social matrix of the Nigeria polity. The study relied more on secondary data and adopted the Durkheim and Merton anomie theory as the framework of analysis. The study argued that the insurgence of the Boko Haran sect would continually be a national security challenge in spite of the lip-services of the government to curb the heinous activity. The study concluded that development cannot take place in an atmosphere of insecurity. The symptoms of a failed state are made manifest on daily basis in Nigeria such as poverty properties, population displacement and lack of basic amenities. Although the focus of this study is different from the area of the present study, nevertheless both studies are related in the sense that both studies establish the effects of Boko Haram insurgency on the Nigerian state.

Lengmang (2011, p.51) carried out a study on Terrorism and the challenges of food security in the Lake Chad Region: A study of Boko Haram 2007- 2017. The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on crop cultivation, productivity, food accessibility and affordability of food products in Northern Nigeria. Descriptive survey was the design of the study which was guarded by three research questions and three null hypotheses. The result of the study showed through regression analysis the effects of Boko Haram violence on the three variables namely: crop cultivation, food availability, food accessibility and food affordability were found to be negative. Further breakdown of the study analysis showed that 5.2 million of people in the Northern Nigeria are severely food insecure, while over 54,000 face famine. This study is related to the current study by virtue of the fact that both studies were descriptive survey studies that used the same sampling technique to select their study sample and also used the same statistical tool to test their null hypotheses. The former study is also related to the present study because food security is also one of the variables of human security in the present study. Therefore, studies are related.

Another health-related study was carried out by Gullian (2018, p.9) on the impact of the Boko Haram insurgency in North-East Nigerian childhood wasting. The study used two demographic and health survey design with double difference approach to access the impact of Boko Haram violence activities on mean weight-for-height, 2 scores and the likelihood of wasting. The result showed that children exposed to Boko Haram violence suffered health related problem with regard to mean-weight affected children loss their mean weight. Descriptive evidence suggests that poor child health outcomes in the conflict area of North-East Nigeria is due to description to social and health services and increased insecurity in the area.

Adejoh and Aly (2014) examined the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on Yankari Game Reserve in Bauchi State, Nigeria with particular emphasis on accommodation and recreational activities in the reserve. Both primary and secondary data sources were used and a survey design was adopted for the study. The results indicated that most staff of Yankari Game Reserve were mindful of the activities of Boko Haram and their impacts on Yankari Game Reserve, noting drastic decline in tourist traffic and room occupancy. Providing job opportunities, beefing up security and public enlightenment on the ills of terrorism on the economy were recommended.

Ekpo and Is'haq (2018) conducted a study to examine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on the bio-physical environment of north eastern Nigeria. Survey research design was adopted for the study. The study revealed significant effect of Boko Haram insurgency on biological, socio-cultural and physical environments of north eastern Nigeria. Based on the findings of the study, utilization of education to curb insurgency especially prioritization and inclusion of environmental education in the country's school curriculum, as means of sensitizing citizens on national environmental issues and problems were advocated and recommended.

Begaji et al (2012, p.67) buttressed that an attempt to forcefully impose religious ideology and or belief on Nigeria's secular society is not new. The leader of the Maitatsine sectarian group attempted it in 1981 and eventually led to large scale uprisings. Since the early 1980s and 2012, Nigeria has witnessed other uncountable religious related crises. Beginning from 2009, the country once again, has been stormed by large scale and unimaginable bomb attacks by the Boko Haram movement. They argued that in a bid to arrest the situation, the Nigerian National Assembly on 17th February, 2011 passed a bill on Anti-Terrorism. Even with the Bill in place, and the invitation to negotiate by President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, Boko Haram attacks, which initially was confined to North-Eastern Nigeria, like cancer has infected the North-Central and is spreading to Southern Nigeria. Given the inherent unsettled political and economic environment, the menace caused by Boko Haram attacks has cashed in to compound an already chaotic situation. A fall-out of the Boko Haram saga for example, is the re-awakening of

the acrimonies call for a Sovereign National Conference by implication; the so-called 'One Nigeria' is being questioned.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This study was a descriptive survey and was carried out in Borno State. The population of the study consisted of all in Borno State National Bureau of Statistics put the projected population of Borno State at 5,860,182. Therefore, the population of the study is 5,860,182, comprising 2,988,693 male and 28,711,489 female (NBS, 2006). The sample size for this study was 400 (n = 400). The A multi stage sampling technique was adopted in selecting the sample for the study. Firstly, stratified sampling was used to determine the senatorial districts to be sampled, then simple random sampling technique was utilized in selecting the local government areas from each of the sampled senatorial districts for the study and finally, 3 communities were purposively selected from the sampled local governments areas to select respondents for the study.

The instruments for data collection were questionnaire and focus group discussion guide. A standardized questionnaire title, "Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Security Questionnaire" was used as the instrument of the study. The instrument consisted of two sections; A and B. Section A elicited socio-demographic information from the respondents, while section B, information on the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on human security in Borno State. A total of 400 copies of questionnaires were administered to the respondents. While 387 copies were completed and retrieved, thirteen (13) copies of the questionnaires were not returned by the respondents.

Adopted questionnaire was subjected to face and content validation. The instruments were validated by the research supervisor and three experts from the Department of Political Science, University of Port Harcourt. It was subjected to modification for the current study. To ensure the reliability of the instrument a trial test was conducted. The trial test was carried out using 30 respondents comprising 15 civilian and 15 security officers from Niger Delta States of Rivers and Bayelsa. The overall reliability coefficient for the entire instrument yielded (0.04). This high reliability index indicated that the instrument was reliable. Data was collected and analyzed using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 23.0 using descriptive statistical tools were utilized to analyze the socio-demographic factors of respondents and answering the research questions, whilst inferential statistical tool such as the simple regression at 0.05 level of significance was employed to test the hypothesis.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

SECTION A: Socio-Demographic Factors of Respondents

Socio-demographic Characteristics	Frequency (F)	Percentage %
Gender		
Male	250	64.5
Female	137	35.6
Total	387	100
Age		
21-30	17	4.3
31-40	100	25.8
41-50	140	36.1
51-60	70	18
61-Above	60	15.5
Total	387	100
Level of Education		

Formal education	268	69.2
Quarantine education	100	25.8
Man-formal education	19	4.9
Total	387	100
Occupation		
Security Officers	98	25.3
Community Leaders	67	17.3
Political Leaders	48	12.4
Civil Servants	100	25.8
Others	80	20.7
Total	387	100

Section B: Research Questions

Research Question 1: How did Boko Haram insurgency affect health care services in Borno State?

Table 2: Effect of Boko Haram insurgency on health care services in Borno State

SN	Items	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD	Decision
1	The destruction of medical facilities by the Boko Haram insurgency has not affected health care services in Borno State?	0(0)	0(0)	165(42.6)	222(57.4)	1.43	±.50	Disagreed
2	The frequent Boko Haram frequent attacks has made it difficult in the delivery of essential health services to pregnant women in Borno State?	38(9.8)	38(9.8)	129(33.3)	182(47.0)	1.82	±.97	Disagreed
3	Killing of medical doctors and other health workers by the Boko Haram sect has affected both primary and secondary health sectors in Borno State?	23(5.9)	28(7.2)	48(12.4)	288(74.4)	1.45	±.87	Disagreed
	Grand mean					1.57	±.77	Disagreed

Table 2 displays the responses derived from the respondents in Borno State on the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on health care services in Borno State. From the table, it was observed that the respondents disagreed to all the items enumerated. Based on the responses, a grand mean = 1.57 was derived which is lesser than the criterion mean = 2.5. This entails that the emergence and operations of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State has affected the health care services of the state detrimentally. The highest proportion of each of the item showed that 222 (57.4%) of the respondents strongly

disagreed to the item which says that the destruction of medical facilities by the Boko Haram insurgency has not affected health care services in Borno State. Also, 288(74.4%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that the killing of medical doctors and other health workers by the Boko Haram sect has affected both primary and secondary health sectors in Borno State.

Research Question 2: What is the relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction of food security in Borno State?

Table 3: Relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction of food security in Borno State

SN	Items	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD	Decision
1	The violent activities of Boko Haram insurgency and subsequent destruction of food crops led to food insecurity in the state?	27(7.0)	27(7.0)	153(39.5)	180(46.5)	1.74	±.87	Disagreed
2	Killing of farmers by Boko Haram sect has affected food production in Borno State?	37(9.6)	38(9.8)	125(32.3)	187(48.3)	1.81	±.96	Disagreed
3	Looting of food store houses by the Boko Haram insurgents is greatly responsible for food instability in Borno State?	35(9.0)	35(9.0)	141(36.4)	176(45.5)	1.81	±.94	Disagreed
	Grand mean					1.79	±.92	Disagreed

Table 3 displays the responses derived from the respondents in Borno State on the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on destruction of food security in Borno State. From the table, it was observed that the respondents disagreed to all the items enumerated. Based on the responses, a grand mean = 1.79 was derived which is lesser than the criterion mean = 2.5. This entails that the emergence and operations of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State has disrupted the food security of the state deleteriously. The highest proportion of each of the

item showed that 180(46.5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the item which says that the violent activities of Boko Haram insurgency and subsequent destruction of food crops led to food insecurity in the state. Also, 187(48.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that the killing of farmers by Boko Haram sect has affected food production in Borno State.

Research Question 3: How did Boko Haram insurgency affect environmental security in Borno State?

Table 4: Effect of Boko Haram insurgency on environmental security in Borno State

SN	Items	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD	Decision
1	Boko Haram insurgency has not affected biodiversity in Borno State	69(17.8)	38(9.8)	90(23.3)	190(49.1)	1.96	±1.14	Disagreed
2	The activities of Boko Haram insurgency has not altered land use pattern in Borno State.	50(12.9)	49(12.7)	128(33.1)	160(41.3)	1.97	±1.02	Disagreed
3	Boko Haram insurgency increase desertification in Borno State	30(7.8)	30(7.8)	149(38.3)	178(46.0)	1.77	±.89	Disagreed
	Grand mean					1.9	±1.02	Disagreed

Table 4 displays the responses derived from the respondents in Borno State on the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on environmental security in Borno State. From the table, it was observed that the respondents disagreed to all the items enumerated. Based on the responses, a grand mean = 1.85 was derived which is lesser than the criterion mean = 2.5. This entails that the emergence and operations of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State has affect the environmental security and sustainability of the state detrimentally. The highest proportion of each of the item showed that 190(49.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the item which says that Boko Haram insurgency has not affected biodiversity in Borno State. whilst, only 30(7.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Boko Haram insurgency increase desertification in Borno State.

VI. TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and inadequacies in health care services in Borno State.

Table 5: Simple Regression on relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and inadequacies in health care services

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	R	R ²	P-value	Decision
Regression	1.692	1	1.692	.069	.005	.017	Rejected
Residual	358.359	385	.931				
Total	360.052	386					

*S= Significant p<0.05

Table 5 shows the regression analysis on the relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and inadequacies in health care services in Borno State. The result of the study shows regression coefficient of .069 indicating a weak positive relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and

inadequacies in health care services in Borno State. The null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and inadequacies in health care services in Borno State was rejected and the alternate hypothesis upheld (p = (0.017) < 0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that the activities of Boko Haram insurgency have destructively affected the health care services in Borno State.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction in food security in Borno State.

Table 6 Simple Regression on relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction in food security

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	R	R ²	P-value	Decision
Regression	.036	1	.036	.010	.000	.043	Rejected
Residual	358.429	385	.931				
Total	358.465	386					

*S= Significant p<0.05

Table 6 shows the regression analysis on the correlation between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction in food security in Borno State. The result of the study shows regression coefficient of .010 indicating a weak positive relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction in food security in Borno State. The null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and destruction in food security in Borno State was rejected and the alternate hypothesis upheld (p = (0.071) < 0.05). Hence, it can be concluded that the activities of Boko Haram insurgency have has caused destruction in food security in Borno State.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and environmental security in Borno State.

Table 7: Simple Regression on relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and environmental security

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	R	R ²	p-value	Decision
Regression	.167	1	.167	.020	.000	.006	Rejected
Residual	408.520	385	1.061				
Total	408.687	386					

*S= Significant $p < 0.05$

Table 7 shows the regression analysis on the relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and environmental security in Borno State. The result of the study shows regression coefficient of .020 indicating a weak positive relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and environmental security in Borno State. The null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and environmental security in Borno State was rejected and the alternate hypothesis upheld ($p = (0.006) < 0.05$). Thus, it can be concluded that the activities of Boko Haram insurgency have impacted the environmental security in Borno State destructively.

VII. CONCLUSION

Boko Haram's insurgency has become a dangerous multifaceted problem. Although it initially emerged as a localized Nigerian problem, it has overtime transformed into a regional threat. It is therefore evident that as Boko Haram insurgency has claimed lots of lives, aggravated the food and nutrition insecurity, further damaged to health and education sector, and has caused general fear and anxiety; an urgent solution is needed. The situation therefore demands the political will and the articulation of a comprehensive strategy to address its root causes and dangerous dynamics, focusing on a soft approach that could erode the appeal of Boko Haram's insidious ideology. Inhibit opportunities for recruitment and radicalization, and choke its financial windpipe. To this end, the following actionable recommendations will be critical to addressing the effects of Boko Haram insurgency on human security and to defusing the threat.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to address Boko Haram Insurgency

1. *Drying up terrorist funding stream:* Kidnapping for ransom (K4R) is a significant source of revenue for terrorist and criminal groups such as Boko Haram which are operating in the Sahara-Sahel region. These groups bolster the operational capabilities of other ones by assisting with funds generated from K4R. K4R has proven to be a lucrative source for the Boko Haram as well as for other terror networks in the Sahara-Sahel region and this stream needs to be dried off. This will require a stringent

policy that deemphasizes the payment of ransom to free hostages or 'protection fees' by wealthy Nigerians.

2. *Regional threat reporting platform:* The affected countries need to partner with the international community to develop a regional threat-reporting platform via which citizens can provide vital tip-off or information, without necessarily revealing their identity. Given the growing penetration of ICT tools such as internet and mobile phones in these countries, there is huge potential in using such platforms at both the national and regional levels to combat terrorism and organised crime. This will enable local communities or residents to support the security agencies in the practical efforts by gathering useful information and intelligence.
3. *Operationalization of the counter-terrorism strategy:* ECOWAS needs to urgently continue the operationalization of its new Counter-Terrorism Strategy, paying particular attention to the containment of trans-border illicit flow of arms, weapons, fighters and contrabands. This will also require the creation of a regional intelligence fusion centre (RIFC) at regional level and neighbourhood watch at national border communities level to assist in curtailing and combating transnational activities of Boko Haram and other organized criminal networks. Further, the ECOWAS strategy should include a soft approach of improving state services, strengthening of governance and humanitarian aid for those affected by terrorism.
4. *Sustenance of regional collaboration:* There is the need to deepen regional cooperation on security with neighbouring countries, leveraging on the MJTF and the EIRU as platforms for greater intelligence sharing, exchange of best practices and confidence building. Such platforms would also aid the pooling of resources – such as surveillance, airlift capability and patrol, and equipment – which would enhance the effectiveness of counter terrorism operations.
5. *Emphasizing the humanitarian dimension of inter-national aid:* The international community currently focuses on collaborating with Nigeria's security establishment with regard to the provision of equipment, training and exchange of intelligence. In some cases, such as with the USA and France, technical advisors are on the ground to support the Nigerian and neighboring militaries. In the long-term, this will only increase the appeal of Boko Haram as an anti-Western organization which currently poses as an alternative to the internationally supported Nigerian government. International efforts should focus on humanitarian aid for those affected by terrorism, on facilitating intra-regional initiatives, on making sure that government aid reaches the population, and on supporting negotiations with those members of the insurgency who are not committed to the cause but are there due to lack of alternatives

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