



Boko Haram Insurgency and Socio-Economic Crisis in Borno State Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

So much has been written about the formation and activities of the Boko Haram insurgency since its advent in 2002 as religious fundamentalism. The Islamic sect is a group of "People Committed to the propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad" opposing western education. Their operations have degenerated into armed conflict, insurgency and terrorism causing untold devastation and economic loss to some states of the federation. However, their significance in the socio-economic crisis of Borno State has not been adequately reported. This is the lacuna filled by this paper. The study adopted both primary and secondary sources of research instruments. The study discovered that "Boko Haram insurgency has crippled markets, business activities and blocked the trade routes in Borno State. About 10,000 Eastern and South western business people fled the state; international business entrepreneurs from Chad, Cameroun and Niger returned to their countries; these affected the State's economic revenue in an unimaginable way, with negative implications on the sustainable development agenda of the United Nations. The Study recommends among other things, adequate security measures, provision of social support system and care, provision of jobs and social amenities, development of infrastructures, reconciliation among local communities, reduction of poverty, a proactive step by the Federal government on supply of adequate funding, weapons and well equipped military personnel to put an end to the insurgency in North Eastern Nigeria.

Keywords: Boko-Haram Insurgency, Socio-Economic Crisis in Borno State, North Eastern Nigeria, Security, Infrastructural Development.

Introduction

Many countries across the world have experienced an internal armed conflict since 1960, wreaking untold destruction to life and property. The past decade has witnessed an explosion of economics research into the causes and consequences of civil wars, insurgencies and ethnic militia activities. The most robust empirical finding is the central role of poverty and negative income shocks leading to violent civil conflicts (Rodrik, 1999, pp.2-6). More than 20% of the countries across the globe have experienced at least 10 years of civil war. The proportion of countries embroiled in civil war and insurgencies increased steadily through the last half of the 20th century, peaking in the 1990s (Atowaju, 2012, pp.193-195). In Sub-Saharan Africa, the world's poorest region, nearly a third of countries had active civil wars, insurgencies, ethnic or religious wars or other conflicts by the mid-1990s (Gyimah-Brempong, 1999, pp.52-86).

More than ever before, in the 21st century, conflicts have increased sharply since 2010 Global trends in armed conflict. In 2015 the number of ongoing conflicts increased to 50 compared to 41 in 2014 (Institute of Economics and Peace). The battle of deaths is now largely concentrated in the Middle East (Gates, 2016, p.41). This is largely due to the activities of radical groups, religious fundamentalists, sects, movements, and violent people which are always destructive in nature. Fanatics and fundamentalists have caused unprecedented damages beyond control to both life and properties. War, Terrorism, Conflict, Violence, Crisis, Insurgencies, Ethnic militia, etc., often cause unimaginable damage and loss of life and property.

Any form of conflict, crisis, violence or insurgency is liable to affect economic growth and production, largely causing scarcity of products or goods and loss of investments. Furthermore, these affect investors' confidence and the promotion of technological institutions. All these variables are the resultant effects of Boko Haram (religious fundamentalists) activities in Northeast Nigeria, particularly Borno State (Toni, 2019, p.62). According to Woodberry & Smith, (1998), religious factors often predict people's way of life and political views more than do either class or gender (p.25). Furthermore, Rasak, Oye & Oye (2018), opine that fundamentalists are a group of people with religious and social aversion against any form of modernism or Western civilization, advocating the strict, literal interpretation of scripture (p.3).

What then is Boko Haram?

Officially, Boko Haram is called *Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad*, which in Arabic means "People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad." The group which is better known by its Hausa name 'Boko Haram' was a local radical Salafist group which transformed into a Salafi-jihadist terrorist organization after 2009. It is based in the northeast of Nigeria, in the areas predominated by the Kanuri people. Loosely translated from the local Hausa language, Boko Haram means, 'Western education or civilization is forbidden.' Put differently, 'Western education or civilization is a sin (Toni, 2019, p.43).

The Islamic sect known as 'Boko Haram,' is believed to have started as far back as 1995 with the name 'Sahaba' and it was led by one Abubakar Lawan. Abubakar Lawan was later said to have travelled for study at the University of Medina, Saudi Arabia, consequently leaving the old clerics to concede the group's leadership to a self-proclaimed Nigerian spiritual leader named, Mohammed Yusuf. Yusuf was said to have abandoned the old cleric's doctrines. He reorganized the sect and came up with what became, Boko Haram in 2002 at the Northern city of Maiduguri, which became the headquarters of Boko Haram insurgency. In Maiduguri, Yusuf established a religious complex that included a mosque and a school where many poor families from everywhere across Northern Nigeria and the neighbouring countries enrolled their children (Matfess, 2017, p.71).

The centre had ulterior political goals, as soon as it was established; it started working as a recruiting ground for future jihadists to fight the state. The group also incorporated Islamic members from neighbouring Chad and Niger republics and they speak only Arabic. At the same time, Yusuf succeeded in entrenching his hold on Northern states such as Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Katsina and Yobe. And in 2004 the sect relocated to Yusuf's home town called Kanamma in Yobe state near the Nigerian-Niger border. In Kanamma, a militant base called "Afghanistan" was created (Chothia, 2013, p. 76).

Boko Haram began as an indigenous Salafist group which only turned itself into a Salafist Jihadist group in 2009. Paul Lubeck of the University of California noted that Yusuf was also a trained Salafist (a school of thought often associated with jihad) and was heavily influenced by Ibn Taymiyyah, a fourteenth-century legal scholar remarkable for Islamic fundamentalism and considered a "major theorist" for radical groups in the Middle East. Boko Haram propagates that not only interaction with the Western World is forbidden, but it is also against the Muslim establishment and the government of Nigeria. They accused the latter of political corruption and weak judicial structure. To sanitize this, they initially fought for the establishment of a Shari'a government in Borno State under the then Governor Ali Modu Sheriff, but after 2009, their aim was directed to the Islamization of entire Nigeria (Johnson, 2011, p.76). Boko Haram school of thought considers anything Western as completely unIslamic, and as such the basis for religious weakness (Christopher, 2011, p.78).

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is to examine how the activities of the Boko Haram insurgency have affected the socio-economic development of Borno State Nigeria; while the study's general objectives are to:

1. investigate the reasons for the establishment of Boko Haram in Northeast Nigeria
2. examine the activities of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State Nigeria in relation to the deplorable state of infrastructure and socio-economic problems
3. analyzed the consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency on the socioeconomic development of Borno State Nigeria

Methodology

The research data was generated using primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source was gotten through visits to some of the devastated areas, and interviews of Internally Displaced Persons in (IDP) camps. Furthermore, phone call interaction with some indigenes of Borno State, some of these people are farmers, fishermen, and business people or traders who are affected in one way or another by the activities of the insurgents. Mostly in areas that are still volatile. Reports, conference papers, and articles were also reviewed in this research work for secondary data collection.

Theoretical Framework

The study is premised on the Marxist's frustration-aggression theory. This theory indicated that exploitation, oppression, deprivation and other social socioeconomic and political imbalances in society are the drivers and triggers of aggression and frustration, which often give birth to insurgency and terrorism. It is therefore recommended that justice, equity and fair play must be considered by those in authority for equitable distribution of economic, social and political resources within the state for the peaceful co-existence of the people and socio-economic development of the state.

The Literature Review

The Concept and Impact of Insurgency on Nations

In the 1990s Libya was counted as one of the strongest economic countries, it has more than US\$40 billion in its foreign reserve. Libya's economy primarily depends on revenue generated from the petroleum sector, and it represents more than 95% of the country's export revenue and 60% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The high oil revenues and a small population of 6.735 million in 2021 give the country one of the highest nominal per capita GDP in Africa (). The current population of the country is 7,144,371 as of June 7th, 2023 based on Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data. (Worldometer, 2023, n.p.). Libya recorded a considerable growth rate after 2000 with an estimated 10.6% of GDP growth in 2010. This advancement in her growth was adversely interrupted by the Libyan Civil War that brought about the contraction of the country's economy by 62.1% in 2011. The economy improved again after the war by an overwhelming 104.5% in 2012; however, another outbreak of war crashed the GDP, by the year 2017, Libya's per capita PPP GDP stands at 60% of its pre-war level of attainment. Libya suffers from interlinked political, security and economic crises that are weakening state institutions, damaging its economy and facilitating the continued existence of non-state armed groups. As rival authorities continue to compete for power, the resulting fragmentation and dysfunction have provided a fertile environment for the development of a pervasive war economy dependent on violence. Insurgencies and Libya's war economy are highly damaging to the future of the state because it provides an enabling environment for networks of armed groups, criminal networks, corrupt businessmen and political elites to sustain their activities through illicit sales and predatory practices. Their operations are closely linked to the dispensation of violence and are thus a spur for further conflicts. This is comparable to the situation in Borno State.

Colombian politics had a multifaceted history of violence that eventually shaped the modern history and development of the country. Shortly after gaining independence from Spain in 1810, there began a fierce battle between the two major political parties, the Conservatives (*Partido Conservador Colombiano*-PCC) and the Liberals (*Partido Liberal Colombiano* – PL). Colombia witnessed an aggravated rivalry between the two political parties, this was the situation throughout the 19th and the early part of the 20th century and it came to a head in "*La Violencia*" (1948 – 1958), due to the assassination of a presidential aspirant – Jorge Eliecer Gaitan. This violence led to the assassination of an estimated 250,000 people.

This became the beginning of an internal armed conflict that lasted for over half a century. Furthermore, there were pockets of insurgencies of multiple armed guerilla groups in Colombia, particularly the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – FARC) and to a lesser degree the National Liberation Army (ELN). The emergence was a reaction to the exclusion of political movements outside the National Front, the marginalization of the rural poor citizens, the influence of communist and socialist ideologies, and the ineffectiveness of the judicial system. These pockets of insurgencies mutated in various ways but remain persistent for over three decades causing unprecedented economic failure, political instability and overwhelming brain drain and capital flight (O’Hanlon & Petraeus, 2015, n.p.)

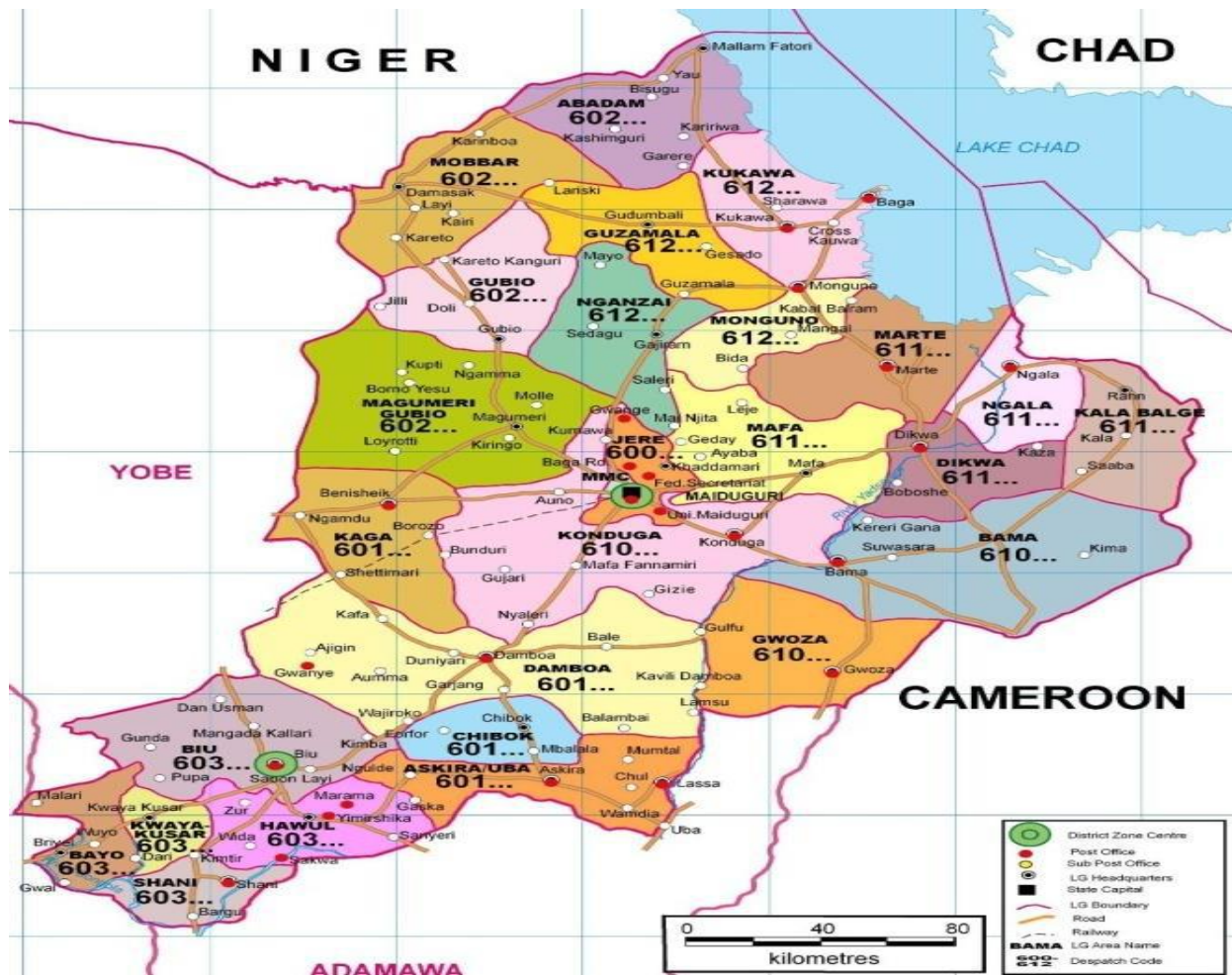
All developed countries such USA, Germany, China, and France among others are economically strong because of the foreign and national investors, in other words as a result of the export and import of goods and services. Those foreign economic forces are the reason behind their strong economy, stable infrastructural development and sustainability. Gates (2016) says, insurgency in Africa, is not only alarming but progressively destructive as it permeated the continent (n.p).

It is evidently clear that foreign economic income or business plays an important role in the economic development, growth, security and development of a state. This mixture of export and import of goods and services by foreign economic forces is what the developing countries mostly lack. African countries, particularly those who rely on importations of goods and services continue to undermine the continent’s development. It is very impossible to attain growth and development in a risk-conflict environment, because of the lack of security means, and the absence of a guaranteed economy in growth, development and political stability. No matter what resources are available in a particular community, there will be no guaranteed business sustainability, growth and security, in a society prone to intermittent crises, such society will be liable to poverty. Social conflicts have a strong link to the deadlock of economic growth and development in the mid of 1970s (Rodrik, 1999, p.58). Furthermore, it is expected that any society fragmented, divided and experienced community crisis without quick and adequate intervention will experience economic collapse and growth failure (Warner, O’Farell, Nsaibia & Cummings, 2020, p.18).

Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State

Borno is a state in north-eastern Nigeria with Maiduguri as its capital. The state was founded in 1976 after the split of the North-Eastern State. Until 1991 it contained what is now Yobe State. It is the homeland of the Kanuri people in Nigeria.

MAP OF BORNO STATE



Source: Babagana, 2017

Borno State is located at 11o 50 N latitude and 13o09 E longitude. The State shares a border with Gombe State from the southwest, Adamawa State to the south, and Yobe State to the west. For the international borders, it shares with the Chad Republic in the north-east, Niger to the north and the Cameroon Republic to the east. The State is connected to two major Rivers, Lake Chad River, River Ngadda and River Ngaddabul which is attributed to River Ngadda.

Borno state is predominantly the home of the Kanuri people. Other ethnic groups in the state include Lamang, Babur/Bura and Marghi found in the southern part of the state (Obaro, 1977, p.84). The various ethnic groups in Borno State namely, Kanuri, Shuwa Arabs, Fulani, Hausa, Margi Gwoza, Babur, Bura, and many other subgroups have been so united, despite all the differences among these tribes in terms of culture, language and economic, social, religious and political differentiation. Borno state is also home to people of other tribes and people living in the State from other States and neighbouring countries (Onigun, 1990, p.5). Until the beginning of the Boko Haram crisis in the state in 2009, there was peace and tranquillity in the State. The people were very hospitable, accommodating and caring, and this is why Borno State is given the name “Home of Peace”. The State celebrates cultural “durbars”, and opens to tourism. The State is largely recognized as center of civilization, though this may not be a western Education State, Borno is recognized as a state of great Education and ancient civilization since the 15th

century with strongly Arabic language and Islamic studies. Borno State is part of the States located within Bahar-Nuhu now known as Lake Chad area. The area is estimated to have about 134 billion barrels of petroleum and 160 billion cubic meters of natural gas within the control of Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and Niger (Toni, 2011, p.56).

At Nigerian independence in 1960, Borno remained fairly autonomous until the expansion of the number of states in Nigeria to 12 in 1967. Before the independence, Borno was known and called Burnu, geographically extending from Sudan, some part of Egypt, Chad and covering some part of Bauchi State in Nigeria. It was during the military regime of General Yakubu Gowon in 1975 the State was created, separating the State from Yobe and Bauchi State in 1991 (kalyvas 2000, p.19). Local government reform in 1976 further reduced the power of the emirs of the former dynasty, and by the time of Nigeria's return to civilian rule in 1979, the emirs' jurisdiction has been restricted solely to cultural and traditional affairs. The emirs still exist, and serve as advisers to the local government. Mala Kachallah was elected governor of Borno State in 1999 under the flagship of the then APP (All Peoples Party) later ANPP. Ali Modu Sheriff was elected governor of Borno State in Nigeria in April 2003. He is a member of the All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP).

In July 2014, Borno state governor Kashim Shettima said that "176 teachers had been killed and 900 schools destroyed since 2011." After the Chibok school girls' kidnapping in April 2014, most schools in Borno State were closed. They were scheduled to reopen in November 2014. In November 2014, UNICEF reported it has increased its Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) centres in Borno State "from 5 to 67 with the plan to increase this to 100 by 2015" (Okoroafor, 2015, p.79) In Borno State, the agricultural sector has suffered mostly because of the ongoing Boko Haram Insurgency since 2009 and many people experienced acute food insecurity (Weinstein, 2007, pp.78-79).

The concept of Insurgency

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defined insurgency as an attempt by a group of people to take control of their government using force and violence. Many researchers and scholars have defined insurgency as measures established for the purpose of protection of people and livelihoods, against any hostility from the constituted authority of the state (Gate, 2016, p.7). Some scholars like Onigu (1990), Olugbode (2011), define insurgency as programmed protections, to safeguard the well-being of people, lives, investments and properties. But O'Neal (1990) opined that insurgency is led by a group of people or individuals who come together with the motive of overthrowing the government using violence, conflict or crisis (Mukolo & Blessings 2018, pp.67-68). Insurgency has also been defined as a situation of fear, anxiety, intimidation or situation that endanger people's life, property, and freedom to live in peace, (Andrew, 2018, pp.67-80). Specifically, insurgence is a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution. It falls into the category of "irregular warfare", since an insurgency normally lacks the organization of revolution, even though it has the same aim. An insurgency may be based on ethnic or religious identity, or its roots may be basically political or economic. Since insurgencies are rarely strong enough to face a national army head-on, insurgents (often called guerrillas) tend to use such tactics as bombing, kidnapping, hostage-taking and hijacking (Gompert & Gordon, 2008, p.56).

Around 1978, Sudan faced a horrendous economic decline, as a result of the violent insurgent crisis, which caused the country to loss investors and capital projects. Added to these is the country's economic debt, which drops down the country's production capacity. This situation caused the country decades of years trying to revive its economy, (Kim & Conceicao, 2014, p.90). Somalia was estimated to have 43 percent of extreme poverty and 73 percent of poverty. This is because of 22 years of conflicts in the country which affected and caused more than 2.3 million people living in poverty and food insecurity (Kim & Conceicao, 2014, pp.90-93).

Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on the People of Borno State

Boko Haram before 2009 was mainly involved in attacks with clubs, machetes, and Molotov cocktails as well as drive-by and ride-by assassinations, often with small arms. They sometimes shot sporadically at their targets (who might be civilians or police officers drinking alcohol in beer parlours) before running into hiding. This however changed after 2009 as the group started using bombs and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in strategic places. Their tactics now also include suicide bombings. The August 26, 2011 suicide car bombing became the first successful suicide bombing in Boko Haram history. Currently, Boko Haram conducts bomb operations with flexibility and maximum effectiveness and has claimed responsibility for many bombings in Nigeria. Its arsenal now also boasts of Ak-47 style rifles, grenades, rocket-propelled grenades, automatic rifles, surface-to-air- missiles, vehicle-mounted anti-aircraft machine guns, machine guns with anti-aircraft visors, and explosives such as Semtex, all of which might have been smuggled into the Sahel from Libya during its 2011 war (Reuter Article, 2012, n.p.).

According to Abdul Mumuni Ibrahim Muhammad, a leader of a group of Boko Haram factions stated that Boko Haram is basically “fighting westernization to protect adulteration of Islam.” For this reason, Boko Haram thus adopted a ‘non-western’ lifestyle by wearing non-western clothes, eating basic foods, and worshipping in their own mosque in Maiduguri, all of which also separated them from other Muslims in the North. In fact, its members do not interact with the local Muslim population and they have even carried out assassinations in the past on anyone who criticizes their operations, including Muslim clerics. The group publicly extols its ideology despite the fact that its founder and former leader Muhammad Yusuf was himself a highly educated man who lived a lavish life and drove a Mercedes Benz. During a 2009 interview conducted by BBC, the late Muhammad Yusuf rejected scientific explanations for natural phenomena, such as the sun evaporating water being the cause of rain, Darwinian evolution, and the Earth being a sphere “if it runs contrary to the teachings of Allah.” Before his death, Yusuf also reiterated the group's objective of changing the current education system and rejecting democracy (Toni, 2011, p.27).

From 2011 to 2012 it became somewhat clear that members of Boko Haram are organized in complex cell structures from where they operate both locally and internationally. These cells which are about 26 are headed by regional commanders who in turn take commands from Abubakar Shekau, their commandant and leader, a situation which makes it difficult for the Nigerian security forces to fish out and dismantle the group. The group also has a sophisticated leadership structure comprising departments headed by highly trained personnel whereupon designated assignments are effectively executed. Such departments also include bomb manufacturing, suicide bombers, intelligence, research, welfare/health care and other logistics needed for the proper execution of their goals. It has also been said that the highest decision-making body of Boko Haram is called the “Shura Council.” The group specifically enjoys popular support in the predominantly Muslim northern states and regions of Nigeria. Such states include Bauchi, Gombe, Kano, Katsina, Yobe and Borno. Most of its early attacks have been in the city of Maiduguri, which is the Capital of Borno state. However, after 2009, they extended their attacks to virtually any part of Nigeria where they have the slightest opportunity, including the Nigerian Federal capital territory, Abuja. Additionally, Boko Haram now boasts about 540,000 members, which include militants from neighbouring Chad, Niger and Cameroon (Adetula, 2006, p.55).

Boko Haram's *modus operandi* includes “criminal acts against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose of provoking a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitutes offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. These actions are under no circumstance justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature. Considering the above

situations as well as the modus operandi of Boko Haram after 2009, there is no doubt that the group is now a terrorist organization (Chothia, 2012, n.p).

The Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on the Socio-Economic Profile of Borno State

The insurgency has affected Borno State's opportunity at accessing foreign businesses with countries with which it shares its border, such as Chad, Cameroun and Niger. There are many goods and services which these countries benefit from or import to their countries, of which millions of dollars are generated not only for the State but for the country generally. Many foreign business individuals fled the State and the Country as a result of the insurgency that instilled fear in the mind of many people both citizens and foreign investors across the country. According to Mercy Corps Report (2018):

Boko Haram crippled markets, business activities and trade routes. They destroyed many infrastructures of markets, business areas or buildings, banks, communication network cables, electricity, roads, and factories among others. In their report, the economic damage caused by the insurgence was worth \$9bn.

Boko Haram activities, have damaged the growth and development of the country, particularly, Borno State, creating an unprecedented challenge in the socio-economy life of the state, most especially for the future and also added fuel to the fire of national economic crisis (Mukolu & Ogodor, 2018, n.p.). Since 1999, Nigeria has suffered a lot from insurgency in different forms, militancy, kidnapping, suicide attacks, bombing, banditry, farmers-herders conflict, and armed robbery among many forms of insecurity challenges, which led the country to economic hardship. World Investment Report (2013) stated that 21.3% of Nigerian foreign direct investment declined in 2011 from \$8.9 billion to \$7 billion in 2012 as a result of Boko Haram insurgency. It is mostly reported that the loss caused by insurgency in Borno State, is estimated to be around US\$ 9 billion, which is about US\$ 6 billion in Borno State. About 380,000 housing units were destroyed in Borno State with about 2 million displaced persons, 1,364,539 of the displaced persons in camps were from Borno State (Okoroafor, 2018, n.p.).

Previously, Borno State was known as Home of Peace, because people from diverse ethnic and religious affiliations reside and are well accommodated across states. The different towns are also homes to people from different countries living peacefully, tolerating and understanding one another. However, based on the activities of Boko Haram insurgents, millions of people became homeless since 2002. Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps have risen to 32 in Borno, 16 of which are located in Maiduguri, while another 16 are in the various local government areas of Borno state. Internally Displaced Persons Camps in Borno state are centres harbouring Nigerians who have been forced to flee their homes but remain within the country's borders. Displaced persons in Maiduguri camps ranged from 120,000 to 130,000, while those in local government areas ranged above 400,000. There are over two million displaced persons in the state (IDP Camps) (Warner & Hulme, 2018, pp.13-18).

The negative impact of the insurgents' activities on the livelihoods of Borno State included the private sector loss from Agriculture worth \$2.4 billion, private industries \$764 million, \$15.3 million in damage to public buildings, and \$306 million to transportation. Borno has also experienced higher levels of destruction than other locations, with over three-quarters of the damage (\$5.9 billion) in Borno including 95% of lost homes (380,000 homes valued at \$3.2 billion), two-thirds of health care facilities (\$59 million in damages) and the closing of 943 schools (\$144 million in damages). The issue of food insecurity was highlighted in areas as diverse as Biu and Damboa in the south, Kukawa and Monguno in the north, and in the capital, Maiduguri. From restricted access to 80% of state land, to prohibitions on agricultural inputs including fertilizer and fuel, to blockages affecting the distribution of \$490m of fish from Kukawa to the rest of Borno, the level of discouragement of food production is only matched by wider state-level food insecurity.

Many people lost their jobs and investments, closing down their businesses because of banditry, wanton killings and destruction of properties by the insurgents. Banks and other commercial institutions changed their operational times and terms, these encumbrances forced some people to save their money and other valuables in their shops and houses, leading to huge economic loss, insecurity, theft, armed robbery, bombing of shops or markets. Furthermore, the closure of the border caused high transportation and food price hike. Properties and businesses worth several billions of Naira were destroyed through attacks and bombing. Miss Mercy Ibrahim a youth Corps member was interviewed on 02/07/2022 at Damboa, she says:

Sometimes, food items are not allowed into the community because of insecurity. As a result, various food items become very scarce. They are now suffering from food scarcity because of their inability to farm before a small-scale farmer could get about 30 to 40 bags of farm products from his farm but with the invasion of the insurgents, the proportion has reduced drastically, with the present situation, they cannot store food because they barely get enough to keep their body and soul together. Food has become scarce because there is no opportunity for farming. If not for the support of Non-Governmental Organizations, the situation would have been terribly unbearable.

However, immediately when the curfew (dusk till dawn) was introduced in the community, sales rate plummeted due to the limited time for business since most of the small-scale businesses thrive more in the evenings, but the curfew has affected commercial food production and consumption drastically, the money gained from the business due to the state declared curfew is no longer enough to meet family needs. The closure of the border has an effect on us as it has made commodity prices go up. It has affected not only big businesses but also small businesses, even potters are affected. The road closures between Dikwa and Maiduguri have also impeded the movement of farm produce from the various localities to the big markets in the cities. Many of these perishable items are equally wasted away on the farms since farmers cannot access their farms because of the fear of being killed or maimed by the insurgents. Mr. Lukas Idris a youth at Dikwa, interviewed on the phone on 03/07/2022 says:

Before, we used to farm and have a variety of goods and also have some that we sell in the market. Now that we do not, go to the bush for the game and to get some firewood and sell it. The family revenue has become very low. And there is no alternative than to wait and see what God will provide for us. On a few occasions, we now sell soup ingredients but the fact that Mainok market was destroyed by Boko Haram many people have fled and have not returned to their market stalls which are closed down because of insecurity.

President Goodluck Jonathan declared a state of emergency in Northeast Nigeria on 14th May, 2013. A spokesman for the Nigerian Armed Forces declared that military offensive against the insurgents will continue "as long as it takes to achieve the set objectives of getting rid of insurgents from every part of Nigeria." Borno State revenue generation is not only through local routes businesses, but it also shares borders with international communities, Chad, Niger, and Cameroon. The local borders or national routes in Gwoza Local Government Area share trade network connections with Adamawa State, BIU Local Government Area to Gombe, and Taraba States. The roads that connected Maiduguri to Damboa, Dikwa, Ngala and Bama, are damaged or closed due to insurgency or insecurity. More than 60% of major roads to Maiduguri the capital city of Borno State require military presence for safety of the people's movement. The number of vehicles allowed into Maiduguri is minimal and bribes collection by security agents has added to the skyrocketing price of transport of both human and commodities.

Furthermore, the closure of the border has affected not only big businesses but also small scale businesses, even potters are affected, (Male youth Ngala). Almosharaf (2009) opined that, Boko Haram has impacted negatively on the socio-economic lives of the people of Borno State (p.54). According to

Olugbode (2014), Boko Haram destroyed property and businesses worth several billions of naira through attacks on individuals and bombing of various enterprises in Borno State (p.65). Adetula (2009) stated that people are afraid to go out for their businesses or being killed on their farms. This precarious situation has caused a lot of damage to farm produce and animal husbandry. Boko Haram has virtually grounded the economic life of the people of Borno State. The insurgent's activities in Borno State deteriorated the economic development of the State; this has negative implications on the sustainable development agenda of the United Nations (p.56).

More than 60% of the people in Borno State are small scale business people. One of the implications of the insurgent's activities on the small enterprises in Maiduguri the capital city of Borno State was the crippling social anxiety and economic instability (Adetula, 2016, p.56). No business can be operated peacefully in a violent environment (Andrew, 2016, p.65). Furthermore, the lack of trust among the different ethnic groups that exist before the eruption of Boko Haram violence, has also forced many entrepreneurs who are non-indigenes to leave the State, most of these businesses are spare parts business, electronic and electrical businesses, Bakery industry, and wood industry. Most of these businesses were dominated by the eastern and south western people. The violence affected the economic resources of the state grossly, about 10,000 businesses have been abandoned by the owners, (Andrew, 2016, p.69).

The Maiduguri Monday Market which is the biggest market in the city was seriously affected as hundreds of shop owners, especially Southerners are said to have closed their businesses and left the troubled city. About half of the 10,000 shops and stalls in the market were said to have been abandoned by traders who have fled the city. International business people from Chad, Cameroun and Niger were sent back home, some fled the capital city of Borno State as their businesses collapsed; this affected the economy of the State in an unimaginable way. The consistent attack by Boko Haram in Maiduguri capital city and the frequent clash with the security agencies weighed down heavily on the economy of the State. Commercial and public services have crumbled the economy of the people. The increased insecurity caused by Boko Haram attacks in Maiduguri has jeopardized the environmental stability and business of Borno State, making it difficult for business operations to thrive in the State.

In a phone call interaction with Abulfathi Ahmad Arabi on 02/07/2022 the following views were expressed:

We lost our businesses, source of income and livelihood as a result of Boko Haram violence in Baga town, we are fish business people, and some of us import it from the Chad Basin area and Baga water. This has cost the State a loss in revenue in millions of naira and unemployment in the State-Fish business.

Mallam Ishmail Mogaji a stall owner at Tashan Baga Fish Market was interviewed on the phone on 03/07/2022, he says:

We are stranded here doing nothing and become beggars over time, we are not used to this life, we are all farmers, some of us are fishermen, and some of us are herdsman, but Boko Haram invaded our town, sacked us violently from it, our business and farms were lost-

Alfa Idris Mutum from Madinatu Maiduguri IDPs Camp interviewed on 03/07/2022 says:

my people have lost several millions of naira to insurgency every year, since the time Boko Haram insurgency began in Borno State, with the production of almost 60% of the State rice being stopped on account of insurgency. This has brought a lot of hardship, economic challenges, unemployment and insecurity for the people. These have further

impeded the growth of the Zabarmari town and the entire Jere Local Government Area which are basically rice farmers.

It is clear that Borno State has a very long history of civilization, development and socio-economic growth, under Kanem Empire since the 11th century. The State is connected mostly to Arab countries and some other French-colonized countries. These international connections made it viable for business. This explained why most people from the State prefer going into business ventures rather than working under the government. In terms of socio-economic decline, the State has lost a lot of investors both within and across the countries it shared borders with. The state's investments in farms, livestock have dropped since October 2019. Businesses and capital investments worth billions of dollars have been lost to the Boko Haram insurgency.

Boko Haram insurgency has created a rift and instituted fear, and tension, divided community, installed and caused a crisis among many different ethnic and different religious groups. This has also interrupted community development, economic stability, growth and sustainability in the state. The consequences of Boko Haram's engagement not only affected Northern Nigeria but also affected the socio-economic development of the South-East by 82.3% and South-West by 82.5% (Christopher, 2011, n.p). It is no doubt that; insurgency has affected Borno State in every sphere of life negatively – social, political, religious and economic. Boko Haram does not only engage in bombing, suicides and killings, but they also engage in armed robbery, kidnapping, cattle rustling and drug peddling. This situation caused the residents of the State to experience a high cost of living.

Boko Haram activities have crippled Borno State's economy, with more than 97% of the state businesses affected negatively. People lost their jobs and investments; many closed down their businesses as a result of the security problems initiated by the Boko Haram fundamentalists. Banks were forced to change their operational time and terms, some even closed down for some time or worked half day instead of the normal operational time from 8 am to 4 pm. This was changed to 9 am to 12 noon for security reasons, as a result of banks changing their operational times from five (5) working hours daily to three (3) hours daily, traders and business people in the state, began to save their money in their shops and houses among other places. These added to serious insecurity, theft and incessant armed robbery in the state (Gompert & Gordon, 2008, pp.78-79).

More than 80% of the people of Borno State are farmers, many relied on Agricultural Businesses. The Agricultural activities in Borno State were grossly affected negatively by the activities of Boko Haram insurgents. The farmers in Borno state produce in large quantities for commercial purposes these include cowpeas, rice, millet, maize, red beans, tomatoes, onions, yams, corn, sorghums, livestock and fish. However, insurgency forced most of them to abandon their jobs and businesses. Some people fled and left their farms and their homes due to the Boko Haram insurgency in the state and many cannot go or access their farms due to Boko Haram attacks. People were scared of moving even a kilometer away from their homes because of the fear of being attacked by the insurgents, and many also fled from their homes for safety in other states of the federation". Andrew (2015) cited United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that, more than 100,000 farmers were forced to flee their farms (p.45).

Until 2009 at the onset of Boko Haram insurgency, the state generates a lot of revenue and many business people earn their living through the exportation of food items to other countries like Chad, Niger and Cameroun, and to other parts of Nigeria. According to UNHR cited by Adetula (2006), Boko Haram insurgency distracted and disrupted the flow or exportation of goods (foods) to other parts of the country from Borno state, and that has grossly hindered the social, political and economic stability of the state. Andrew (2018) quoted Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) that, insurgency disrupted the distribution of food and this is considered the largest inflationary risk faced by the economy of the state. He stated further

that, Boko Haram activities disrupted and shortened the supply or exportation of beans, pepper and tomatoes from Borno state to the neighbouring countries and other states in Nigeria (p.77).

Effect of Insurgency on Education and School-Age Children

Boko Haram insurgency has led to various developmental challenges particularly in the destruction of lives and property, the destruction of schools which has led to the closure of many schools and a reduction in the enrolment of children in schools. An estimated 800,000 children in the state have been displaced by the activities of the insurgents, and by 2016, the number of school-age children forced to drop out of school because of fear for their safety had risen to 952,029. An estimated 1.5 million people have been made to flee their homes due to the ravaging and unabated Boko Haram violence. Most of these displacements have cross-border implications. In the northeast, only a few children are now enrolled in schools with heavy security guards. In the area of education, it is reported that between 2009 and 2015, more than 910 schools have been destroyed in various attacks while 1,500 schools have been forced to close down. At least, 611 teachers have been killed while 19,000 teachers have been forced to flee the flashpoints since 2009. In addition, it has been reported, that over 300 students were killed between 2012 and 2014. In April 2014 the dreaded sect abducted about 276 girls from their dormitories at Government Secondary School, Chibok in Borno State. About 57 of the girls reportedly escaped from their captors leaving 219 of the girls with them. Abubakar Shekau, the supposed-to-be-dead leader of the sect had reportedly appeared in a video footage claiming that the girls were all married off. Recently, the Federal Government negotiated the release of 21 of the girls (Olugbode, 2014, n.p).

The Federal Government has reportedly spent N6.5 trillion to fight Boko Haram and terrorism. In July 2014, the Goodluck Jonathan-led federal government sought approval and obtained a loan of US\$1 billion to fight the Boko Haram insurgency (Okoroafor, 2015, p.56). In 2015, JP Morgan Chase and Company began the process of excluding Nigeria from the Government Bond Index. There have been huge pressures on capital and foreign currencies in Nigeria as more and more foreign investors scramble to leave the country following the rising spate of terrorism (Roemer, 1985, pp.87-89). Stocks in the exchange market have fallen, besides these, the Boko Haram insurgency has led to the rising cost of basic human needs, - food items like yam, tomatoes, pepper, onions, beef, fish and other crops produced mainly in the northeast geopolitical zone due to scarcity caused by the mass displacement of hundreds of thousands of farmers and the concomitant loss of valuable farming seasons. As the government intensifies efforts to rebuild the wrecks, particularly schools and other infrastructures caused by Boko Haram in the northeast, it has been estimated that the federal government will require an estimated sum of N121 billion (US \$9 billion) to rehabilitate the devastated zone. This is aside from the amount spent on establishing Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps, feeding, medicare and education of the refugees registered in the various IDPs camps (Namsuk & Conceicao, 2010, p.101).

Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Basic Needs in Borno State

The insurgency does not only cause shortages in food production and supply only, but their activities have affected the prices of other essential commodities in Borno state. Woodberry & Smith (2013) opine that, Boko Haram activities have brought down the business and commercial activities of many people in Borno State. The Monday Market which is the biggest market in the State capital, with many shops virtually closed down. Their owners fled for safety, this affected the market as many business people from the southern part of the State or Country abandoned their businesses and fled. According to the State Commissioner of Information, the State will take 20 years to recover from its economic disaster. More than 75% of the Igbo people who are traders fled the State as a result of insurgency. These Igbo people are either electronic suppliers, Car spare parts dealers, or many of the non-farming goods that cannot be found in the State, are no longer engaged in the business. Many means of livelihood have collapsed; the business sector entirely has been affected negatively, making the items to become very costly. According

to Rasak, Oye & Oye (2018), 75% out of three million Igbo businessmen and women in Maiduguri, the capital city of Borno State fled as insecurity rises in the State. The insurgency makes it more difficult for the Borno state to develop socially and economically by destroying the people's businesses and sources of income. In addition, the insurgency has increased the number of poor population, it led to a lack of access to finance or capital, and social security among communities. These barriers affected the economy of the state, security, educational sector, health services and food security, which are essential to human development and sustainability.

Conclusion

This paper reveals that the activities of Boko Haram caused serious loss to the well-being, wealth and socio-economic profile of Borno State and its people. Small-scale industries were destroyed and closed, public-commercial enterprises were obstructed, and the trend has led to the loss of billions of dollars from the State since the advent of the Boko Haram insurgency. This situation led to food insecurity, medical healthcare challenges, and the collapse of the educational system, social structure, political instability and economic institutions. Many foreign entrepreneurs fled as their business ventures were destroyed by the insurgents in Borno State. This situation caused a loss of jobs, a loss of revenue for the State, a rise in unemployment and the destruction of many sources of livelihood (Zenn, 2020, p.79). These required and demanded the total attention of both foreign and national governments to intervene in restoring peace and socioeconomic and political stability in the State (Okpanachi, 2012, p.81). A society with a good or strong economy will ensure and promote community integration, and guarantee a violence-free environment and understanding among individuals.

Poverty is a threat to human security and development; societies that are peacefully and economically strong are less open to poverty and human insecurity because the proxies of grievances are ethnic or religious prejudice caused mostly by hatred, economic inequality (ownership of land), leadership ineptitude, lack of political will for peace and stability and government economic incompetence.

Recommendations

There is no gainsaying the fact that the Nigerian government had deployed huge resources to combat the Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria, especially in Borno State, yet there is much more to be done to restore peace and security in the geo-political zone.

The Federal government should increase the supply of adequate funding and monitor the effective use of the fund to acquire high technological weapons and also equip the military personnel appropriately to fight and put an end to the insurgency in Northeast Nigeria.

The federal government should work towards ensuring the protection of the lives and properties of its people from all violence and vices manifesting in insurgency, kidnapping, militarism, etc by adequately equipping all security sectors in the country; and also by educating the citizens of Borno State on the importance of collaborative relationship with the security agencies, by making information on any suspicious activity available to the security personnel.

In addition, the government should ensure the provision of jobs and social amenities, reconstruction and development of infrastructures, and reconciliation of government and its citizenry with local communities.

Reduction of poverty, among other things should be given utmost priority to improve the socio-economic status of the people living in Borno state.

Closely related to the above is a need to revive the economy of Borno State through heavy investment in the agricultural sector of the State through farm produce, animal husbandry and fishing, being the main work of the people, so that it can reduce hunger and poverty. To support these, the government can develop an agro-processing industry to promote and add value to the agricultural activities in the State to open more opportunities and doors for national and international investors.

Furthermore, there is a need for the government to draw a road map for the reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) back into their traditional communities. Rebuild burnt houses and assist with economic empowerment and tools of trade for the IDPs. These efforts will assist the IDPs to be economically independent while back in the communities and aid restoration back to their farming, petting trading, and border businesses among others that have been stopped due to fear of Boko Haram attacks.

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