

The Effect of Insurgency on Borno State Economy (2008 – Oct. 2014)

Mohammed Danladi Tukur Ahmed Funmilola Fausat*
Department of Economics, University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

Borno State is the only State in Nigeria that is bordered by three countries. These include Cameroon, Niger and Tchad Republic. There exist a healthy trade relationship between the State and her international neighbors. Hundreds of thousands tonnes of grains, livestock and other consumables flow between Borno and her bordering trading partners. Despite this advantage, the State depends on monthly allocation from the centre to keep it running. The scenario is further compounded by insurgency. This Study analyzed the effect of insurgency on the trade relationship between Borno State and her immediate neighbors. The study utilized both primary and secondary data. The primary data were generated through the administration well structured questionnaire and oral interview. conducted on 300 respondents from each of each of the State Local Government Areas (LGAs). The respondents were purposively selected. Interview was also conducted on traders in the two major grain markets in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council and Jere Local Government Area. Secondary data was obtained from various write ups with similar inclination. Simple descriptive method was used in the analysis of data. Study revealed that so far, the insurgency has claimed 28,209 lives. The number of people either abducted or missing stood at 2,751. It also revealed that prior to the insurgency, annual grain flow between Borno and her trade partners was 294,940 tonnes however, the flow of grain decreased to 94,500 tonnes by second quarter of 2014. The magnitude of the decrease in the flow of grain as well as number of death recorded showed that religious insurgency affected all spectrum of the Borno State economy. Specifically all international trade routes were no more accessible. Agricultural activities grounded as farmlands, rivers and fish ponds were abandoned. The study also revealed that the major cause of the insurgency aside of corruption and arrogant display of affluence by the elitist class was unrealized political will. Study recommended that genuine development and appropriate integrative program should form basis for governance.

Keywords: Insurgency, Boko haram, Grain market, Trade, Economy, Borno State

1. Introduction

Borno State, on the international front is bordered by three countries namely: Niger, Tchad and Cameroon. These countries constitute major trading partner to the State in particular and Nigeria in general. Substantial amount of the Sstate's livestock requirement comes from Tchad and Cameroon. Borno State also provides ready market for her neighboring countries in terms of agricultural produce. Thus, there is a buoyant cross-border trade between the State and her international neighbors. On the local front, the state is bordered by three states namely, Adamawa, Gombe and Yobe. Internally, the State is composed of 27 local government areas and each of these Local Government Areas (LGA) has peculiar market day's arrangement with distinct traded products.

The relationship between the people of Borno and those of her foreign neighbours pre-date Nigeria independence. It is pertinent to note that prior to the 1961 United Nation (UN) plebiscite, Borno State was part of Cameroon. The boundaries that separate the two countries are blurred due to the fact that families from both sides of the frontier interact as if there were no international demarcation (Balami 2006). From the Cameroon side there is Fotokol, Kolofata, Amchide and Achigachia that can easily be accessed through Ngala LGA. From Bama (Nigeria), traders/households can easily access Banki. There is Banki town in both side popularly known as Banki Nigeria and Banki Cameroon. So the movement of people is unhindered, which is a favorable condition for international trade.

International trade allows for free movement of factors across border. This is also enhanced by ECOWAS protocol which permits free flow of goods and services within and between member nations. The compositions of items of trade between countries in the sub-region are basically agricultural products. These include millet, maize, sorghum, rice and livestock, in addition to great potentials in tourism and mineral resources. Thus, trade activities have been on the increase for quite some time between Borno, Niger, Tchad, and Cameroon. However, insurgency in the north eastern part of Nigeria may have altered the course of trade between these neighboring countries.

Over the years, Nigeria has had her fare share of socio-economic disruption; Boko Haram in the North-East; Kidnappings and Oil Pipelines Vandalism in the East and South/South; the Medical terrorism "EBOLA" in the West. Each and every one of these anti-social vices has disrupted economic activities in Nigeria. Of the aforementioned anti-social variables, religion induced crises seem to pose greater challenges in the study area.

The major religious insurgency in the North Eastern part of Nigeria is the one championed by Boko Haram Sect. Prior to the advent of the religious sect, Borno State is noted for its boisterous international trade.

There exist healthy exchange of factors between the State and Niamey, Tillabari, Fada Gouma, Boi, Banki, Daso, Maradi, Zindar, Tahoua Nguelkolo, Parakon, e.t.c. The flow of livestock (cattle, goat, sheep, camel e.t.c) and cash/crops, food (rice wheat groundnut gum Arabic sorgum e.t.c) to and from Borno state and her neighbors is unprecedented. This can be explained by the long historical ties between the ethnic nationalities in this region. The ethnic groups along the borders have the same sociological and anthropological characteristics and historical background (same language, religion and cultural belief) Balami (2000). However the bond of relationship and the trend of business flow is being hampered by the insurgency championed by Boko Haram.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

At a particular period in the history of Nigeria especially during the military era, the country witnessed serious economic crisis and political isolation. However, with the introduction of democratic government in 1999 the country was stabilizing albeit consciously. The peace and stability witnessed his threatened by religious fanaticism induced insurgency, corruption, political and ideological intolerance, ethnic confrontation and others.

Prior to the religious fanaticism induced insurgency in Nigeria, various studies indicates that the main obstacles to trade between Nigeria and her neighbors include absence of law and order, high crime rate, inter-tribal and communal clashes, lack of business transparency and problem of payment for transaction. Little or no attention was given to the effect of religious insurgency on an economy. Events in Nigeria, Afghanistan, Libya etc have shown that the coming of religious insurgency has added to many obstacles to trade between countries. Thus, this study dwelt on the impact of insurgency on Borno state.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess how Boko Haram insurgency that gained prominence in 2009 affected the economy of Borno state. The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. examine the causes of insurgency;
- ii. determine the number of People killed/missing;
- iii. determine the number of Livestock killed or stolen;
- iv. determine the number of Buildings, Motor Cycles burnt/destroyed;
- v. determine the number of Market, Shop and places of Worship burnt;
- vi. examine the flow of Livestock between Borno and her neighbors (before/during insurgency);
- vii. estimate the volume of Grain traded through the boarders (before/during insurgency).

1.4 Concept of Boko Haram:

Boko Haram literally means “Western Education is divinely forbidden”. It is an Arabic/Hausa phrase that connotes Book (adulterated in pronunciation as Boko -Western Education); HARAM (anything forbidden in Islam). Thus the philosophy of the proponents of such belief is that acceptance and practice of western education as well as culture is a sin. In trying to buttress the sinful nature of western education/ culture; Yusuf (2009), opined that it is blasphemous for a believer to accept the logic that the world is sphere or that rain comes from water evaporation as a result of interaction with the sun. He was of the view that this position is mere evil machination of Western Education Philosophy in their bid to malign Islam.

The fundamental ideology of Boko Haram is “Western Education is forbidden and therefore should not be allowed to prevail among nations; particularly, Muslim dominated states. Initially, they attack churches and law enforcement agents. As they increase in number and apparent slow response from the government, anybody, institutions in Nigeria irrespective of whom and where is subject to attack by the sect. In his contribution to the attacks by Boko Haram, Adetiloye (2014), opined that the group attacked and destroy churches, mosques, schools, police stations and private and public owned facilities. He concluded that Boko Haram is the most dangerous insurgent group in Nigeria. By their belief and activities it suggests that they are among the global terrorists network. They kidnap, engage in suicide bombing etc. supporting the claim that Boko Haram is a terrorist group, Ali etal (2012), said that the manifestation of terrorism include hijacking, suicide attack, self suicide bombing etc. which is the attack formula often adopted by the Boko Haram. These seem to suggest that the group is an affiliate of international terrorist network. Their activities generate other adverse effects which include destabilization of regions, resource flows and market; the blossoming of transnational crime, humanitarian disasters, transnational terrorism (Metz 2007)

The sect was founded by late Mallam Mohammed Yusuf in Maiduguri in 2002. The birth of the sect was an aftermath of disagreement with his spiritual leader, Late Shiekh Jafar Adam. It started as an Islamic Youth vanguard and later metamorphosed into huge religious organization with follower ship spread across Borno and Yobe states. The group later moved to Yobe state and settled in kanamma. Actually, what really brought the sect to lime-light was its choice of name for their newly acquired headquarter. They named the headquarters “AFGHANISTAN”. Barely after the naming, they attacked police out- post in kanamma. That set

the stage for attacks and incursion into the body polity of the people of Borno, Bauchi, Yobe and indeed Nigeria in general.

Contrary to widely held belief that the group comprises only of kanuri ethnic group, membership of this sect cut across national and tribal line. Some of the members come from Tchad, Niger, Cameroon. Within Nigeria are the Hausas, Shuwa-Arabs, Gwoza: Ibira, Gamargu and host of other small tribes.

The first major attack by the sect was recorded in July 2009 in Maiduguri. This attack led to the death of the leader and founder Sheikh Mohammed Yusuf with over seven hundred of his followers. After a lull in their activities, and the inability of the government to prosecute those who killed their spiritual leader and members, the sect under a new leader Iman Shakau Launched attacks on Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and Bauchi. Ever since, the Socio- Economic activities in the aforementioned states are no longer the same. Their claim was retaliation for the extra-judicial killing of their members on the one hand and non introduction of sharia in Nigeria on the other.

Socio- economic activities in Borno state since 2009 has witnessed considerable decline as people and properties have being subjected to attacks by the insurgents. Boko Haram killed many people and destroyed properties valued at over a billion dollars. They torched building, stole properties and thereby destroying livelihoods of farmers and forcing hundreds of business to close or relocate. The concentration of these sect in the Northern part of Nigeria that is noted for agricultural activities poses a threat to food security in the region in particular and Nigeria in general, (Pual, 2003).

The effects of insurgency on an economy could be explained from many fronts. However, depending on the aims and objectives of the insurgents, government approach at tackling it, may expose the economy. For instance, government approach to curbing insurgency by closing international borders may affect the flow of commodities resulting to loss of revenue (Collier, 2003, Balami, 2000, O' Neil 2005). In the same vain, imposition of curfew as well as multiple military/police check-point as a security measure restricts business transactions.

On the side of agricultural sector, larger percentage of the population in LDCs are involved in farming, this include animal rearing. Insurgent destroyed large hectares of farmland. Also millions of livestock have been adversely affected. The fishing industry was also affected as over a million fishermen emigrated to safer places within the country or neighboring countries (Collier 2003, Merrick, 2014, Berdel & Kenn, 1997).

2. Methodology

2.1 Sources of Data

The study utilized both primary and secondary data. The primary data was generated through the administration of oral interview. Interview was conducted on 300 respondents from the 27 Local Government Areas (LGAs) by five research assistant from each local government area. The oral interview was conducted on purposively selected respondents in the internally displaced people's (IDPs) camps in Maiduguri provided by the Borno State government. Secondary data were obtained from the Borno State Internally Displaced Peoples' Camps, Committee Reports and Journals.

The sample size is based on number and frequency of attacks in a particular place. Those interviewed were ward Heads, Teachers, Imams, Pastors, Market Leaders. Others included staff of sanitation board, burial ground attendants, Civilian JTF members, Igbo and Yoruba cultural union leaders. Simple descriptive method was used to analyze the data generated.

2.2 Sampling Technique

Multistage sampling technique was employed for this study. The IDP camps were created by the Borno State Government to cater for the welfare of internally displaced people from the Boko haram annexed Local Government Areas. The camps were designated in such a manner to accommodate people from same local government area, however there are infusions of displaced persons in camps other than those provided for by the State. There are nine nine (9) main and three (three) satellite settlement camps; these camps with their allocated LGAs are: National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) camp (Damboa, Konduga and Marte); Legacy Building otherwise called Teachers Village (Kukawa, Baga and Ngala); Yerwa Government Girls Secondary School (YGGSS) (Bama and Mafa); Sanda Kyarimi II (Dikwa, Bama and Baga); Government College (Gwoza, Chibok and Damboa); Federal Training Centre (FTC) (Konduga and Bama); Arabic Teachers' College (ATC) (Gwoza, Askira/Uba and Kukawa); Government Girls College (GGC) (Bama, Monguno, Damboa and Chibok); and Mogolis (Monguno and Ngala). Thus, the first stage was to identify the LGAs that made up a particular IDP camp. Since there are pockets of IDPs infused in camps other than those provided for them, the IDP camps with the largest number of people from the same LGAs were considered to avoid duplication of information. The second stage involved random selection of 300 respondents from each LGA. The third stage was the random selection of respondents from of the IDP.

3. Data Presentation and Analysis

3.1 Causes of Religious Insurgency

Religion according to Oxford Learners Dictionary as used in Adeyemi (2006) is the belief in super human controlling power that is entitled to obedience and worship. The emphasis here is that of faith being controlled by unseen power that one is entitled to. Paraphrasing the definition further, it thus means that one is entitled to his/her religious belief; implying that no-one should super impose his/her belief unto others. Religion (faith) is an individual's choice. The choice he/she believes will give him/her peace of mind on earth and salvation in the hereafter.

The geneses of insurgency all over the world vary in nature and modus operandi; however, one thing is common, it is means of expressing resentment and deeper frustration. According to Collier (2003), insurgency is a means of expressing a long and deeper exclusion and marginalization, people react over social and environmental harms imposed by the people or government. This reaction comes in many forms among which include rebellion and insurgency (Collier 2003; Michael, 2008; Marian & Hoffman 2004).

According to Adeyemi (2006), one of the causes of crisis in Nigeria is that the political class lacks legitimacy. He linked this to their inability to bring about genuine development and appropriate integrative outlook for Nigeria. He opined that the political class use tribalism and manipulation of religious sentiments and regionalism to justify unequal development. The feeling of being unequally treated by the government leads to frustration which may further lead to rebellion, (Nwagu, 2014). Insurgency, restiveness, terrorism and the like are as a result of frustration and apathy among majority of the citizenry which often leads to unimaginable anti-social activities. It has direct bearing on national integration especially where the insurgency is religion and/or economic driven (Ali *et al.*, 2012, Berdel *et al.*, 1997, UNODC, 2009, Watts, 2008). In this situation, people tend to identify with their belief which is the common cause that alienates them from others. The common cause may not be realistic but the belief in it is the driving force. Thus, driven by hatred for presumably ungodly people on the one hand and the goodies of hereafter on the other, was enough reason to rebel against the system.

In every social setting, standard of living within and between social classes go a long way at ensuring social cohesiveness. Wide gap between rich and poor is early sign that brings class conflicts (Adetiloye, 2014, Gberie 2005). A country blessed with abundant wealth but only the privileged few benefit from the wealth of nation brings all sort of resentment.. In many countries where insurgency has gained ground there is pronounced gap between the haves and have not. For instance the genesis of Arab spring which originated from Tunisia was as a result of socio-economic deprivation. Also, in Nigeria, Boko Haram, Movement for the emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND), Odua People Congress ((OPC)), MASSOB etc. owe their existence to inequality. Most of these movements owe their existence to socio-economic deprivations. In his contributions to the root causes of insurgency, Adetiloye (2014), opined that arrogant display of ostentatious lifestyle by the elitist class ill acquired wealth create hatred especially among the poor. This line of thought was presented in Nwagu (2014) who attribute the cause of insurgency to control of valuable resources by powerful people thereby denying the less privilege access. The disadvantaged segments of the society thus resort to fighting to what they believed belonged to them. Thus, insurgency arises when a group decides that the gap between their political expectation and the opportunities afforded them is unacceptable and can only be remedied by force (Metz 2007).

People tend to be averse to values different from theirs. The inability of an individual to accept and respect others values often lead to conflict. Depending on the social status of the individual concerned, for instance, a preacher with huge followership, a popular politician, local chieftain/war lord etc; Personal disagreement with others value may translate to huge social conflict. This is because they tend to manipulate the thinking of their followers. In this case, an individual micro-perception of faith becomes a catalyst upon which his followers react. More often than not, efforts to obliterate this line of selfish driven indoctrination have always been truncated by the beneficiaries. People with tremendous influence on others tend to manipulate their thinking thus making them tools of exploitation for religious intolerance (Adeyemi 2006, Ali *et al.* 2010, Watts 2008, Mechel 2008).

Religious affiliation plays a very important part in the nation's social solidarity especially in Africa. People tend to identify more with their faith envelope than with others. Believing that steadfastness in ones religious belief is all about distrust in spiritual inclination of others. Thus, there is mutual distrust across various religious groups even among people with same religious belief but different sect. The dominance of religion in Nigerian's body polity could be traced to the coming of the colonial masters (Adeyemi 2006; Agbaje 1990). Religion played important part in chanting the course of governance during that period. Elaborating further on the rule of religion in the nation's body polity, Adeyemi (2006) opined that the power of religion as a tool of political maneuvers at any point in time can not be over emphasized as it was often deployed as an instrument of pacification.

Religious intolerance in Nigeria was exhibited in 1986 when the then military government announced that Nigeria would join the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). This announcement brought to fore the level of mistrust and suspicion existing between the adherent of Nigerian's two major religion. The reaction was unprecedented so much so that the leadership of that era had to back-paddle. There is also the existing in-house

mistrust between various sect in the same religion, for instance, Shia Vs Sunni; Pentecostals Vs Catholic etc. At the regional level the sudden appearance of an Islamic sect known as maitatsine took intolerance to different level. The sect originated from Kano, later Maiduguri and Yola. Their main objective is to change existing ideology. The incursion of this sect in the body polity of Kano residents led to destruction of lives and properties (Mimiko 1995; Oduola 2000). With the demise of the maitatsine sect people of the region witnessed considerable peace. However, the coming of Boko Haram, once again brought religion to the front burner of Nigerian polity. In line with Adeyemi's summation, the series of violent confrontation being witnessed at present is a demonstration of the fundamental problem of religion which has created acute insecurity in the land".

3.2 Cost of Insurgency on Borno State Economy

The incursion of Boko Haram into the body polity of the Northeastern part of Nigeria led to monumental loss of lives and properties. The losses incurred by the State are presented in Table 1. In Table 4.1, information on the number of people killed/missing; livestock killed or stolen; buildings, Motor Cycles burnt/destroyed; market, Shop and places of Worship burnt and the flow of Livestock between Borno and her neighbor (before/during insurgency) were presented.

Table 1: COST OF RELIGIOUS INSURGENCY ON LIVES AND PROPETIES (2009-Mid 2014)

LGA _s	MALE	FEMALE	KI-M	KI-F	TPK	Msn.M	Msn.F	Tot.Msn-P	K/S	GB	PB	MTV	MC	MSQ	CH	PO/PA	BNK	SHP	MKT
ABADAM	52030	48150	919	13	932	8	11	19	624	19	28	19	24	2	1	4	-	-	-
ASKIRA/UBA	69056	69035	54	14	104	1	3	4	153	25	69	32	36	1	2	1	1	21	-
BAMA	136502	133484	5946	92	6038	113	103	216	1649	73	1844	509	966	19	2	20	-	104	2
BAYO	39738	39240	2	-	210	-	-	-	-	1	39	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
BIU	90232	85840	34	2	146	-	-	-	-	2	432	11	31	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBOK	35664	30441	44		544	26	298	324	508	7	146	22	94	1	3	1			
DAMBOA	122337	109236	581	20	1601	38	126	164	3479	21	2008	56	260	N/A	N/A	N/A		240	1
DIKWA	54889	51020	143	4	1470	75	34	109	1336	17	451	416	1824	2	3	4			
GUBIO	79234	73544	36		1136	2		2	184	1	12	34	21			1			
GUZAMALA	49225	46423	91	5	1964	11	37	48	N/A	9	90	6	8			1			
GWOZA	143800	132512	496	21	1579	72	112	184	2410	50	526	435	109	12	24	12	1	88	1
HAWUL	59995	60319	92	10	102	8	2	10	46	N/A	36	1	9		12				
JERE	108606	102598	2209	72	2281			N/A	N/A	20	342	126	468	2	2	3			
KALA/BALGE	30551	30246	34		139	1	3	4	403	N/A	19	3	24						
KONDUGA	79208	77356	6994	172	7166	753	47	800	2251	68	3008	510	816	21	5	7	1	64	2
KAGA	46833	43182	1307	29	2336	375	37	412	1477	32	509	65	91			6			
KWAYAKUSAR	29065	27435			N/A	9		9	18	1	1	8	16			1	1		
KUKAWA	106371	97493	738	7	745	122	24	146	40	6	2566	91	179	12	1				
MAFA	52748	50770	581	33	2314	71	13	84	1204	34	1233	36	76	16		1			
MARTE	65727	63643	159	14	2173	78	5	83	616	28	2	30	4	1		1			
MAGUMERI	71396	68835	128		1128			N/A	N/A	47	186	21	53			2			
MMC	290449	231043	6310	181	6491			N/A	105	155	32741		65116	94	29	16		28	1
NGALA	126696	110375	659	22	1687	7	21	28	310	88	3741		1705	N/A	4	1		16	
NGANZAI	52650	47149	31		31	2		2	18	327	74		82						
SHANI	51861	50456	23	1	24			N/A	N/A				6						
MOBBAR	NA	NA	522	21	543	28	11	49	1,470	9	26	18	12	2		1		14	1
MONGUNO	56178	53673	164	7	171	58	6	64	164	4	6		16						
Total	2,101,041	1,933,498	2,8297	740	43,055	1,858	893	2,761	1,8465	1049	50135	2453	72052	187	88	83	4	576	8
Source:	Borno	State	IDP	Committee,	(2013)	&	Field	Survey,	(2014).										

Source: Borno State IDP Committee, (2013) & Field Survey, (2014). Where:

kl-M= number of males killed, kl-F= number of females killed, TPK= total number of people killed, MSn_M= number of male missing, MSn_F= number of female missing, Tot_MSn-P=total number of missing people, LS-K/S= total number of livestock killed/stolen, GB=government building burnt or destroyed, PB= private buildings burnt/destroyed, MTV= motor vehicle burnt or destroyed, MC=motor cycles burnt/destroyed, MSQ= mosque burnt/destroyed, CH= churches burnt/destroyed, PO/PA=police/para-military outpost burnt or destroyed, BNK=banks burnt/destroyed, SHP=number of shops burnt/destroyed, MKT= number of markets burnt/destroyed.

Table I, revealed that from 2009 to Oct. 2014, konduga LGA area recorded a total number of 7,166 deaths comprising 6,994 males and 172 females arising from insurgency. During the same period, the number of people missing from the local government area was 800 (753 male and 47 female). The estimated number of livestock killed or stolen was 2,251 (these include cattle, sheep, goats). Two major markets and about 64 shops were destroyed. The markets include those in konduga town and kauri village. In kauri village, all herds belonging to the villagers were carted away by the invaders.

Maiduguri metropolitan council the capital of Borno State lost an estimated number of 6,491 people: 6,310 were males and 181 females. During the period under review Tashan Baga fish market and about 280

shops were burnt. These shops include those along Lagos bridge, custom round about and Baban layi. Information on the number of individual's missing was not readily available. Though, unaccounted for, many young boys left the town when the civilian JTF started picking suspected members of the particular religious sect. Most of the 280 shops burnt were largely grain and provision shops. The average capacity of a grain shop is 800-1000 bags. According to the victims, most of them had just taken delivery of new consignment when the market was set ablaze. In the same vain, four un-offloaded tanker Lorries were burnt along with the shops. Quantifying the losses incurred, in Tashan Baga Market, Mallam Babagana, the market spokes person said that property worth between one to two billion naira was lost to insurgency. Also in MMC, the Boko Haram insurgency also led to the burning of 155 buildings. Most affected were government buildings such as schools and State electoral commission offices. About 94 mosques and 29 churches were burnt within the periods under review.

In Bama local government area 6,038 people lost their lives to insurgency. Out of this number 5,946 were males and 92 females. All the shops situated along Bama/ Banki road by Bama main market were burnt down along side with the market. About 216 people were unaccounted for. This is made up of 113 males and 103 females. The two big markets burnt down were the popular market in Banki and Baga main market. Most of the people unaccounted for were from villages in Gulumba, Darajamal, Banki and Soye. One Koranic teacher Mal. Modu Soye said that his students (Almajirai) numbering 83 were taken away by the insurgents.

The data collected from the leaders of Igbo and Yoruba communities in Maiduguri indicated that about 70% of the Igbo's residing in Maiduguri sold off their properties and left. In the same vain, 55-60% of the Yorubas had also migrated out of the State. Other minority non-indigenes also left the town as a result of the killings and destruction of properties. However, with the formation of Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), majority of those that fled the city are trickling back to the State. As a result Maiduguri Metropolitan Council is witnessing considerable influx of displaced person's from annexed towns and villages. This of course had put pressure on the existing facilities and the budget of the council.

3.3 Effect of Insurgency on Grain Market

The effect of religious insurgency on the Borno state grain market was captured from the trend of business before and during the insurgency. It is noteworthy that only two major grain markets were sampled, (Gaboru and Tashan Baga grain markets).

The Gaboru grain market collects variety of grains from sources that extend into neighboring countries. Major grains from these sources include maize, beans and sesame-seeds. The flow of grain to and from Borno and her international neighbors was greatly hampered by insurgency in the North eastern part of Nigeria. The grain flow is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Grains flow from Gaboru market to Neighboring Countries (2008-20015) in tonnes

ITEMS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Maize	33,600	35,000	31,000	28,500	25,000	20,000	16,000
Millet	5,040	7,500	8,200	6,000	5,200	3,600	3,600
Beans	88,200	82,000	80,000	72,000	64,000	43,000	21,000
Sorghum	27,300	30,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	15,200	7,000
Total	154,140	154,500	143,200	125,500	114,200	81,800	47,600

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 2 revealed that in 2008, an estimated 33,600 tonnes of maize flowed in and out of Gaboru en route sub markets in the hinterland. The quantity of the commodity that flow through the market decreased over the years from 35,000 tones in 2009 to 16,000 tones in 2014. Also, the flow of millet substantially reduced during the periods of 2008-2014. Cumulative grain flow from Gaboru market indicated that before the escalation of insurgency in 2009, the estimated grain flow was 154,500 tonnes. However, during insurgency, it reduced to 47,600 tonnes. A substantial chunk of these grains comes through Boko Haram annexed communities of Baga, Dabar masara, Monguno and Gubio.

The Baga market noted for transaction in grains and cereal products was also greatly affected by religious insurgency. Located within the city of Maiduguri, it serves as the gate way to other parts of the country for items like Maize, Sorghum-vulgare, sorghum-bicolour, millet and beans. Grain flow to/from Baga grain market is presented in table III.

Table 3: Grain flow from Baga market to Neighboring Countries (2008-20015) in tonnes

ITEMS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Maize	38,400	38,600	30,200	24,500	16,700	15,900	13,000
Millet	18,900	22,000	16,500	14,000	12,600	7,000	3,700
Beans	58,300	52,900	43,000	45,000	33,000	30,000	16,000
Sorghum	25,200	21,000	19,000	22,000	16,000	14,000	14,200
Total	140,800	134,500	108,700	105,500	78,300	66,900	46,900

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 3 showed that in 2008, the flow of Maize, Millet, Beans and Sorghum to and from Baga grain market was 38,400, 18,900, 58,300 and 25,200 tones respectively. In 2009, the flow of grain to and from the market witnessed minimal increase in maize flow. Maize transaction in the market rose from 38,400 to 38,600. However, there was considerable decrease in millet, beans and sorghum demand and supply from the market. At the peak of the insurgent activities, maize flow through the Baga market decreased from 38,600 to 13,000 between 2009 and 2014. Also sorghum decreased from 21,000 tonnes to 14,200 tonnes. Cumulatively, in 2009, the total grain flow through the market stood at 134,500 tonnes. As the insurgency increased in tempo, it decreased to about 46,900 tonnes in 2014.

Tables 2 and 3 showed that activities in both markets sampled (Baga and Gomboru grain market) was greatly affected by insurgency. The grain sold in these markets are mostly sourced from Tchad, Cameroon, and Niger and transported through the various local government areas which is annexed and controlled by the insurgents. Thus, movement of traders and their wares through these routes became practically impossible. Transaction in both markets indicates that grain flow decreased from 294,940 tonnes in 2008 to 148,700 tonnes in 2013.

3.4 Discussion/Implication

From 2008 to Oct 2014, a total of 28,209 people were victims of religion induced death; this is made up of 27,469 male and 740 females. The number of people either missing or abducted stood at 2,751. These include 1,858 Male and 893 females. Most of the people killed, missing or abducted were within the ages of 12-40 years. The result revealed that the victims are mostly in their productive years. The number of markets and shops burnt during the period under review was 80 and 576 respectively. Quite a number of buildings were also destroyed. The number of public and private buildings, Mosque and Churches burnt by insurgents was 1,039; 50,135; 187 and 88 respectively.

The contributions of non-indigenes to the economic growth and development of the State over the years has been commendable. There is no LGA in the state where economic activities is devoid of non-indigenes participation. The State and Local Government has on their workforce considerable number of people from other States of the federation. Thus their relocation to other States as a result of the insurgency contributed negatively to the State' economic wellbeing. For example, 90% of the shops along Ahmadu Bello Way, Abaganaram, Budum, Kumshe, Gwange London ciki were rented by non-indigenes particularly the Ibos. The Baga, Gamboru Ngala, Biu, Damboa etc fish/livestock markets, is assemblage of all ethnic groups in Nigeria. The abandonment of this shops/markets reduced household incomes of the people and tax revenue accruable to the government. In addition, some of the shop owners employed local boys/girls as assistants. These local boys/girls lost the jobs due to the relocation of their benefactors (shop owners).

An estimated number of livestock either stolen or killed during the period under review stood at 18,465. These include cattle, goat and sheep. This figure excludes those hijacked en-route to hinterlands (Lagos, Onitsha, Aba etc). About 2,453 cars and 72,052 motor cycles were burnt down. The public and private buildings destroyed stood at 1,039 and 50,135 respectively. While the estimated number of mosques and churches destroyed was 187 and 88 respectively.

The grain market in Baga and Gomburu witnessed considerable decrease in flow of grain. In 2008 prior to intense Boko Haram activities, both markets had boisterous business activities. An estimated 294,940 tonnes of grain passed through the market in contrast to only 148,700 tonnes in 2013. The multiplier effects of these losses transcends beyond the State to other States of the federation.

3.4 Control of Insurgency

Every society adopts variety of methods at tackling insurgency suitable to the environment and prevailing circumstances. Metz (2007) opined that it may not be possible to defeat insurgency but rather conflict resolution. He adduced that conflict resolution is the better option than outright war. He is of the view that the quest to defeat insurgency through military could lead to protracted conflict which would further compound existing problems. This is more so where the insurgents does not adopt open confrontations rather, guerrilla tactics. It could also be worsened where key elites and organization that have vested interest in sustaining insurgency. In his contribution to insurgency control, Ruys (2004) suggested that rural development and ensuring sustainability

of economic growth and development is the quickest means of controlling insurgency. As much as these are attained, there is also the need to have in place well trained security personal. In addition, provision equipment to the military and other security apparatus.

4. Summary

The killing and abduction of productive youths, the exodus of vibrant businessmen and women, the unemployed arable land has direct bearing on the economy of the State. Farm lands that are left uncultivated for about 5 years contributed to food insecurity in the State as well as the reduction in grain exports to neighboring countries (especially Tchad). For instance, the huge Chad Basin Agricultural project that was abandoned led to non-fulfillment of the Borno State triple “R” initiative (Rehabilitation, Resuscitation, Restoration) of Chad Basin. The fulfillment of triple “R” made the State Government to cultivate wheat on 5,000 hectares of land in 2013 of which only 30% was harvested.

The burning of famous Baga fish market and displacement of fishermen in Baga town affected the household income of fishermen. Most affected are riverine LGA i.e Ngala, Marte, Abadam, Monguno, and Kukawa. These LGAs produced the bulk of fish sold in Borno State in particular and Nigeria in general.

On the international front, both the domestic grain market that enjoyed tremendous patronage from Tchad, Niger and Cameroon witnessed considerable low patronage, It was well documented in Balami (2009), that Borno State livestock requirements for consumption and supply to other States were made possible by import from neighboring countries. These trades routs are completely cut-off, as most of the border towns are under the control of insurgents. Hence decrease in the inflow of livestock.

Religious insurgency also affected the education sector in Borno State. Public schools were closed down for about ten months. Prior to the closure of schools, almost all the schools outside Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), Jere and Biu were either vandalized or burnt down. Those left were empty due to none availability of students, perhaps, in compliance with the orders issued by the insurgents not to attend western education schools.

The health sector was also affected as most hospitals in the rural areas were vandalized. In several cases, some of the health centers had their personnel kidnapped and transformed to insurgent’s medics. Parents of kidnapped/ missing and dead children and relatives developed all sorts of ailment (i.e high blood pressure). There has also been a widely reported case of the outbreak of diseases in the internally displaced person’s camps. The management of these problems affected the budget for other critical sectors of the State. For instance, redirecting funds allocated for road construction to the maintenance of the IDPs and other related security issues.

On tourism, Borno State can boast of viable tourist attraction centres/activities. These include the great Wabi Fort, Durbar Festivities, Biu/Gwoza Mountain etc. Prior to Boko Haram insurgency, people from all works of life visited these places for leisure and site seeing. They came with resources; spent them on local markets i.e hotels, transports, guards and guides etc. However, the fear of possible abduction or being killed reduced activities of the sector and subsequently reducing the income from the sector.

5. Recommendations

Justice and Equity

A normal society attains normalcy by upholding law and justice. Equity in all spheres of human endeavor guarantees that every individual remain better off commensurate to his/her social strata. It therefore beholds that frustration induced rebellion; insurgency, terrorism or even petty crime could be contained through equitable distribution of wealth. Equitable distribution of wealth means direction of resource to priority areas with a view of regenerating benefit. For instance, what is the sense in spending billions of naira in sponsoring of Muslim/Christian pilgrimage amidst of multitude of beggars poorly developed rural areas, unprecedented number of unemployed youths amongst others. If the amount is invested in, say, dry season farming, lots of people would be employed, food security would be guaranteed, and house hold income would increase. The multiplier effect would be positive to the economy.

Religious Preaching

Religion is a very sensitive issue in Nigeria, hence every government tend to tread with absolute caution when dealing with it. However, the rule of government is to protect and defend the sanctity of her citizens irrespective of tribal/religious inclination. However, adherent religious leaders preach hatred, incite followers against others religious belief. Authorities for fear of the unknown look elsewhere. Peaceful co-existence is what every religion recommends, therefore any person or group of persons who for some reasons decide to do otherwise should be prosecuted accordingly. There is the need to give more legal powers to existing recognized religious bodies/legal institutions to regulate the activities of preachers. This becomes necessary because, nowadays, dubious people use religion to advance their socio-economic interest.

Training, Retaining and Equipping the Military, Paramilitary and the Police

General Sani Abatcha once said that if “insurgency last beyond twenty-four (24) hours, the government is

interested". This quote is subject to many interpretations, however, the study will prefer the subtle one. The interest here may not necessarily mean direct approval but inability to provide adequate human and material resources to fight insurgency. That the insurgency in the North east lasted this long is largely attributable to under-trained, ill-equipped military/paramilitary personnel. Government should ensure that the military personnel are adequately trained and equipped with modern weaponry.

Recruitment of the Military/Police Personnel

The unemployment level in Nigeria has forced a lot of young men/women who ordinarily would not want to be associated with the military or police to join the profession. This group of people aside from the fact that they joined the "force" in the absence of their preferred job, lack the courage to carry arm and fight for the country. For instance, during one of the insurgents' raid in Maiduguri while the soldiers were removing their military uniform, throwing away their guns, the civilian joint task force with stick, cutlass and locally made den-guns ran after the insurgents. They even captured so many and handed them over to the runaway military. The message here is that government should recruit those that have the courage, zeal and above all patriotism to the military and police.

Public and Private Participation

We are living in a society where people believe that every activity that advances the well being of the people must be carried out by the government. Every citizen has civil responsibility to the State. We expect the government to identify criminals in our neighborhood, fix deliberately blocked sewages and provide other social amenities. Citizens should partner with the government to eradicate anti-social vices, launch community oriented projects etc thereby improving the standard of living.

Internally Displaced Persons Camp (Refugee Camp)

The handling of displaced people was not properly coordinated at the initial stage-thus making it difficult to organize welfare packages for them. Though agencies like NEMA have been in existence for quite some time, the level of preparedness was exposed during the monumental influx of displaced people from annexed villages in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. Government in collaboration with non-governmental organizations should be proactive at tackling un-anticipated occurrences.

Finally, re-settlement of the displaced people back to their wards and villages should be done in phases. Phases one, is to secure the place, ensure the land and field are cleared of landmines, un-exploded bombs, weapons left by run away or dead insurgents etc. The second phase is rebuilding of damaged institutions that is schools, hospitals, mosques and churches. This also includes financial help to those whose houses are burnt or destroyed. Government can solicit help from internationally acclaimed non-governmental organizations, Multinational corporations, religious organizations etc. The third phase is provision of farm implements for both the dry/rainy season. While doing this, enough relief material should be given to victims to sustain them through the gestation period of farm input. The final phase is transporting victims back to their place of abode. Largely due to uncertainties returnees would encounter, government should attach medics and psychologists to provide prompt medical/psychological attention to traumatized people.

References

- Adetiloye T. (2014). The Root Causes of Boko Haram and Other Insurgent Groups in Nigeria-Saharareporters
- Ali, A.; Sha, M.; Imran; Jan, A.; & Man –U-Ddin, G. (2012). Assessing the economic effects of insurgency on hotelling industry of swat. *Universal Journal of Management and Social Science* 2,8 Sociologistimrangmail.com
- Balami D.H; Ogboru I.; Talba J.M (2011). The Cereal Economy in Nigeria and the Sub-Regional Dimension Social Science Study Group (SSSG). *Destiny Ventures - Makurdi*
- Balami D.H & Maidugu (1999), Trade, Industry and Public Policy: Theory and Application Department of Economics University of Maiduguri.
- Berdel, M. & Kenn D (1997). Violence and Economic Agenda in civil Wars. *Millennium plb*. Vol. 26 No 3
- Castell, S.Y. (2006). The Rise of Organised Crime in Iraq. *Journal of Counterterrorism and Homeland Security*.8,3.
- Gberie, L. (2005). A Dirty War in West Africa. The RUF and Destruction of Sierraleon Indiana University Press.
- Mariane, C.F. and Hoffman D. (2004)- Hunter Militias and international Human Rights Discourse in Sierra Leone and Beyond. *Africa Today*.50, 4.
- Metz,S. (2007) Rethinking Insurgency. U.S Government Publication. <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/>
- O'Neill, B.E: (2005) Insurgency and Terrorism. From Revolution to Apocalypse. Potomac, Washington DC.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2009) – Addiction, Crime and Insurgency. The Traditional Threat of Afghan Opium.
- Wats M. (2008). Imperia Oil: The Anatomy of a Nigerian Oil Insurgency Working Paper no. 17 University of California, Berkeley.

The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open-Access hosting service and academic event management. The aim of the firm is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the firm can be found on the homepage:

<http://www.iiste.org>

CALL FOR JOURNAL PAPERS

There are more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals hosted under the hosting platform.

Prospective authors of journals can find the submission instruction on the following page: <http://www.iiste.org/journals/> All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Paper version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

MORE RESOURCES

Book publication information: <http://www.iiste.org/book/>

Academic conference: <http://www.iiste.org/conference/upcoming-conferences-call-for-paper/>

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library , NewJour, Google Scholar

