

To cite this article: Adewusi O. A. and Jibril K. (2022). IMPACT OF BOKO-HARAM INSURGENCY ON AGRICULTURE IN ADAMAWA STATE, International Journal of Education and Social Science Research (IJESSR) 5 (5): 209-223 Article No. 678, Sub Id 875

IMPACT OF BOKO-HARAM INSURGENCY ON AGRICULTURE IN ADAMAWA STATE

Adewusi O. A. and Jibril K.

1&2 Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola Adamawa state Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

This study examine the impact Bokoharam insurgency on agriculture in Adamawa State. Data for the study are primary were sourced through the administration of 400 structured questionnaires designed in five Likert scale format out of which 320 were return for analysis. Structural Equation Model (SEM) was employed in identifying the Bokoharam insurgency on Agriculture (Livestock farming, poultry farming, fish farming, crop farming) in Adamawa state. The reliability results, normality results and the goodness of fit results revealed that the model is found to be reliable; the data was normally distributed as indicated by confirmatory factor analysis and normality test. The coefficient of Livestock farming, poultry farming, crop farming are significantly and negatively related to Bokoharam insurgency. On the other hand there is significant and positive relationship between Bokoharam insurgency in Adamawa State and fish farming. The study concluded that Bokoharam insurgency has significantly affected the agricultural activities in Adamawa state because sub- sectors of agriculture (fish farming, livestock farming, poultry farming and crop farming) have significantly affected in Adamawa state. The study recommended that there is need for urgent attention by government, security agencies, traditional leader as well as community leader to proffer long lasting solution in other to protect the lives and properties of the farmers and improve agricultural activities in Adamawa state so as to improve economic performance.

KEYWORDS: Boko Haram, Insurgency, Agriculture, Livestock farming, fish farming, poultry farming, Crop farming

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture in Nigeria is the most important sector of the economy from the standpoint of rural employment, sufficiency in food and fibre, and export earning prior to the discovery of oil. The importance of agricultural activities to the citizens' standard of living and the nation's general growth cannot be over-emphasized. Even co-existence of large-scale industries is seen as dependent on healthy activities of small businesses including agricultural sector (Fabayo, 2009). However, agricultural productions in Nigeria have not been able to add value to the economy due to many challenges confronting their operations. It is important to note that an increasing amount of development plans that have been inaugurated by successive government in Nigeria to empower agricultural activities have not lived to their expectations. This is as a result of several factors like corruption, economic sabotage, insurgency which is the forerunner. Most agricultural production

either remain small, moribund or shut down within few years of operation due to some constraints that hinder their growth, especially finance (Rodriguez and Berry, 2002). There is no available evidence in Nigeria that the situation has improved with economic liberalization (trade and financial market) that brought about stiff competition from well-established Multinational Corporations (MNCs). The proponents of economic liberalization claim that it improves the situation of small scale businesses like agricultural production by giving them better access to finance and encourages competition which will in turn reduce poverty. It develops the argument that government programs for agricultural development are not properly implemented which has hindered small scale business competitiveness. The institutional structures upon which these programs can function effectively are either not in place or insufficient. This has resulted in a biased economic environment for small scale businesses to compete with well-established MNCs under a liberalized trade environment.

Contemporary discussions on Nigeria is almost inevitably replete with issues surrounding insecurity, militancy, insurgency, and terrorism, due to the linkages with economic, social, political and governance activities, with spiralling effects on regional and international relations (Adewumi, 2014). Since 1999, when the country returned to democratic rule, there has been an upsurge in violent activities in Nigeria with Boko Haram insurgency being at the forefront. The Boko Haram sect has become a threat to both internal and international security as their activities have now stretched beyond Nigeria to her neighbours (Amalu, 2015). With consistent violent attacks on security forces, civilians, churches and mosques, farms, media houses, schools as well as international bodies such as the United Nations in 2011, it has further compounded several challenges already faced by the nation particularly in the North east. The Boko Haram insurgency poses a threat to national security, “however, it should be noted that the concept of national security, in the post-cold war era, has gone beyond securing lives and properties of the people through the protection of territorial integrity of the state against threats of external aggressors” (Adedoyin, 2013) to encompass the protection of citizens from the threats of diseases, hunger, unemployment, violation of human rights, displacements and shelter problems, conflict, political repression and environmental degradation, hence, human security.

Boko Haram’s violent activities which has intensified in recent times has largely undermined human security. Gilbert (2014) reported that, since the insurgency began, there has been over 12,000 deaths and 8000 persons maimed. Food insecurity has further worsened as farmers have fled their farms in fear of being attacked especially in the northern region which is the country’s main food-growing region. Insecurity may also trigger long-term consequences in the region, as Nigeria serves as Africa’s largest supplier of staples cereals (USAID, 2014). The health sector has also received its own share as the numbers of injured persons are increasing with little or no facilities to cater for them as well as health workers abandoning their post in fear of being killed. The killings and abduction of school children and college student by the sect has forced the closures of schools indefinitely and the withdrawal of children by parents from schools still operating, therefore denying them access to education. It can be undoubtedly said that the threat posed by book-haram insurgency is undermining

the existence of Nigeria as one sovereign political territory and that of its states: Borno, Yobe and Adamawa especially when the insurgents in the north eastern Nigeria intensified attacks and even declared some areas that falls under their control as a new Islamic caliphate which is to be governed according to strict Islamic laws (Blanchard 2014 and Sahara Reporter, 2014). Undoubtedly, the activities of the so called led insurgents have seriously affected various fields of human endeavors which can be considered under physical, social and economic factors. Physically, the attacking of schools, places of worship, market structures, Houses and some infrastructures like roads, bridges and electricity cables have led to halting of other developmental projects that have bearing on the lives of the entire community. Socially, the insurgent crisis has resulted to increase in crime rate in Adamawa state, reduction in the standard of living of the inhabitants of the study area, increases in number of refugees influxes, and a setback in the small-scale businesses across Adamawa state. Economically, the crisis has affected market linkages between Adamawa and other neighboring towns, cities and countries like the Gombe, Taraba Borno, Cameroun and even non neighbouring states and countries like Yobe, Bauchi, Kano, Chad, Niger and Central Africa where dozens of trailers were always in routes to these countries which suddenly came to an end today and many businesses have close down. These have resulted to a drop in the formal and informal sector of the economy compared to what was obtainable some years back. Nigeria as a country has the option to shun violence and embrace peace if the country is desirous of living together as one indivisible, indissoluble and united country under one Creator as reflected in the second stanza of Nigeria's National Anthem, "O God of creation, Help our Noble cause, etc". It becomes therefore imperative to pursue peace, justice and progress collectively in order to harness the beneficial social and economic goals of businesses in the 21st century. The Boko-Haram insurgents during the cause of prosecuting their objective have destroyed properties worth Billions of Naira, hindered ease of doing businesses, killed thousands of innocent people and add to religious misconception in Nigeria. The incidence of cantankerous group in Nigeria particularly the insurgence of Boko-Haram had prevented the development of economic activities in the country and Adamawa state in particular. Olaide (2013) posits that the adopted mode of prosecuting their objective have posed serious danger to the Nation called Nigeria and its citizens without excluding foreigners. The insurgencies of Boko-Haram have reduced drastically the government derivation from the affected region due to restiveness in those places as well as reduced investment and growth of business in the affected places without excluding government executed project. No wonder 2011 World Investment Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reported that lull in business activities caused by insecurity in Kano State alone has cost the Nigerian economy N1.3trillion (\$6 billion) as a result of attacks by the Boko-Haram group Amalu, (2015). It was further reported that the report monitored on the Voice of America (VoA) in 2014 has also shown that Centre for Research and Documentation in Kano attributed the development to a drop in earnings for nearly all businesses in the state. It remains a paradox that Nigeria which has one of the biggest economies in Africa, a country which is blessed with human, natural and mineral resources have a large number of people who are considered poor by every definition. This coupled with the injustice, corruption, poverty, underdevelopment and lack of education are what breed insurgency and Nigeria must rise up to tackle injustice, corruption,

poverty, underdevelopment and lack of education to defeat Boko-Haram insurgency just as this research thesis christens the urgent need for the Nigerian government to tackle the challenges of the Boko-Haram especially in Adamawa state of Nigeria. It should be noted that the scope of this thesis will be restricted to Boko-Haram matters as it affects agricultural production in Adamawa state of Nigeria. Obviously, despite the Boko-Haram carnage, agricultural production have remained the major drivers of economic change in Adamawa state. To overcome these challenges, this research work underscores that the Boko-Haram insurgency must have to be brought to standstill and uncompromised commitment to agricultural development must remain inevitable.

Statement of the Problem

The gross under-performance of small scale businesses including agriculture have undermined their contributions to the nation's economic growth and development (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2014). Before the advent of the colonial administration, majority of Nigerians are predominantly famers who engaged themselves in one form of agricultural activities. During this period, agricultural produce, like cocoa from the south-west, rubber and palm oil plantations from the east and groundnut pyramid from the core north were the main sources of wealth. Thus, small businesses through which the country's wealth was generated were accorded due attention and unwavering support (Adisa, 2008).

Research conducted by Agwu and Emeti (2014) revealed that, most small-scale businesses in Nigeria die within their first five years of existence, a smaller percentage goes into extinction between the sixth and tenth year while only about five to ten percent survive, thrive and grow to maturity. Many factors have been identified contributing to this premature death of small-scale businesses. Key among them include: insufficient capital, inadequate modern agricultural implements, infrastructural inadequacies (water, roads etc.), lack of focus, inadequate market research, over-concentration on one or two markets for agricultural products, lack of succession plan, inexperience, lack of proper records or lack of any records at all, lack of agribusiness strategy, inability to distinguish between revenue and profit. However, Beckman as cited by Agwu and Emeti (2014) contended that, most of the problems of small scale businesses including agriculture in Nigeria especially in the north-east including Adamawa state are external to it, among them Boko-haram insurgency is the most leading factor.

The cost of Boko-haram insurgency on agricultural development in Adamawa state cannot be quantified. Commercial activities have been reduced because of the unprecedented attacks by the insurgents. Banks, markets and shops do not open regularly due to the fear of the coordinated attacks from Boko Haram. Sidney, Hayatuddeen and Kwajafa (2017) opined that, the mass displacement of people have resulted to poor harvest in the Northern and some central part of Adamawa state; mainly Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika, Madagali, Maiha, Hong and Gombi Local government areas of the State. In addition, rising prices of food and other services in Adamawa have always been linked to high rate of insurgency in the state. There are challenges to low productivity, mass displacement,

and decrease in internally generated revenue of the state. The problem stated above mandated the researchers to investigate the impact of Boko haram insurgency on the agricultural activities (crop production, poultry farming, fishing farming and livestock production) in Adamawa state, hence the problem of the study.

Purpose of the Study

The main objective of the study was to determine the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on Agriculture in Adamawa state. Specifically, the study sought to achieve the following objectives: -

- i. To examine the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on crop production in Adamawa state
- ii. To evaluate the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on poultry production in Adamawa state
- iii. To ascertain the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on fish farming in Adamawa state
- iv. To evaluate the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on livestock production Adamawa state

Research Questions

To achieve the above objectives five research questions were raised

- i. What is the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on crop production in Adamawa state?
- ii. What is the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on poultry production in Adamawa? state
- iii. What is the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on fish farming in Adamawa state?
- iv. What is the impact of Boko-haram insurgency on livestock production in Adamawa state?

Research Hypothesis

The following hypotheses guided the study

H0₁ Boko-haram insurgency does not have significant impact on crop production in Adamawa state

H0₂ Boko-haram insurgency does not have significant impact on poultry production in Adamawa state

H0₃ Boko-haram insurgency does not have significant impact on fish farming in Adamawa state

H0₄ Boko-haram insurgency does not have significant impact on livestock production in Adamawa state

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The choice of descriptive research design was based on the fact that, it gives the researcher the opportunity of obtaining the opinion of the sampled population on the Impact of Boko-haram Insurgency on Agriculture in Adamawa state to infer the opinion of the entire population of the study. The data for the study was primary data collected

through questionnaire. The questionnaire elicited the opinion of the respondents on the impact of Bokoharam on Agriculture in Adamawa State. The structured questionnaire tagged “Agricultural Activities Questionnaire” (AAQ) to be developed by the researcher which will be used to obtain the opinion of the respondents. The questionnaire instrument will be structured based on five points likert scale of Strongly Agree (SA=5), Agree (A=4), Undecided (U=3), Disagree (D=2), Strongly Disagree (SD=1), by ticking the appropriate box (). Items 1–5 were on the impact of Boko haram insurgency on crop production in Adamawa sate, Items 6–10 were on the impact of Boko haram insurgency on poultry farming in Adamawa sate, Items 11–15 were on the impact of Boko haram insurgency on fishing farming in Adamawa sate, Items 16–20 were on the impact of Boko haram insurgency on livestock production in Adamawa sate in Adamawa sate. To determine the reliability of the instrument pilot study was conducted on fifty (50) randomly selected in small scale business owners 10 for each of the five businesses. The data to be obtained were subjected to reliability test using Cronbach alpha, reliability coefficient (r). 078 reliability coefficient was obtained. The population size of the study consists of crop farmers, poultry farmers, fish farmers and livestock farmers in Adamawa state totaling 5000. Simple random sampling was used to choose one hundred (100) respondents from each of the above five different small scale businesses (crop farmers, poultry farmers, fish farmers and livestock farmers) making a total sample size of four hundred (400) respondents. The data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling. It is a multivariate method used in testing hypothesis regarding the influence among interacting variables.

For the purpose of this study Bokoharam (BH), is used as independent variables. While the poultry farming (PF), fish farming (FF), livestock farming (LF), crop farming (CF), as the dependent variable (proxy for agriculture). As such, five (5) relevant questions for each of the variables were theoretically raised to stands for a latent construct of Bokoharam (BH), and dependent variables of poultry farming (PF), fish farming (FF), livestock farming (LF), crop farming (CF), However, the latent constructs satisfied the series of pre estimation test of model fitness, reliability and validity as shown in Table 1 and 2. and Figure 1, 2,3,4 and 5 The entire factor loadings are significantly higher than 0.5. This shows that all the factor loadings are within the acceptable range based on the decision rule.

Model Specification

$$Y^* = X^* \beta^* + \varepsilon^* \text{-----} (1)$$

Where:

Y^* = Endogenous variables, which include, CP, PF, FF, and LP

X^* = Insurgency (i.e. Exogenous variable X_1)

β^* = $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$, (parameter estimates)

$\varepsilon^* = \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_5$, (Error Terms)

CP = Crop Production

PF = Poultry Farming

FF = Fish Farming

LP = Livestock Production

The Structural Equation Model (SEM) can therefore be expressed further as:

$$Y = X_1\beta_1 + X_1\beta_2 + X_1\beta_3 + X_1\beta_4 + X_1\beta_5 + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

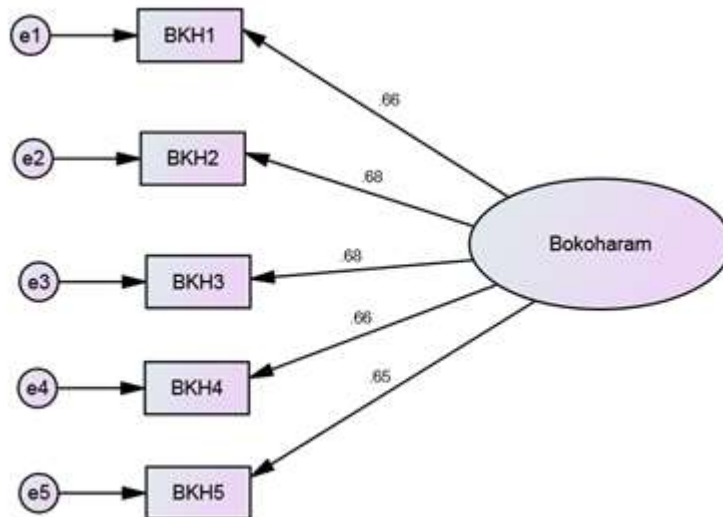


Figure 1.: Individual measurement models of Bokoharam

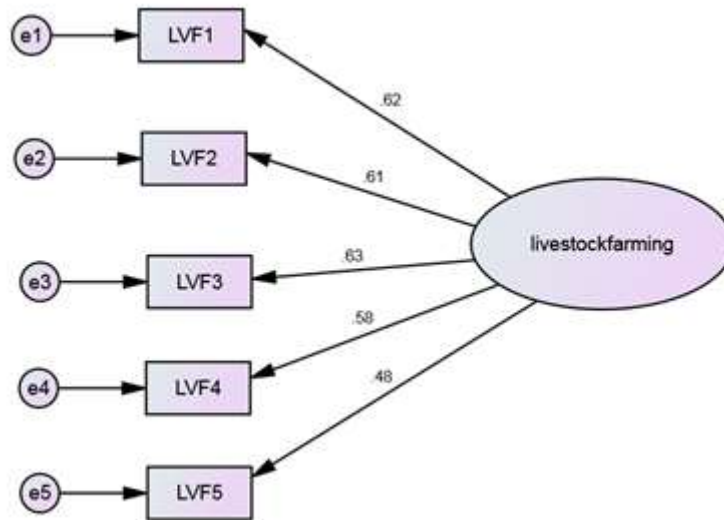


Figure 2.: Individual measurement models of livestock farming

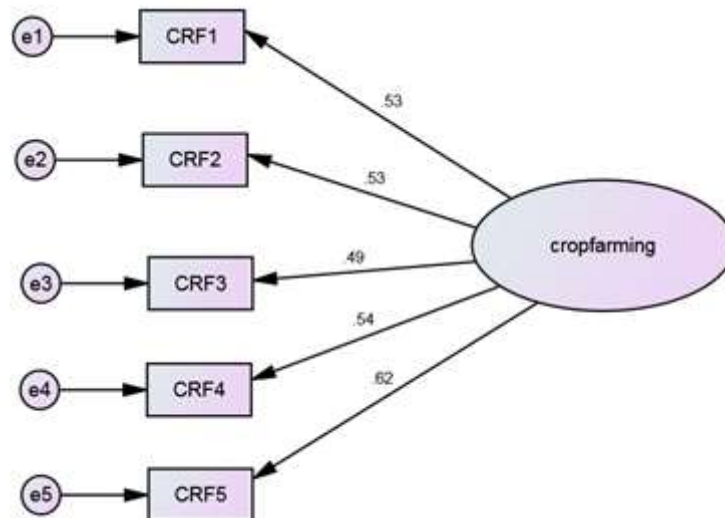


Figure 3: Individual measurement models of Crop Farming

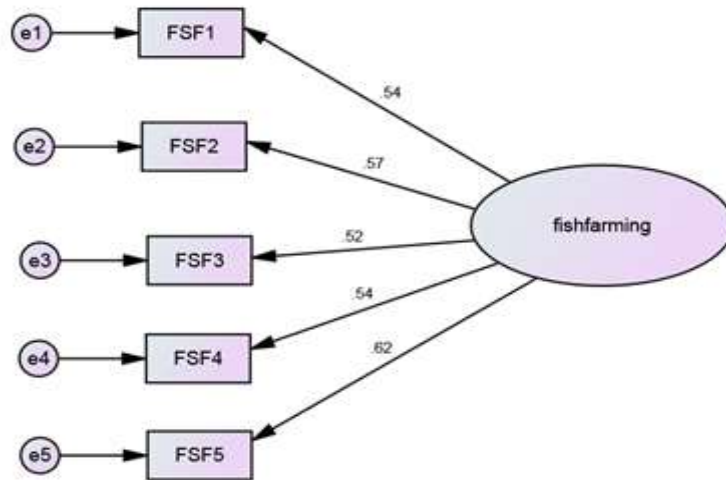


Figure 4: Individual measurement models of Fish Farming

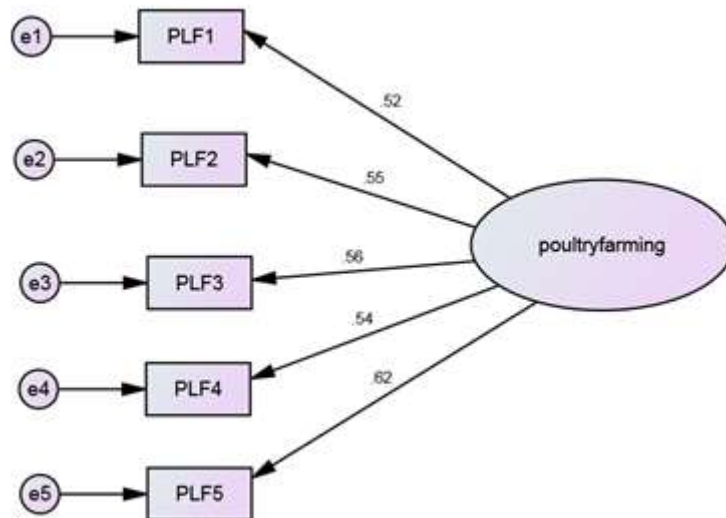


Figure 5: Individual measurement models of poultry Farming

Factor Loading (i.e., Standardized Estimate) for individual measurement model

From table 1. Factor Loading of individual measurement model all satisfies the theory and the bench mark of >0.5.

Table 1. presented the results which were obtained through Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to provide support for the issue of validity and internal reliability. The result for the CFA shows relatively a reasonable fit of the four factors model on the basis of a number of fit statistics. The table shows that

the models are of good fit: the ratio of Chi-square to degree of freedom, RMSEA, GFI, AGF, CFI, TLI and NFI are all within the acceptance range. The Cronbach Alpha for Bokoharam poultry farming, fish farming, crop farming, and livestock farming exceeds the minimum value of > 0.7. as indicated by: 0.792, 0.820, 0.742,0.810 and 0.752. Model fitness results were also clearly indicated in Table 4.5 showing RMSEA of BHK(0.071), PLF(0.068), CRF (0.069),FSF(0.038), LVF(0.035) similarly GFI of BKH, FSF,PLF,CRFLVF are 0.921, 0.971, 0.959,0.987 and 0.963 respectively. The CFI for all the variable are as follows 0.901, 0.975, 0.963,0.973 and 0.841. The TLI for the all variables were 0.979, 0.945, 0.949,0.824 and 0.972. The NFI also for the all variables were 0.901, 0.991, 0.984,0.971 and 0.940. Finally, the (CHISQ/DF) results also satisfy the requirement of acceptance level as indicated by values of 3.321, 3.251, 2.102, 2.412 and 4.013 for all variables.

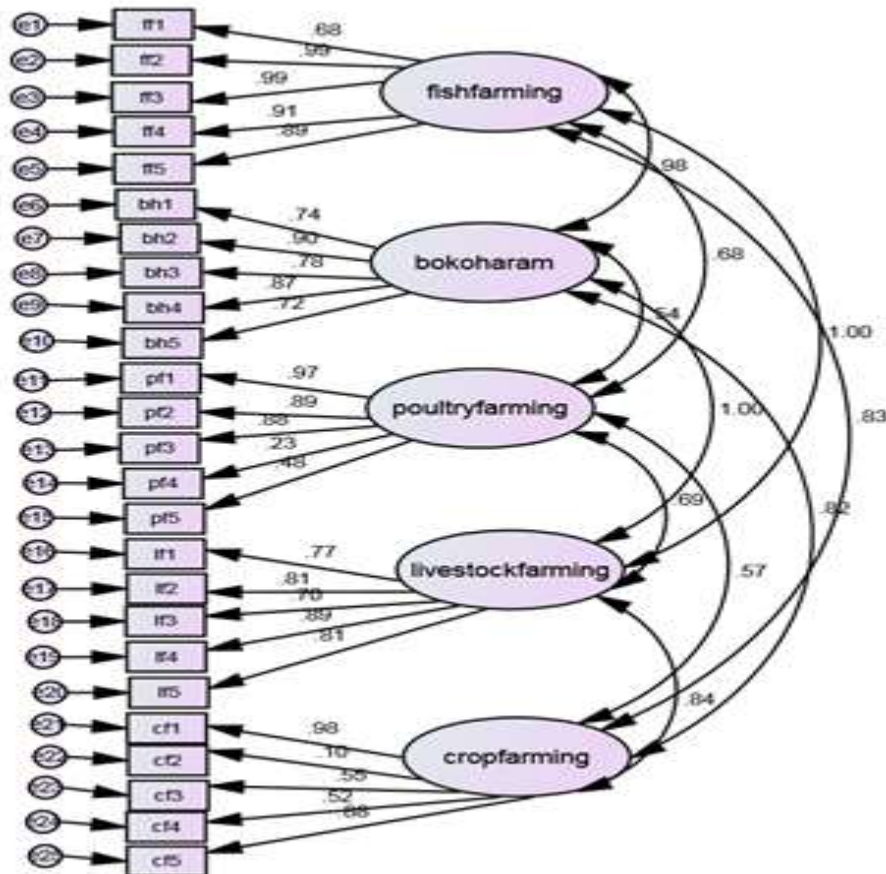


Figure 6: Correlation Output

Structural equation model for the impact of Bokoharam on poultry, and fish farming

The impact of Bokoharam on poultry and fish farming is analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling in figure 4.6 which illustrates the following Goodness-of-Fit indices; Chi – Square χ^2 (CMIN) = 215.432 (df = 189), Ratio = 4.185, p = .000, GFI = .961 and RMSEA = .046. base on the value of

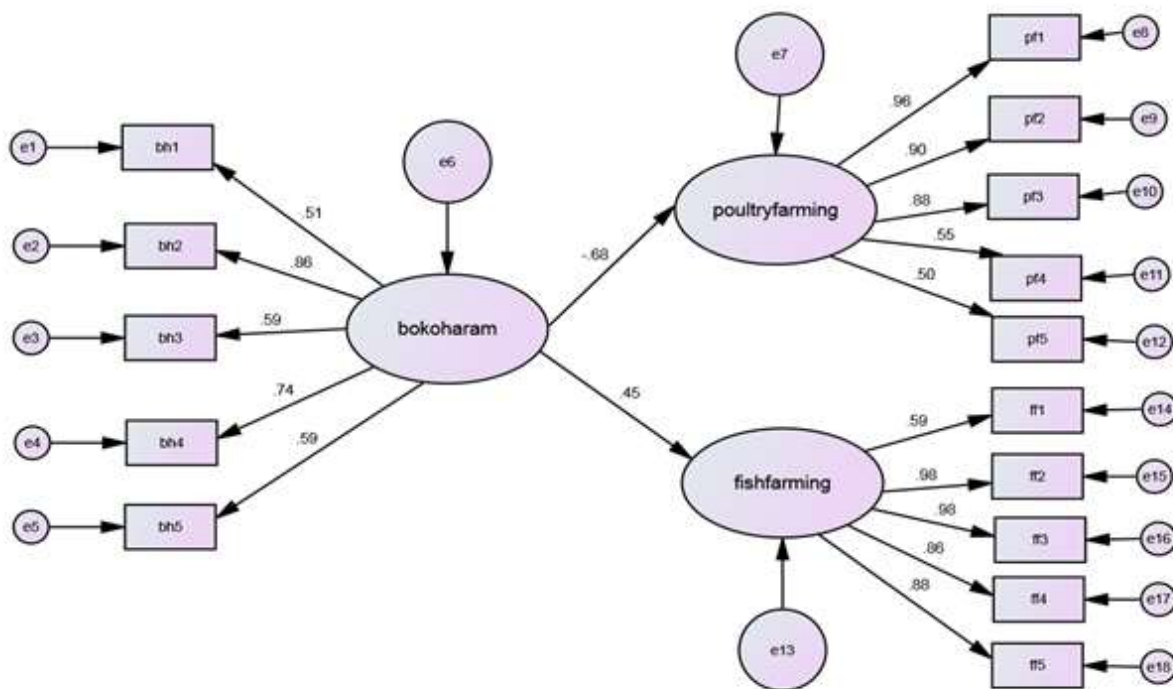
ramsea the Structural Model for this hypothesis fits the data. So, the proposed hypothesis $H_{01,2}$, are supported.

The Two (2) hypotheses that are formulated from the objectives of the study, thus:

H_{01} : Bokoharam has no any significant impact on poultry farming

H_{02} : Bokoharam has no any significant effect on fish farming

Below is the structural equation model that captures two objectives of the study in figure:4.6



Chi-square: 215.432
 Df: 189
 Ratio: 4.185
 P-value: .000
 GFI: .961
 RAMSEA: .046

Figure 1: Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) for Impact of Bokoharam Insurgency on Poultry and Fish Farming

Discussion of Convergent Validity Test for the Impact of Bokoharam on Poultry and Fish Farming

Table 1 contains the first order CFAs of the construct's items. CFA was applied in testing the convergent validity of the individual constructs in the questionnaire administered by assessing the

factor loadings, Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and Modification Index (MI). All the items that meet the cut-off point of factor loading >0.50 , $AVE > 0.50$ and $MI < 15$. As shown in Table 4.10, all the construct has five (5) items from the questionnaire. However, after the first order test all the factor loadings meet the required bench mark of >0.50 . thus, the assumption of CFA hold.

CONCLUSION

This study investigated the impact bokoharam insurgency on agriculture in Adamawa State, Nigeria. The result study concluded that bokoharam insurgency has significantly affected the agricultural activities in Adamawa state because sub- sectors of agriculture (fish farming, livestock farming, poultry farming and crop farming) have significantly affected in Adamawa state. Hence, there is need for urgent attention by government, security agencies, traditional leader as well as community leader to proffer long lasting solution in other to protect the lives and properties of the farmers and improve agricultural activities in Adamawa state so as to improve economic performance.

Table 1: Standardized Regression Weight in the Hypothesized Path Model

Hypothesized relationships			Coefficients	S.E	C.R	P-Value
PF	<---	BH	-.682	.073	-9.342	0.000***
FF	<---	BH	.450	.085	5.294	0.000***

Source: Author's computation using SPSS AMOS Version 21

Note: BH= Bokoharam, PF= Poultry farming, FF= Fish farming, S.E.:- Standard Error; CR:- Critical Ratio.

Discussion of impact of Bokoharam on Poultry and Fish Farming in Adamawa State

Table 1 contains the coefficients of structural equation results on the impact of Bokoharam on poultry and fish farming in Adamawa state. The dependent or outcome variables are poultry and fish farming while the predictors or independent variable Bokoharam insurgency. The Bokoharam insurgency is negatively related to poultry farming. This implies that one unit increase in Bokoharam insurgency will decrease the poultry farming in Adamawa state by -0.682 units. On the other hand Bokoharam insurgency is positively related to poultry farming in Adamawa state, implying that one unit increase in increase in Bokoharam insurgency will increase the Fish farming by 0.450 units.

Moreover, the coefficients poultry and fish farming are found to be statistically significant at 1 per cent as indicated by probability values of 0.001, 0.000, 0.000 respectively, hence the null hypothesis are rejected.

Structural Equation Model for the Impact of Bokoharam on Crop and Livestock Farming

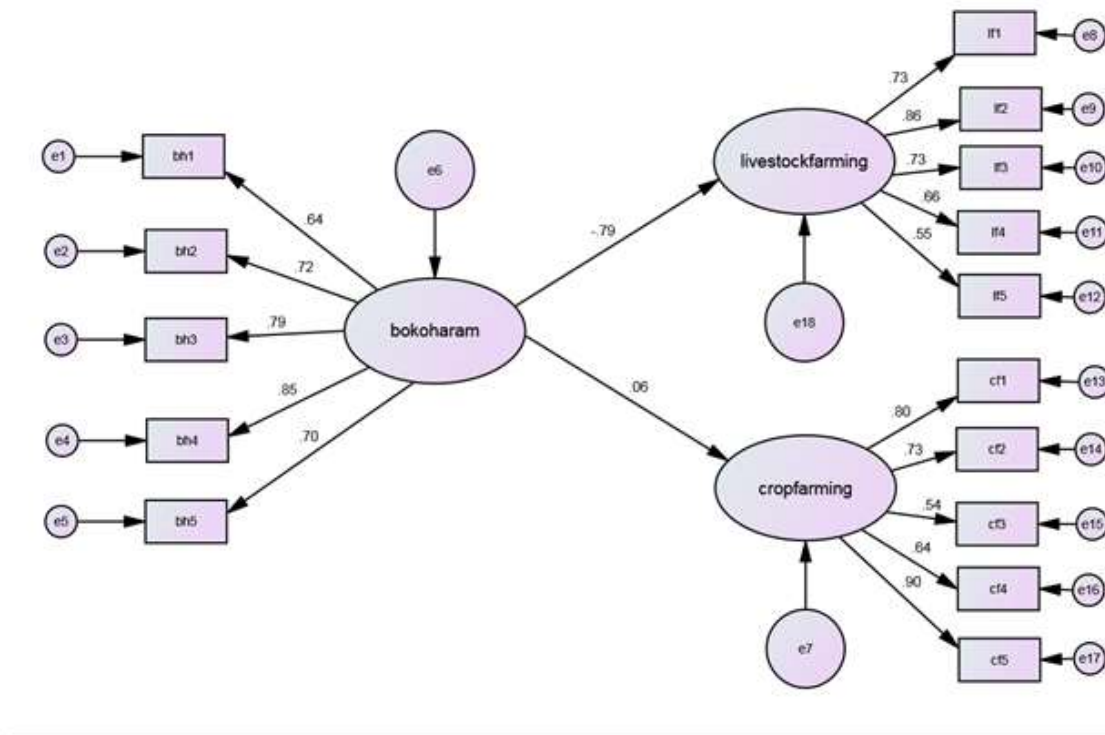
The impact of Bokoharam on crop and livestock farming is analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling in figure 4.7 which illustrates the following Goodness-of-Fit indices; Chi – Square χ^2 (CMIN) = 320.844 (df = 182), Ratio = 3.165, p = .000, GFI = .983 and RMSEA = 0.027. base on the value of ramsea the Structural Model for this hypothesis fits the data. So, the proposed hypothesis H_0 3,4, are supported.

The Two (2) hypotheses that are formulated from the other objectives of the study, thus:

H₀₃: Bokoharam has no any significant impact on crop farming

H₀₄: Bokoharam has no any significant effect on livestock farming

Below is the structural equation model that captures other two objectives of the study in figure:



Chi-square: 320.844
 Df: 182
 Ratio: 3.165
 P-value: .000
 GFI: .983
 RAMSEA: .027

Figure 7: Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) For Impact of Bokoharam Insurgency On Livestock And Crop Farming.

Table 2: Standardized Regression Weight in the Hypothesized Path Model on the impact of bokoharam on crop and livestock farming in Adamawa state

Hypothesized relationships			Coefficients	S.E	C.R	P-Value
LF	<---	BH	-.794	.063	-12.603	0.000***
CF	<---	BH	-.061	.041	-1.487	0.001***

Source: Author's computation using SPSS AMOS Version 21

Note: BH= Bokoharam, CF= Crop farming, LF= Livestock farming, S.E.:- Standard Error; CR:- Critical Ratio.

Discussion of Impact of Bokoharam on Crop and Livestock Farming on Adamawa State

Table 2 contains the coefficients of structural equation results on the impact of Bokoharam on crop and livestock farming in Adamawa state. The dependent or outcome variables are crop and livestock farming while the predictor or independent variable is Bokoharam insurgency. The Bokoharam insurgency is negatively related to crop and livestock farming. This implies that one unit increase in Bokoharam insurgency will decrease the crop and livestock farming in Adamawa state by -0.061 units and -0.794. unit respectively. Moreover, the coefficients crop and livestock farming are found to be statistically significant at 1 per cent as indicated by probability values of 0.001, 0.000, 0.000 respectively, hence the null hypothesis are rejected.

REFERENCES

- Adewumi A., (2014). The Battle of the Minds: the Insurgency and Counter Insurgency in Northern Nigeria. *West Africa insight*, May 2014.
- Adisa, T. A. (2008). The failure of small businesses in Nigeria. Dissertation submitted in part fulfilment for the Degree of BA (Hons) Business Management, London South Bank University (Unpublished).
- Agwu, M. O., & Emeti, C. I. (2014). Issues, challenges, and prospects of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) in Port Harcourt city, Nigeria. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 3(1), 101-114. doi:10.14207/ejsd.2014.v3n1p101
- Amalu, N. S. (2015) Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Security in Nigeria. *Global Journal of Social Sciences* 14:35-42
- Blanchard, L.P (2014). Nigeria's Boko Haram: Frequently Asked questions. In CRS, *Report for Congress, Congressional Research Service*



Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) (2014). SME Finance

Fabayo, J.A. (2009), "Small-Scale Enterprise Development Strategy: A Critical Option for Long-Term Economic Progress in Nigeria". *The India Journal of Economics*. 58(1):159-171.

Gilbert. L., (2014) Prolongation of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: the International Dimensions. *Research on Humanities and Social Science*. 4, (11): 150-156.

Olaide, I.A. (2013). Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: Its Implication and Way Forwards toward Avoidance of Future Insurgency. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 3(11), 33-38 Available at www.ijsrp.org Retrieved on 12/01/2019

Rodriguiz, C & Berry, J. (2002) European perspectives of human resource management. *Human Resource Management Review*, 14(4), pp 365–82

Sahara Reporter (2014). Boko Haram declares caliphate show scenes of fleeing soldiers and civilian massacre. <http://sahara-reporter.com/2014/08/24/new-gruesome>.

Sidney, A. E., Hayatudeen S. Z. & Alheri Pindar Kwajafa A. P.(2017) Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on the Productivity of Local Farmers in Adamawa State, Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting*. 5(3):1-7

USAID (2014) Nigeria-Complex Emergency, Fact Sheet 1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2104.