

## Insurgency and Human Security Challenges in Nigeria: Borno State in Perspective

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**Abstract.** Boko Haram's recent wave of terrorist attacks marked by the abduction and killing of people; the destruction of homes, classrooms, health centres, churches, mosques, and farms has plunged the nation into a persistent state of insecurity. Therefore the Boko Haram insurgency has threatened the basics of food, safety, shelter, education and defence that primarily constitute security for the human person. To achieve the objectives of this study, a concise and exploratory approach, using a historical method of study and content analysis was adopted. The study reveals how the Boko Haram uprising has culminated in a horrible humanitarian situation evident from human deaths, human rights abuses, population displacement and refugee fiasco, economic crisis, and general insecurity—poorly depicting Nigeria's human health. Furthermore, the paper discusses the challenges to human security in Nigeria from the Boko Haram insurgency with Borno state as its focal point. Findings show that insurgency has claimed many lives and property; has exacerbated the country's food and nutrition insecurity situation; helped spread infectious diseases; denied access to education to millions of children and young people; increased the number of internally displaced persons in desperate need of shelter, and more importantly forced people to live in constant terror and uncertainty. This paper concludes that the Boko Haram Insurgency has a negative impact on human security, and recommends that counterinsurgency can only be successful when poverty, corruption and bad governance problems are handled effectively.

**Keywords:** security, human security, insurgency, counter insurgency

### 1. Introduction

The nature and character of conflict changed with the end of the cold war that saw the rise of non-state

actors and their acquisition of instrument of violence that used to be the monopoly of states. The new security threat which has altered the security structure of states where they operate have become more frequent in national, regional and international affairs and takes the form of terrorism, insurgency, guerilla and asymmetric warfare, civil wars, ethno-religious crisis among others, leading to conflicts. Some of the groups that perpetrate these acts include ISIS in Syria whose activities extended to Turkey and North Africa, Al-Qaeda, Al-Qaeda in the Maghreb operating in Mali, Al-Shaba in Somalia, Lord Resistant Army in Uganda, Revolutionary Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) Boko Haram in Nigeria among others.

Nigeria has experienced series of conflicts since independence and these has had negative effects on the security of the nation, like the Maitasine, a violent Islamic extreme group led by Muhammadu Marwa in some Northern states like Kano, Borno, Gongola (present Adamawa and Taraba states) in the early 1980s. Aside these were ethno religious crisis in Kaduna (Kafanchan 1987, Zango Kataf, 1992, Miss world, 2000, etc) Shagamu crisis among others, some of which spread to other states because of their intensity. In addition some ethnic-militia groups like the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MOSSOB), Indigenous People of Biafra(IPOB), Oodua People's Congress (OPC), Niger Delta Avengers (NDA),Egbesu boys, Bakkasi boys etc, their activities are characterized by intense killings, abductions, robbery, bomb blast, insurgency, among others at alarming rate(Onu, 2013).

Of all these conflicts, none has been as violent and devastating with high intensity of destruction, like the radical Islamic fundamental ideology Wahhabi a purist Islam that opposes the Islam of the traditional northern Nigeria establishment (Tar, 2018:). Boko

Haram whose activities became known in 2002 and intensified in 2009 with the destruction of places of worship (churches and mosques) police stations sacked and seized many communities in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. In Adamawa, Hong, Mubi, Madagali, Gombi, in Yobe, Gulba and Gulani, while in Borno, Michika, Uba, Chibok, Baba- Gaboru, etc were under their control (Manu 2016) at the initial stage, Boko Haram has created widespread insecurity not only in the North East but in other parts of Nigeria.

The high rate of destruction by Boko Haram has disturbing effect on Nigeria's national security to the extent that the federal Government declared a state of emergency in the affected states and this situation further exacerbated the livelihood challenges of the people in the area of education, unemployment, poverty, food production and distribution, destruction of infrastructure, human casualties, displacement of people, closed down businesses or put to temporary halt, among others, all these undermined the socio-economic development of the affected areas in the north east. The insurgents have been responsible for the attacks in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe states and other states, but attacks on churches and mosques are particularly disturbing because they are intended to inflame religious tensions and upset the nation's social cohesion (Eme, et. al, 2012). Since 2009 over 20,000 people have been killed in Boko Haram related violence and about 1.7m people from the three affected states have been forced to flee their homes and are living in internally displaced peoples (IDP) camps (OCHA, 2017). These people and large refugees in neighbouring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger Republic are in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

Several interventions and programmes by government, NGOs and Humanitarian organisations like the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Rescue Victims Support Fund (VSF), Danish Rescue Council the civilian joint tax force etc, committed to catering for the affected and displaced people are ongoing, with IDP camps in some non-affected areas and other states like Taraba, Gombe, Bauchi, Federal Capital Territory (FCT) to accommodate them. Also, the Nigerian Army counter insurgency response and the Multi National Joint Tax Force (MJTF) have responded with counter attack and much success has been achieved through the use of military power, this made government response to the security threat to be tilted more to state security leading to a shift from human security. It is in this regard that Imaralu (2014) submits that insurgency is a force redirecting government security focus from Human security that is synonymous to development to defence through increase in defence budget, deepen the woes of the people.

The study employed primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from targeted respondents using interviews and focus group discussion. Aside the introduction, the study makes an analysis of the conceptual and theoretical discourse, geographical location of the People of North East Nigeria, Background and Ideology of Boko Haram Sect, effect of insurgency on human security in Nigeria, Effort of Government and Stakeholders in containing Boko Haram, challenges in containing the effects of insurgency, conclusion and recommendations.

## 2. Conceptual and Theoretical Discourse.

### 2.1 Insurgency

Drew (2001:13) posits that insurgency is a protracted violent conflict in which one or more groups seek to overthrow or fundamentally change the political or social order in a state or region through the use of sustained violence. This definition explains the multifaceted characteristic of insurgency. The Insurgents will always avoid engaging in large scale battle, they always try to neutralize their opponents superiority by turning to hit and run action to inflict as much damage and instill as much fear as possible, when this has been achieved he will disappear before the massive weight of technology is used on him (Herman 2010:678). While Moore (2011), defined the concept as a long-drawn-out violent conflict in which one or more groups seek to overthrow the prevailing social order in a state or region through the use of continuous violence, rebellion, social disruption, and political action. Insurgents seek to overthrow an existing order with one that is commensurate with their political economic, ideological or religious goals.

### 2.2 Counter insurgency (COIN)

This is a step by the constituted authority of a nation to defeat the insurgents. According to Osakwe and Ubong (2013:392) COIN is a coordinated action of the state towards filling the gaps such as societal problems on which insurgents capitalize on, it is a war waged within a state by a government using the instruments of state power in a combination of military, political, economic, civil legal and psychological Means. This definition has pointed out the real or perceived gaps of the state as identified by the insurgents.

In defining counter insurgency, the military campaign should not be over looked, as it is important to neutralize the strength and capacities of insurgents'. Since the end of the cold war in 1989, terrorism and

insurgency have posed immense challenge to national and global security. Since violent and sophisticated extremist groups have access to weapons of warfare, there is the need for robust strategy to combat insurgency.

### 2.3 Human Security

Human security connotes development and survival; it refers to the basic needs of life such as access to clean water, health, food, education, poverty, etc. Human security does not refer to the questions of survival alone but is also concerned with issues related to the quality of life. An important scholar in this area is Amartya Sen (1980) an economist, who developed the Capability Approach to explain human security. The approach is essentially 'people centered' which puts human agency (rather than Organisations such as markets or governments) at the center-stage. The capability approach defined human security thus: "to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedom and human fulfillment". Its scope is people centered, advocating freedom from fear and freedom from want, and aimed at eliminating pervasive threats and risk to human lives.

United Nations Development Programme, (1994) is of the opinion that the world can never be at peace unless people have security in their daily lives. The Commission, in its report on Human Security, submits that human security is:

To protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhances human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity."

This definition re-conceptualizes security moving away from traditional, state-centric conceptions of security that focused primarily on the safety of states from military aggression, to one that concentrates on the security of the individuals, their protection and empowerment, promoting coordinated and people-centered approach to advancing peace, security and development within and across nations. The human security theory is adopted for this study because it assesses the vulnerability of people in conflict situations; it addresses the wide range of dimension of security in the life of an individual.

### 3. Ideology and background of Boko Haram Sect

Boko Haram is a fundamental Islamist group, formed in 2002 by Mohammed Yusuf in Maiduguri capital of Borno state. The Boko Haram ideology is basically anchored on the opposition of Western education, political philosophy and the drive to overthrow the existing government and implement Sharia law throughout the country. According to Yusuf, the system of government based on 'Western values' has resulted in the increase of corruption, poverty, unemployment and continued suppression of true Islam (Imasuen 2015). The group detests western civilization and that western education is blasphemous. Literally, "Boko Haram" means 'western education is a sin' or "forbidden" and by 2009 it became more violent following the killing of its founder. The violent tendencies of the Boko Haram group have led the group to carry out several deadly violent attacks in the North-east of Nigeria resulting in the loss of lives and property.

In 2009, Boko haram carried out a deadly uprising on the streets of Maiduguri resulting in huge civilian casualties that made the government to initiate a clamp down on the sect by deploying the police and army which resultantly led to the arrest and eventual killing of Mohammad Yusuf the group leader and hundreds of its members (*Okene and Olawale, 2013: 335*). With the death of Yusuf the leader of the Boko Haram sect in 2009, the sect underwent a period of transformation as the former deputy leader of the group Abubakar Shekau assumed the leadership of the sect with the commitment to avenge the killing of its leader with a reprisal killing of security agents (*Okene and Olawale, 2013: 335*). The re-emergence of Boko Haram sect became a major security threat to Nigeria's stability since then till date, it has organized series of deadly attacks, which has expanded its area of operation from Maiduguri in Borno state to all the northern states including the federal capital territory of Abuja but predominantly in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe which serves as the strong hold of the insurgents.

Boko Haram have been involved in many dastardly acts which include suicide bombings, kidnapping of innocent people especially women and children, even students as the group operates through massive abductions as evidenced in the kidnapping of over 230 girls from a boarding school in Chibok in Borno State in April 2014 and 110 dapchi school girls that were abducted by the sect from their schools. Aside these are other girls and women taken by the sect in affected areas. Though, all the Dapchi school

girls were released except one Leah Sharibu, a Christian who refused to be converted to Islam. There have been conflicting stories about the remaining Chibok girls but the sect claimed that they have been sold off, married out, some died from snake bites and some others have been deployed as suicide bombers to the targeted areas.

The modus operandi of the Boko Haram sect is varied; from brutal and indiscriminate killings of both Christians and Muslims to bombings of churches, mosques and schools, shooting victims at close ranges, throat slitting and daylight and nocturnal attacks. Other targets include government establishments and private outfits which includes financial and international institutions, police stations, security checkpoints, military facilities, prisons, and markets in Nigeria. Since 2009, the group has deployed armed gunmen, suicide bombers, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) and crude handmade weapons to wreak havoc across an increasingly large area of Nigeria (Copeland, 2013; 6) they also lay land mines along the roads and farmlands as a defensive mechanism against possible raid of their location by the security forces involved in countering operation.

This led to immediate concerns about their collusion with other international terrorist cells, like Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), the Somali militant group Al-Shabaab, and Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJIWA) for training and financial support. This cross-fertilization of ideas and experiences between Boko Haram and other Islamist sects across the African continent and beyond helped fuel the radicalization of the group. Boko Haram, activities that initially were only active in Nigeria, spread to include the Lake Chad region where it wants to carve out large spaces for itself, affected the totality of activities in the geo-political zone, affecting its economy and development so much so that since the end of the civil war, no calamity of such proportion has befallen the nation. (Oladesu 2013;4).

#### **4. Effect of Insurgency on Human Security in Borno State**

The effects of insurgency on human security has been numerous ranging from infrastructural decay- electricity and water facilities, communication, bridges, linking roads, massive waste and destruction, fractured family structure, exposure to health hazards and deaths, food production, livelihood, unemployment, education, poverty, economic deprivation,

environmental causes, prostitution of young girls for survival, loss of societal values etc.

#### **4.1 Environmental Issues**

The activities of the military and the insurgents would not just destroy the physical environment but will also deposit heavy metals and automobile exhaust, mines, metals and other harmful chemicals which could contaminate the soil and affect plant growth (Tar 2018:). All these have implications for forest, crop production livelihood and public health, thus this study can argue that the intensification of food security problems in the North East and Lake Chad region is a consequence of armed conflict on environment as a result of insurgency. Farmlands have been destroyed, many households in Borno state experienced acute food shortages because they cannot go to farm, and the crisis have restricted food passage particularly to the affected areas. Many have resorted to sale of livestock and other assets to maintain livelihood leading to limited household food access.

Borno, one of the affected states, bordered by Niger Republic, Chad, Lake Chad and Cameroon has attracted people of other states and nationals, especially Maiduguri the state capital which is strategically located along the famous trans-Sahara trade route that place it in an advantaged position in the area with three major markets, the Baga fish market, Gomboru market and the Monday market(Yusuf, 2018). The market is known for its cheap perishable products that attract people, just as it serves as a depot for products like groundnut oil and animal skin that are exported to Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR) and Libya. The Baga fish market is situated along Baga road in Maiduguri that leads to Lake Chad Basin. The market is the hub of activities for fish businesses within and outside Nigeria to the Republics of Cameroon, CAR and Niger. The Monday market attracts both elites and the masses. Owing to several attacks in these markets by members of Boko Haram, the economic activities have declined in the city (Vangurd, 20 May, 2012). Thus with the insecurity, the once-booming economic activities in the state have degenerated. Foreign business men and women from neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic have also deserted businesses in these areas”(Abubakar Ibn Umar Garbar, 2012).

Population displacements in the affected areas have kept people away from their means of livelihood. For instance, Sambisa forest, where the locals do a lot of farming became the fortress of the Boko Haram, the insurgents found it as a convenient hideout for their trainings and where they plan and execute the activities. Thus According to Shettima,(interview,

2018) a humanitarian worker in Maiduguri, explained that the north east axis is known for the production of grains, like guinea corn, millet, beans which is sent to other parts of the country but the activities of the insurgents have negatively effected it leading to shortages in production, distribution and consumption affecting the food security status of the area.

Another interviewee, Lt Col Mohammed (Not real name) explained that:

In Gwoza, Boko Haram attack and kill farmers when they go to the farms, the military regulate the movement of the people to guarantee their safety, this has indirectly regulated their farming space as they cannot farm anywhere they want to within their locality as it is only in the areas where the military can provide security that they go to, thus having limited farm space and output. To supplement this food shortage the World food Programme give them food such as rice, beans, vegetable oil. At the hit of the crisis, the Fulani's are not attacked by the insurgents because they pay jangali (cattle tax), the insurgents told them that they are working for God and they are here to protect them. But with time when the insurgents ran short of food, they started raiding their cattles and killing fulanis.

In education, insurgency and counter insurgency activities affected schools in the area, especially at the peak of the crisis when they had to close for a while, putting so much fear on parents and guardians whose children and wards were in such institution; to the extent that state government in some southern state called for the relocation of their state indigenes for placement to other institutions in their states. There was massive exodus of lecturers and students in schools and even corpors within the affected areas.

#### **4.2 Health Issues**

In the health sector, a core dimension of human security, the impact on this sector is quit alarming, lack of essential drugs and staff in hospitals. In some areas medical officers have been killed and many have moved away to other areas, even those that have returned have faced the problem of inadequate drugs, equipment and salaries are not paid as at when due. Thus inadequate health workers to cater for the wounded and sick as number of them are afraid to return or go there.

#### **4.3 Human Displacement**

A lot of people were involuntary or forcedly moved out or relocated within or outside state borders leaving their homes or place of habitual residence, as a result of the conflict and to avoid the effects of armed conflict to IDP camps. There is a total of two

million displaced persons in Borno state( vangaude news 2017) IDP camp in maiduguri has a population that range from 120,000 to 130,000 aside this, there are camps in other local government areas of the state. This coupled with the 218 thousand refugees in Cameroon, Niger and Chad (Channel News, 11am,November 28, 2019) Many of these camps do not have adequate medical aid, clean water, food and other essential household items to help meet the immediate needs of displaced persons at various communities of Borno, states.

Essentially, the government is central to the IDPs management, protection and provision of social, psychological and other material resources in any country, helped in the coordination with national or state emergency agencies. Unfortunately, the majority of the countries in Africa faced with the challenges of IDPs do not show much commitment, sometimes for the want of the needed resources to achieve the basic goals as enshrined in the United Nations charter and the Kampala convention on the protection of the IDPs. (Yenda & Nsemba, 2016). In this light many NGOs especially the foreign one play active roles in IDP camps.

#### **4.4 Socio Economic Effects**

Since the evolution of Boko Haram in Nigeria, the security of people is endangered by poverty, hunger, unemployment, health hazards, ecological degradation, food security challenges, increased, interrupted development activities, frightened off investors, and generated concerns among Nigeria's neighbors. There is a growing underdevelopment in the region, economic investment by local investors, FDIs, public and private organisations have been threatened, Infrastructural decay leading to economic backwardness of the region. Insurgency is a big economic casualty in Borno state and has continued to have negative effect on the economy of Nigeria. Imaralu (2014) emphasized that “insurgents harm economies by reducing consumer and investor confidence, scores of businessmen from other parts of Nigeria especially those from the southern parts or Christians have relocated from these areas to other parts of the country, their exit have affected local economy of the areas. In addition banking, transportation and telecommunication are some of the most affected with business owner suspending operations because of the inability to provide security for their employees and investment and to avoid further loses affecting livelihood and the development of critical infrastructure.

The effect of insurgency on Borno and other affected state has continue to have disturbing affect on government budget, tilting more towards state

security than human security. An assessment of federal budget report shows an upward review of the defence allocation, twenty per cent of the country's total budget was allocated to security in 2012 (Copeland 2013), it also gulped ₦921.91 billion of the ₦4.75 trillion budgeted for the year". Even in 2013, "the trend continued, as the allocation to defence hit ₦668.54 billion" (leadership newspaper, 2014 update). The logic behind the huge budgetary allocation to the security sector was to tackle the "threat of insurgency, threatening security and wanton destruction of lives and property. The phenomenal increase in the security vote not only enlarged the resources available to national security managers but also forcing government to invest more in state security, thus redirect investment from human related sectors such as transportation, agriculture, education, trade etc to defence.

### **5. Effort of Government and other Stakeholders in containing Boko Haram**

The role of government and other stakeholders towards the containment of Boko haram is enormous. The activities of the Nigerian armed forces and the Multinational Joint Tax Force (MJTF), Operation Lafiya Dole -----deployed to combat the threat, have achieved remarkable success leading to dislodgement of Boko haram insurgents around the Lake Chad area like Damask, Fatori etc where normalcy is gradually returning to. Government reconstruction efforts in these communities are ongoing and in some places completed like in Benishek, Mainok, Gamdu, Tenskau etc ( Manu, 2020) where houses are allocated to people in the area. Fishermen are now fishing in some parts of Lake Chad, Mongunu, and Chadian Farmers going back to their business. Though the tempo has mellowed but the activities of the insurgents are still in some parts of the state.

The Civilian Joint Tax Force (CJTF) came into being to check the activities of Boko Haram especially the killings in some part of Maiduguri where they worked extensively with the military at check points and other control points. The residents of the area know those who are part of Boko Haram and those who sympathize with them; their activities made some of the Boko Haram members to leave some affected areas.

The Nigerian government enacted a law criminalizing terrorism and other related crimes via the Nigerian Terrorism Prevention Act 2011 and amended bill of 2012 passed by the senate on the 15 October 2015 to arrest the challenges of

Transnational terrorism. This law provides for the prevention and combating of terrorism, terrorism financing and support which has penalties for those found guilty. In this light the trials of Boko haram members who have been in prison in Maiduguri and Gwarzo between 2015 -18 were tried at the WAWA Cantonment Abuja, after which 113 were convicted, 111 acquitted and 9 for further trial, this trial was conducted in line with international conditions (NTA Network News, 9pm, 11-July-18).

The government, NGO's and international organisations have contributed immensely to the care and rehabilitation of IDP's and those in the affected areas with food, shelter and social amenities. Many NGOs both national and international like the Danish Council, Red Cross, Red Crescent, have worked assiduously to provide infrastructural facilities for them and alleviate their livelihood and other conditions, for instance, an NGO Health Partnership from Canada donated drugs worth \$1million and floated an empowerment programme to train some of the IDPs (NTA Network News, 11-7-2018).

### **6. Challenges in containing the activities of insurgents in Borno state**

The operation of the Boko-Haram initially was not given a serious attention by the Federal Government prior to 2009. The reason was believed to have been premised on the assumption that Boko-Haram initially started as an Islamic organization whose teachings were the purification of Islam and it was not the only one with the same objective in the Northern axis of Nigeria (Alao,2012:5 ) At the early stage of the operation the military faced lack of cooperation from the civilian populace because in the cause of duty like the stop and search, some of them felt humiliated as they were made to walk long distance especially the motorbikes, bicycles and tricycle.

#### **6.1 Corruption**

Corruption and activities of corrupt officials and sympathizers, the abuse of public office is a problem in Nigeria that have strayed in the fight against insurgents, as some government officials loot, divert and embezzle funds allocated for the counter insurgency force to personal purses. Aiyedogbon (2015) clearly exposes a lot of economic lapses that aided the activities of insurgency which enable it to create more negative impact on the North East region economy. The billions of Naira voted for security both at State and Federal levels for some obvious reasons are not used for the purposes of curtailing

these problems. A celebrated case is of a former chief of Airstaff "BADE" who embezzled ----- naira meant for counter insurgency and other military logistics. GET A SOURCE. Present day battle is not battle of trenches but asymmetric war. Aside this, corruption has taken its role in many other areas and the anti graft agency like the EFCC and ICPC are not doing much about it.

Allowances not paid, finance budget add data  
Add financiers

The poor management attitude of government on forest and other game reserve in Nigeria has given insurgents the leverage to use it as a safe haven to perpetuate security threat which is a national concern. Following the abandonment of the Sambisa Games Reserve, over the years it became available for the insurgents to carry out their nefarious activities

The neglect of border communities by government in Nigeria is a very serious issue, because these communities play important role in both human and military security. The 2011 Inter-agency needs assessment on Nigerian borders organized by the Border Communities' Development Agency reveals that more than in other part of Nigeria, border communities experience higher level of poverty, unemployment and trans-border criminality. They are also characterized by very poor or non-existent social and physical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, electricity, roads, etc (BCDA, 2011). The lack of government presence in these areas has led to divided loyalty and allegiance to the country in favour of the neighbouring countries, which exposes Nigeria's borders to insecurity, especially the Boko haram that has caused so much havoc in Nigeria. In addition these porous borders are entry points for Proliferation of SALWs. Coupled with this is the Orientation of Nigerians. Because going by the background of Bok haram, initially the locals supported them.

## 6.2 Military Capability & Technological Advancement

Some people have criticized government victory in some areas Udeme a university lecturer describe government successes as propaganda as there is no difference between liberation and life coming to normal living, that is insurgents leaving a place for the military to capture it, as this does not amount to success. If the military capture the land without capturing the insurgents holding the territory, such success is fake. Thus the successes were relative as little achievement were basically on political reasons (inerview, 2019). Related to this is the argument by another lecturer from the same

university who posits that there is propaganda on the part of government because anytime they claim success, the next news people will hear is another attack, he further explained that government claimed to have captured Sambisa and killed Shekarau but the conflict still ranging. But if the Boko Haram outrage are known and their leaders identified, targets identified, groups (micro or macro) identified, modus of operandi identified, motives and motivations known, ideologies noted, organizational structures (if any) located and identified, sponsors and beneficiaries (internationally and domestically) identified etc, (Eke, 2013: 6) so if these basic tools, policies, strategies, tactics and other related modules are known it will enhance the counter insurgency operation. It will be difficult for the military to fight a ghost or an unknown enemy. The Nigerian government has made attempt to dialogue with the group to reach an agreement but without success.

Apart from monetary and economic costs associated with Boko haram, there are social and psychological costs. Furthermore collapse of local economies leads to further impoverishment and sows seed of conflict. Also the presence of almajaris gave impetus to why there are more insurgents in the region than other parts of the country. They are victims of neglect and exploitation, are vulnerable to abuse and all forms of exploitation.

Climate change, especially during the dry season when most part of the Chad Basin is dried and easily passable making it possible for the insurgents to meander into the country, the porous borders and the attendant proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons becomes a plus for the militarization of society and the resultant vicious circle of violence that hampers cohesion, stability and inter communal trust.

The military have been accused of some humanitarian abuses on civilians and the insurgents by the human right organisation.

The NGOs have exhibited some limitations in their activities, some of which have been limited because of insecurity as they can not reach out to victims in troubled areas. Again, there is a lot of corruption amongst camp officials, there is food scarcity where it is provided, security personnel and camp officials involved in sexual harassment, poor sanitary condition, spread of diseases, high cases of divorce, education in the camps is in comatose, occasional invasion of camps by Boko Haram among others are serious problems affecting the camps.

Furthermore, the Civilian JTF is carrying out retaliatory justice. Those repentant BH members who returned home were killed by the members especially

those that they remembered killed their family members. This action is not likely to end and might lead to the eruption of another crisis between the people and their kinsmen that joined Boko haram.

MJTF has become too risky because of the French factor. The rivalry between Nigeria and France and the fact that the neighbouring countries are former French colonies has a negative effect on the operation of the MJTF

## 7. Conclusion

In conclusion, Boko Haram insurgency in the North East of Nigeria have indeed great impact on the human dimension of security, and economy, of the geo-political zone their transformation from an obscure Islamic group to a terrorist fundamentalist group in less than a decade show their lethal nature and support. They pose a serious attack to national, regional and global interest. Though this has not been proven because they have been continuously repelled and subdued by the military with a heavy security presence in the area they are located. As long as they remain violent and radical the military will continue to rout them.

## 8. Recommendations

- Government should enlighten the JTF people to let bygone be bygone
- The military should double efforts to clear the remnants of Boko Haram to ensure safety of lives and property and to enable people return home and continue with their livelihood.
- Boko Haram is the major source of internal displacement of People in Nigeria, so government and others stakeholders who provide for them, should give them adequate care in all ramifications.
- Winning the hearts and minds of locals should be done by the visibility of government presence in the form of basic infrastructural needs of the people in the affected communities.
- Intelligence gathering and early warning as should be outmost to government as these crisis have started brewing for long.
- Social welfare by government to the people to enhance security

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