

## Effect of Insecurity on the Livelihood of Communities in Maiduguri Metropolis

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### ABSTRACT

The study explores the insecurity effect on the livelihood of communities in Maiduguri Metropolis from the standpoint of Boko Haram insurgency. The study posits that insecurity has resulted in dire humanitarian situation as evident in human casualties, human right abuse, the continued bombings, killings and destruction of lives and properties, population displacement and refugee debacle, livelihood crisis and public insecurity. The activities of Boko haram have negative impact on the livelihood of the people thereby, becoming of great concern to the Nigerian government and the international community at large. It is against this background that this study examines Effect of Insecurity on the Livelihood of Communities in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State. A survey design was used for the study. A simple random sampling technique was used to select three wards from each cluster. Three hundred and ninety nine (399) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and 360 questionnaires were returned valid. Data collected was organized and analysed into tables and percentages. The analysis was done through statistical package of social sciences (SPSS version 18.0). Spearman Rank-ordered Correlation Coefficient (Rho) was used to test the hypothesis formulated: decision of significant differences among variables were based on 5% (0.05) level of significance. The study revealed that insecurity has negatively affected the livelihood of communities in Maiduguri Metropolis due to heightened insecurity situation in the state. Health institutions have been affected by the insecurity challenges in Maiduguri Metropolis due to destruction of Health facilities and killing of health workers in different health institutions in the state. Educational institutions have been affected; killings of teachers and pupils have been rampant in Maiduguri due to heightened insecurity in the state. The study recommends a proactive decision by government in providing employment to the teeming youths and also embark on a strategic paradigm shift from anti-terrorism to counter-terrorism as a strategy for containing the crisis.

**Keywords:** Insecurity, Livelihood, Effect, Communities and Boko Haram.

### INTRODUCTION

The fourth Democratic government was installed in Nigeria in 1999 after more than 16 years of military dictatorship. The aspiration of the populace was that with the coming of civilian government the dividends of democracy will spread to all nocks and crannies of Nigeria. However, their hopes have been dashed by insecurity in Nigeria. Fifteen years after civilian rule the country's security situation is pathetic that nobody in the country is safe from the attacks of terrorists, kidnapers, armed gangs and militants. Electoral and communal violence have also compounded the security situation that has made Nigeria unsafe for residence. The factors responsible for insurgency includes; Armed robbery, Ethnic conflict, Religious conflicts, Poverty, Unemployment, Bad leadership

and governance, illiteracy, weak security system and proliferation of arms and ammunition. The continued destruction of lives and properties due to insurgency has become a matter of great concern to the Nigerian government and the international community at large. The activities of insurgents have effects on the economy and the livelihood of the communities within which they operate (Oladayo, 2014). In fact, this has degraded the quality of livelihood which includes; Basic staple, Shelter, Health, Education and Water.

From 2009 to 2014 Boko Haram has killed more than 10,000 citizens despite the security measures taken by the federal government of Nigeria to contain the crimes committed by the sect against humanity. It was due to the inadequacy of government counter-terrorism drive that made youths in the north east of

Nigeria to form a youth vigilante movement called “Civilian JTF” to compliment the efforts of the government anti-terrorism strategy (Oladayo, 2014). Nigeria is a wealthy nation, it could not tackle the challenges of insecurity. There is no doubt however, that the epicenter of the unfortunate crisis confronting Nigeria is the North East geo-political zone in general and Maiduguri Metropolis in particular within which the context of this study is focused. It is these social and economic factors prevailing across the length and breadth of Nigeria and the North East of Nigeria of which Maiduguri is the historical nerve center that an emergency form of the Islamic Extremism represented by Boko Haram has exploited and fed its survival by engaging in terrorism which virtually affects the economic development and the livelihood of communities in the state. It is against this background that this study examines the effects of insecurity on the livelihood of communities in Maiduguri Metropolis.

### Statement of the Problem

Borno State has borne the brunt of the insecurity due to the activities of Boko Haram insurgency which has led to the loss of many lives. This has affected local economy such as meat, tea, akara, vendors who earn a living on a daily basis in Maiduguri Metropolis. Loss of man hours due to shortened working hours has become the order of the day, and this is likely to take its toll on livelihood in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State.

Previous studies on effect of insecurity such as the research by Okechukwu (2011) on the challenges of insecurity in Nigeria, Adeleke, (2013) Insecurity a threat to human existence and economic development in Nigeria and the research by Wantana (2013) on the effect of insecurity on socio-political development of Borno State unpublished project have not considered economic consequences in terms of crop production, livestock and fishing and commercial activities as it affect livelihood particularly in Maiduguri Metropolis. It is conventional wisdom that there can be no development without peace. It is against the backdrop of these identified problems and gap in knowledge that the effects of insecurity on livelihood of communities in Maiduguri Metropolis is conducted.

### Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of insecurity on the livelihood of

communities in Maiduguri Metropolis. The specific objectives are to:

- identify the causes of insecurity in communities in Maiduguri Metropolis;
- assess the effect of insecurity on access to basic staple by the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis;
- assess the implication of insecurity on health status of the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis; and
- Assess the effect of insecurity on education of the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis.

### Research Questions

The following Research questions were raised to provide answers to the research work:-

- What are the courses of insecurity in the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis?
- What are the effects of insecurity on access to basic staple by the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis?
- To what extent has insecurity affected the health status of the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis?
- What are the effects of insecurity on the education of the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis?

### Research Hypotheses

- **Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant effect of insecurity on basic staple of the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis.
- **Ho<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant effect of insecurity on the health status of the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis.
- **Ho<sub>3</sub>:** There is no significant effect of insecurity on the education of the communities in Maiduguri Metropolis.

### Significance of the Study

The need for the study arises from the fact that the ongoing insecurity challenges in the communities have called for wider attention in the public discourse and generated a lot of scholarly interest and discussions in recent times. The study would be of immense benefit to students and researchers because it would serve as reference point in similar areas in the future thereby adding to the existing body of knowledge. The government and policy makers would equally use it as a veritable source of data for examining the effect of insecurity on the livelihood of communities with the aim of identifying their effectiveness and lapses and possibly stimulate administrators to correct the

situation by making the governments at all levels and the governs to realize the importance of peace so as to be responsible and accountable in governance with a view to earning the confidence of the citizenry so that they can see government as truly theirs in order to embrace the essence of peace and development and to avoid conflicts and terrorism in order to attract local and foreign investments for economic development at both national and international levels.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Origin and Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

According to Ali (2013) the fear of insecurity in Nigeria is on the increase and this has been compounded by the rising waves of terrorism since the country returned to democratic rule in 1999. Violent crime has a root and history in Nigeria, and could be traced back to the period from 1960 to 1970. At independence in 1960 a federal structure was imposed on Nigeria by the British. Wheare (1963) conceptualizes federalism as a constitutional division of power between two levels of government which are independent and coordinating in their respective spheres of influence. Unfortunately, the federal structure bequeathed to Nigeria at independence did not conform to Wheare's tenets of federalism as a system of government where two levels of government exist each sovereign in its sphere of jurisdiction Awotayo *et al*, (2013). Meanwhile Ewetan, (2011) says that, the incursion of the military into governance, and the consequent imposition of military command structure in a federation set the tone for the distortion of Nigeria's federalism. Thus the practice of federalism in Nigeria no doubt has been distorted by overwhelming dominance of the federal government that distributes national resources to lower level of government at its own whims and caprices.

Ali, (2013) and Adamu, (2005) Noted that since independence, the demand for true federalism, fiscal and political restructuring by different ethnic nationalities in Nigeria has not abated. These agitations have contributed to violent rebellious reactions by aggrieved ethnic groups in the country, endangering the security, unity, and corporate existence of Nigeria as one country. Federalism that undermines the independence and autonomy of its federating units will only bring about conflict, threat to national cohesion and peace, and ultimate disintegration. Insecurity challenges can be traced to the early years of military rule when large quantities of arms were

imported into the country for the use of the military during and after the Nigerian civil war, some of which got into the hand of the civilians. Soon after the civil war these arms were used by some civilians and ex-military men for mischievous purposes such as armed robbery. There was also the army of unemployed youths some of whom lost their job during the civil war. The level of insecurity assumed dangerous dimensions in the prolonged years of military rule beginning from 1970 during which people procure arms and light weapons for personal defense. Some of these arms and light weapons got into the hands of unemployed youths who used them for deviant purpose. While some researchers attribute youth violence to peer group influence and other psychological factors associated with growing up, others emphasized the impact of political and economic factors such as ethnic agitation, political agitation, unemployment, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) as triggers of violent reaction among the youth.

#### Empirical Studies

Gassebner, (2005) in his study on insecurity and terrorism, he emphasized that Insecurity and terrorism has a huge economic, socio and physical cost. It is obvious that the loss of human lives and the suffering of survivors in the aftermath of an attack can be tremendous. Apart from the loss of lives, terrorist attacks are likely to have negative consequences on the investment behaviour. No meaningful growth and development can take place in the continuous face of insecurity. This will not only reduce GDP and fuel inflation but also the flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). McKenna (2005) assert that the increase in government expenditure due to rising insecurity especially in less developed countries may likely result in the sales of foreign reserves and seigniorage. As a consequence inflation in those countries will rise.

#### Model and Methodology

Gassebner, (2005) in his study uses a multiple equation model to estimate the impact of National security on FDI. Previous empirical works in this area are centred on terrorism and FDI. The model he adopted for is specified below:

$$FDI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DSV + \beta_2 GDP + U_t \text{ -----}(1)$$

The most important finding of the study is the negative impact of National security incidents on the inflow of FDI.

Oladunjoye and Omemu (2013) conducted a study on the "Effect of Insecurity on School

Attendance in Northern Nigeria, using descriptive survey. The study cover schools in the most vulnerable states in Northern Nigeria: Yobe, Bauchi and Borno states were selected for the study. 2 tertiary institutions were selected from each state and 30 urban primary and secondary schools were randomly selected from each of the 3 states as well as 30 rural primary and secondary schools. The findings revealed that School attendance is affected in areas prone to Insecurity attacks in Northern Nigeria; the rural schools are often neglected and the children live in perpetual fear of attacks; the primary schools record very low school attendance as parents disallow their children from attending school as soon as there is an attack or rumours of attack.

David, (2009) conducted a study titled: The Consequences of Conflict: Livelihoods and Development in Nepal. His study has shown that the implications of conflict on livelihoods are complex: some groups benefit from the conflict setting and others lose out depending on a complex range of factors. While conflict and instability clearly affect the potential for economic development and production, the effects are not clear-cut. Indeed, this study has shown that some local government services continue to be delivered in areas controlled by Maoists in Nepal and some argue that these are even more effective in these areas. Development may be impeded as formal and governmental service delivery mechanisms are compromised by the disincentive to development agencies and professionals to work in conflict settings; however, new mechanisms may emerge to maintain some form of local government and to deliver services even where the Maoists maintain control or conflict is severe.

### Theoretical Framework

The concept of insecurity has been defined differently by several scholars theoretically and subject specific, some theories of insecurity are examined below: The functional superiority of theories as guideposts in all fields of human endeavour lies in the fact that rather than base action on judgment derived from mere experience, guesswork or speculations, theories enable a chosen line of action to be anchored in and guided by evidence derived from scientific research, which makes the consequences of such an action fall as close in line with the intend direction as possible (Onah, 2014). It is in view of the above that conflict theory is adopted as the viewpoint for the study over the other theories.

### Emotional Insecurity Theory

Emotional insecurity theory is a feeling of general unease or nervousness that may be triggered by perceiving of oneself to be vulnerable in some way, or a sense of vulnerability or instability which threatens one's self-image or ego. This concept of insecurity is related to that of psychological resilience in as much as both concern the effects which setbacks or difficult situations have on an individual. However, resilience concerns over-all coping, also with reference to the individuals socio-economic situation, whereas the emotional security specifically characterized the emotional impact. In this sense, emotional security can be understood as part of resilience. This theory is propounded by Maslow (1942).

The notion of emotional insecurity of an individual is to be distinguished from that of emotional safety or security provided by a non-threatening, supportive environment. Abraham Maslow describes an insecure person who perceives the world as dangerous and selfish feels rejected and isolated person, anxious and hostile; is generally pessimistic and unhappy shows sign of tension and conflict, tend to turn inward; is troubled by guilt-feeling, tends to be necrotic and generally selfish and egocentric (Maslow, 1942).

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Maiduguri also known as "Yerwa" by its locals is the largest capital and the longest city of Borno State in the North-Eastern Nigeria. It is popularly called "Home of Peace". The city sits along the seasonal Ngadda River which disappears into the firkin swamps in the areas around Lake Chad. Maiduguri was founded in 1907 as a military outpost by the British and has since grown rapidly with a population exceeding one million. The region was home to the Kanem-Borno Empire for centuries. Maiduguri actually consists of two cities; Yerwa to the west and Maiduguri to the east. Old Maiduguri was selected at approximately the same time by alongside Shehu Garbai of Borno to replace Kukawa as the new traditional capital of the Kanuri people.

Maiduguri is estimated to have a population of 1,197,497 (2006, census) cited by Geo-Names geographical database. Its' resident are mostly Muslims including Kanuri, Hausa, Shuwa, Bura, Chibok, Marghi and Fulani ethnic groups. There is also considerable Christian population. Several times since the mid-1960s, Maiduguri has

witnessed outbreaks of large scale ethnic or religious violence. Ethnic and political rivalries caused rioting between rival political supporters in 1966 and 1974, while members of religious sects led inter-communal violence in 1982 and 2001. On 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2006 riots related to the Prophet Mohammed Cartoons published by the Danish newspaper left at least 15 people dead and several others wounded which resulted in burning of 12 Churches. Maiduguri was also a major area of religious violence throughout North-East Nigeria by Islamic sect, Boko Haram in July 2009.

Multi-stage sampling was adopted in this study. The cluster sampling was also adopted to cluster Maiduguri Communities into two clusters because the population of the study is large and geographically dispersed. A simple random sampling technique was used to select three wards from each cluster i.e. MMC, Jere and some part of Konduga.

### Method of Data Collection

Data was collected through survey method and questionnaires were administered to the sample population which were as follows; Households, Health institutions (employees) and Educational institutions (employees). Three hundred and ninety nine (399) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The questionnaire had alternative responses for the respondents to fill as appropriate or tick in the appropriate boxes as provided by the researcher.

### Method of Data Analysis

The study used both descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. Descriptive statistics consists of frequency distribution, simple percentage, table representation among others. Meanwhile, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) one of the inferential statistical tools was used to test the hypotheses.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings of the study, the result shows that majority most of the respondents are students, farmers and business men and women. The finding of this study compounded with the Adesoji (2010:100), who reported that many business men, farmers and students have lost their lives and properties as a result of insurgency in the North Eastern Nigeria. The findings of the study therefore, shows that development have been grounded by Boko haram activities and also many business have been closed down or looted by the insurgent in the study area. The

finding of this study shows that development have been most affected by the insurgency because many of them could no longer continue with their work due to the insurgency attack and kidnapping and government project on education and health have been abandoned in some places to fear of attack by Boko haram.

## CONCLUSION

The result shows that many people have been most affected by the insurgency because most many of them could no longer continued with their work due to the insurgency attack and kidnapping. Furthermore, the study reveals that the negative effect of Boko haram on national development was the closing of the most businesses in the state and the total relocation of the businesses owners to other states. Also the result concluded that book haram has affected the development in the study area and most areas are not accessible by people especially farmers and business men and women.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

From the summary of the research work and conclusion drawn by the research; the following recommendations were made:

Government should embark on target formulation of policies and effective implementation of programmes which are capable of addressing the root causes of insecurity in the society such as poverty, unemployment, ethnic conflict, religious conflict, illiteracy among others so as to protect lives and properties of the citizens by equipping the military with sophisticated gadgets in order to confront Boko haram.

Government should make a proactive decision in providing employment to the teeming youths and also embark on a strategic paradigm shift from anti-terrorism to counter-terrorism as a strategy for containing the crisis.

Government should ensure adequate security for workers and businesses as well as students so as to boost economic development in Maiduguri.

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