



**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**TERRORISM AND FOOD SECURITY: EVIDENCE FROM
BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA
AND INTERVENTIONS OF UNITED NATIONS
HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

M.A THESIS

ADAMU YAKUBU MUAZU

**Nicosia
JUNE, 2022**

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M.A THESIS

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JUNE, 2022

Approval

We certify that the thesis submitted by Adamu Yakubu MUAZU titled “**Terrorism and Food Security: Evidence from Boko Haram Insurgency in Northeast Nigeria and Interventions of United Nations Humanitarian Agencies and other Stakeholders**” and that in our combined opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Political Science.

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Declaration

I hereby declare that all information, documents, analysis and results in this thesis have been collected and presented according to the academic rules and ethical guidelines of Institute of Graduate Studies, Near East University. I also declare that as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced information and data that are not original to this study.

Adamu Yakubu
MUAZU



26/07/2022

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Abstract

TERRORISM AND FOOD SECURITY: EVIDENCE FROM BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA AND INTERVENTIONS OF UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

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Terrorism is a global security threat persistent in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially Nigeria's Northeast region. The heightened activities of terror culminated into one of the worst humanitarian crises, food security crisis. Besides food insecurity, terrorism in Northeast Nigeria has also led to economic collapse and loss of means of livelihood. Considering the above, humanitarian agencies led by the United Nations (UN) Humanitarian organization swung into action to intervene to save millions of vulnerable persons in the region from hunger, malnutrition, and temporal shelter. This thesis is using qualitative methodology grounded on descriptive model to obtain a deep and holistic understanding of the relationship between terrorism and food security in BAY States, Northeast Nigeria that are severely hit by Boko Haram Terror. It aims to carry out an in-depth analysis of the interventions of humanitarian agencies on food security in BAY States. Data obtained from publications, web pages and publications of UN NGOs, peer reviewed journals, and national dailies were used to explain the nexus of Boko Haram Terror and food security, unravel interventions of humanitarian agencies and other stakeholders. Findings reveals that interventions has yielded positive outcomes as farmers supported through international NGOs. Further findings reveal that annually over 80,000 metric tons of grains are transferred for consumption in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States to support wet feeding and sustain livelihood in IDP camps and host communities, these interventions has raise food security levels amongst beneficiaries by making healthy-nutritious food accessible.

Key Words: Boko Haram, Terrorism, Food Security, UN Humanitarian Agencies, Northeast Nigeria.

Öz

TERÖRİZM VE GIDA GÜVENLİĞİ: BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER İNSANİ YARDIM MEKANİZMALARININ VE FARKLI ULUSLARARASI VE ULUSAL KURULUŞLARIN KUZEY DOĞU NİJERYA VE BOKO HARAM ÖRNEĞİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

Adamu Yakubu MUAZU

Yüksek Lisans, Siyaset Bilimi Bölümü

Haziran, 2022

Terörizm, küresel ölçekte bir güvenlik sorunu olarak Sahra Altı Afrika, özellikle de Nijerya'nın Kuzey-Doğusunda etkisini göstermektedir. Giderek şiddetini artıran terör faaliyetleri gıda güvenliği krizi gibi derin insani yaralar açmaktadır. Gıda güvensizliğinin yanı sıra, Kuzey-Doğu Nijerya'daki terörizm aynı zamanda ekonomik sorunlara ve temel gelir kaynaklarının yok olması gibi insani krizlere de yol açmaktadır. Bu sorunlar ışığında hareket etmeye çalışan Birleşmiş Milletler (BM), insani oluşumlar üzerinden bu bölgelerde açlık, yetersiz beslenme ve barınma sorunu yaşayan bireylere ve gruplara yardımcı olma güdüsündedir. Bu çalışma ikincil kaynaklara başvurarak bu bağlamda yapılan yardımların bir değerlendirmesini yapmayı amaçlamaktadır. Özellikle de Dünya Gıda Programı (WFP), BM Gıda ve Tarım Örgütü (FAO), ve diğer uluslararası ve yerel organizasyonların gıda güvenliği bağlamında bölge ile ilişkileri incelenmek istenmiştir. Kuzey-Doğu Nijerya'da yer alan Borno, Adamawa ve Yobe bölgelerine bakılmıştır. Çalışmanın temel bulguları, yapılan müdahalelerin olumlu sonuçlar verdiği yönünde olmuştur. Yine benzer şekilde, çalışmanın sonuçları ortaya koymaktadır ki bu üç bölgeye yıllık 80,000 tonun üzerinde tohum tüketim amaçlı ulaştırılmaktadır. Çalışmanın temel argümanı bu müdahalelerin BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri arasında yer alan açlığa son verme, gıda güvenliğini sağlama ve tarımı destekleme kapsamında okunması gerektiği yönündedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Boko Haram, Terörizm, Gıda Güvenliği, BM İnsani Yardım, Kuzey-Doğu Nijerya.

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List of Abbreviations

BAY:	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe
CHS:	Commission on Human Security
CSA:	Community Supported Agriculture
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
GTI:	Global Terrorism Index
ICRC:	International Committee of Red Cross
IDPS:	Internally Displaced Persons
LCB:	Lake Chad Basin
NEMA:	National Emergency Management Agency
NE:	Northeast
NGOS:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NBS:	National Bureau of Statistics
OCHA:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
TRCN:	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
UN:	United Nations
UNHAS:	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
US:	United States
WFP:	World Food Program

CHAPTER I

Introduction

The introductory part of this study shall provide the lens through which this thesis will be built, laying out the background underpinnings of transnational terrorism particularly that of the Boko Haram predominantly in Northeast Nigeria has displaced persons from their means of livelihood particularly in rural communities turning them in to refugees seeking shelter in camps of internally displaced persons and host communities, this has also led to endearing food security crisis among other human security threats as elucidated by (Kangdim, et al., 2022) to be neo security threats in post war era making security threats all-encompassing beyond traditional military sector to social, political, economic, environmental sectors among others. Going further, this chapter will provide among highlight the objectives of thesis, the research questions and methodology to be used in answering these questions, the chapter will also outline the list of humanitarian agencies and other stakeholders to be discussed.

Background to the Study

Transnationalism as elucidated by some scholars is the mobility of information, beliefs, norms, doctrines, money, physical objects, technology, tangible, and non-tangible items across Nation States borders (Nye and Keohane, 1974). Vertovec (2009) defined transnationalism as multiple ties and interactions linking people or institutions across nation-states. In the light of the foregoing, it could be coined that transnational relations are the increased interconnectedness that bring people, ideas, technology etc. beyond geographical boundaries. These interactions and interconnectedness cuts across societies, intergovernmental organizations, and faith-based organizations, which in the long run birth alliances, contacts, and coalitions across nation states to achieve a common purpose (Nye and Keohane, 1974). Transnationalism promotes attitudinal changes; hence it becomes convenient for tenets of terrorism to spread across especially from around the Middle East towards sub-Saharan Africa making transnational terrorism the most glaring threat to international peace and security.

The concerted efforts embarked upon by the international community particularly the US and its Western allies to ensure its elimination have been noted, but have overtime proved to be a herculean task. This increase relates to the wave of global insecurity

that shaped the beginning of the 21st century, accompanied by issues of the Cold War and the continuation of the ideological struggles between the West and the fundamentalist and radical groups. The collapse of the Soviet Union which culminate into the end of the Cold War, and subsequently the 9/11 attacks have stimulated the emergence of new security challenges within international system. The September 2001 attack on the Twin Towers and Pentagon in the US have drastically alarmed the globe, especially US and its western Allies to become sensitive towards the radical armed groups as the main source of terrorism, such as Taliban and al-Qaida in Afghanistan, Boko Haram, and ISWAP in West Africa among others, and to initiate the war on terror campaign (Mueller & Stewart, 2012). Since the September 11, 2001, attack, the US, and its western allies have championed the global war against terrorism. To actualize it, they leveraged on all resources at their disposal, ranging from military force, strategized interior defense, intelligence gatherings, and cutting of means of terror finances such as drug trafficking among others. In combatting terrorism, the US and its allies also establish relationship with other States through training of armed forces, intelligence gathering and sanctioning of states that collaborate or harbor the activities of terrorism. All these moves are towards denying terrorists the opportunities of establishing new bases for easy operations. These efforts of the US brought to the limelight the American security doctrine as often highlighted by scholars of international relations.

The US security strategy brought to the fore a resonating understanding of terrorism as a global and regional threat, hence the need for building a wide range of alliances among committee of nations for an aggressive war on all terror activities, organized crimes among other threats. Faraq (2020) opined those parts of the strategy to counter terrorism as enshrined in the US security doctrine is a robust approach that targets all terrorist organizations and leverages all US capabilities to seize terrorists, destroy their strongholds, thwart their schemes, defuse their dangers, and deprive them of safe havens while maintaining host-country stability. In addition, he noted that the strategy includes formation of a coalition of countries willing to carry out this mission and the promotion of East-West communication, with a specific emphasis on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Furthermore, in line with policies against terrorism, the US department of counterterrorism declared East African countries of Djibouti, Somalia, Ethiopia,

Eretria, Kenya, and Tanzania as dangerous regions, hence the formation of East Africa Counter-Terrorism Initiative (EACTI). They also allocated to it \$100m for military training on border and coast screening, funded programs to tighten oversight and control over transborder movement of individuals and goods, and launched regional programs aimed at combating terrorism and depleting its resources. Added to this, there was police training, development of counter-terrorism educational programs, and anti-money laundering programs (Faraq, 2020). These policies are heralded by the need to regard terrorism as a global and regional threat, likewise an existential threat, hence the need for holistic strategies. In the light of these development, the notion of security has become one of the key concepts that needs to be reinterpreted and decontextualized in the post-Cold War era. The reconceptualization of the concept of security, in fact, traces back to the end of the bipolar international system (Buzan, 1991) and within this new understanding security threats are highly interlinked to one another.

On this note, Kemmerling, Schetter, and Wirkus (2022) states that food crisis in contemporary 21st century is because of terror acts and violent conflicts. According to them, 99.1 million persons in twenty-three countries are facing food insecurity because of terrorism and violent conflicts. Countries like Yemen, Syria, and Afghanistan have 39 million persons affected because of socio-political and economic crisis that has ensued over the years (Kemmerling, Schetter and Wirkus, 2022). Other glaring examples is the case in the DRC, Sudan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and South Sudan, conflict-related destruction and degradation of agricultural land and large-scale displacement. Food insecurity has devastated consequences not only in the short term, but also in the long run. Conflict induced displacement not only causes agricultural production to collapse and infrastructure to deteriorate in the source country, but it also interrupts local and regional supply networks, raising food costs in local markets. At the same time, displaced people are forced to abandon their means of livelihoods as food providers which are farmers, pastoralists, and others consequently become vulnerable.

In establishing the linkage of transnational terrorism and food security, Barnett & Adger (2007) opined that climate change which itself a security threat could trigger armed conflict and communal clashes. These clashes serve as a harbinger for transnational terror groups to leverage on which in the long run negatively affect food security. In elucidating further, they established that climate change as a global and

regional security threat triggers vulnerable livelihood, weak states, and trigger migration. In vulnerable livelihoods, most especially coastal areas, agriculture, and fishing are all affected critically. The effect on livelihoods is even more severe in populations with huge reliance on natural resources like crude oil in the oil rich Niger Delta in Southern Nigeria. Some of these climate-related threats have a long-term effect such as diminishing agricultural land for productivity, floods, and migration. Migrations across communities tend to trigger indigene and settler problems, and in agrarian communities, conflict over arable lands also affect food security (Barnett and Adger, 2007). These security threats are all closely knitted and altogether have a multiplier effect on food insecurity. In a like manner, George et al. (2021) opined that terrorist attacks, farmer-herder clashes and various forms of transnational terrorism have linkages to food security problems in Nigeria.

In Nigeria, Boko Haram Insurgency most especially in the Northeast and other parts of Northern states, have become a major threat to National security (Anyadike, 2013). North-East regions of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States had been at the center of Boko Haram terror, culminating into decline of food production in the areas (Anyadike, 2013). The Boko Haram sect has carried out attacks and expansion that had set the pace to overthrow existing state apparatus and pave way for the establishment of an Islamic fundamentalist State where they impose a different Islamic ideology. This ideology is anchored on anti-state ideology and a call for other Muslims to join the group and return to a life governed by "true" Islamic law to create a more ideal society away from the corrupt secular system. The Boko Haram elements have served as a reservoir for recruitment of insurgency groups, some under the guise of Fulani herder's militia, others in form of forest bandits, ransacking rural dwellers and kidnapping for ransom among other crimes (Walker, 2012). Amusan & Ejoke (2017) bring to bear lighter to Boko Haram's ideologies which according to them rallies around two main ideas, one is the utmost detest for democratic tendencies, second is that western education is forbidden or sinful. These two principles justify their onslaught on all educational and democratic institutions ranging from schools (primary, secondary, and tertiary), government establishments like electoral offices, government ministries etc. As it is emphatically stressed on their common name, the word 'Boko Haram' is derived from a Hausa word Boko meaning "book" and an Arabic word haram meaning forbidden or sinful. Hence, they have continued

preaching on these ideologies mostly in mosques around Maiduguri metropolis to recruit more members and gain acceptance (Amusan and Ejoke, 2017).

Terrorism over the years has been subject to intense debate and contentious. This is because oftentimes because of struggle for self-determination or self-rule, governments at various times tag actors involved as terrorist. A clear example of this assertion is the impasse between the Federal Government of Nigeria and the indigenous People of Biafra who are in a secession struggle led by its leader Mazi Nnamdi Kanu. The demand for session according to Nigerian Laws is treason, hence their violent activities made the federal government to tag them as a terrorist organization (Adangor, 2018). In a like manner Bhatia, (2009) lent his voice like the above submission, opining that terrorism is a socio-political phenomenon with a narrative construct that is difficult to define objectively and universally as it is subjective to a meaning, mostly used as a justification for one's action or to condemn others. Consequently Bhatia (2009) cited (Weinberg & Davis, 1989) in conceptualizing terrorism to be a politically motivated crime aimed at changing a target audience's behavior. In another perspective, Lizardo, (2008), conceptualize terrorism as a "premeditated use or threat of use of extra-normal violence or brutality by sub-national groups to obtain political, religious, or ideological goals through intimidation of a huge audience, usually not directly involved in the policy-making that the terrorists seek to influence." It would not be out of place to argue that the definition of terrorism is replete with dimensional semantics. Malden (2004) defines terrorism as an asymmetrical warfare of threat and violence targeted against enemies by deploying unconventional means not within the forms of political struggle routinely operating within some current regime. This symbolism is reflective of the European Union's definition that terrorism is geared to intimidate the population or to compel a government to unduly carry out or abstain from performing a particular act, or to cause a major political social or constitutional order to destabilize the polity. Thus, these perceptual differences will linger on for a long time to come because of the imprecise nature of terrorism.

Food security, as defined by World Food Summit (1996) is "when all people at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preference for an active and healthy life" (FAO,1996). Food is no doubt, the most basic of all human survival needs (Food Security Policy

Brief, 2006). Although, so many efforts have been sunk in improving the quality as well as production of world food supplies, food insecurity remains prevalent, particularly in North-East Nigeria where malnutrition has resulted in death of many of its citizens (Matemilola & Elegbede, 2017). African Food Security Briefs (AFSB) estimated that approximately one out of every three persons in North-East Nigeria are malnourish. In the light of the foregoing, relentless efforts have been put in place by various United Nations Humanitarian agencies, Government at Federal and States level to cushion the effects Insurgency have caused in aspects of food insecurity. As a result, millions of Dollars is being expended towards ensuring a sustainable access, supply, and production of nutritional food to sustain livelihood of the population in the Northeast Nigeria region.

Problem Statement

Boko Haram insurgency in Northeast Nigeria has intensified over the past decade. Targeting unarmed and vulnerable civilians, it has caused widespread trauma, forced millions from their homes, and prevented people from farming which is the occupation of 90% of rural/urban dwellers (FAO North-East Situation Report, 2016). Northeast Nigeria's cereal production is estimated to be 11% lower than the previous years. Cash and staple food crops production is well below average, mostly due to low levels of precipitation and insecurity, preventing farmers from accessing their fields (FAO, 2021). Hence, this thesis will evaluate UN and international humanitarian interventions agencies in Northeast Nigeria on food security, evaluating what has been done already and suggesting areas to do more. According to Cadre Harmonise cited in FAO (2021) of the 9.2 million in Nigeria that face food insecurity crisis, 3.2 million are from the Northeastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. The figure is projected to rise to 4.4 million if security is not enhanced in the region to allow farmers to return to the rural areas for continued agricultural activities (FAO, 2021). The heightened levels of insurgency have led to monumental loss of lives and properties worth millions. It has also led to high environmental degradation that has resulted in severe damages to the soil profile and texture, mostly due to the nature of ammunitions like IEDs, land mines and dynamites used in warfare which has negative effects on

agricultural yield thereby causing food shortages. Consequently, the Boko Haram Insurgency has led to the following problems:

- Degradation of agricultural soil,
- Erosion of the genetic base of agricultural biodiversity,
- Water scarcity,
- Growing demand and changes in consumption patterns,
- Uncontrolled deforestation,
- Export-oriented agricultural development policies and political malfunctions (Gebre 2002; Cameroon Country Report 2010; Epule et al. 2012; Teke et al. 2013; Hemen 2013; Dubagat 2013).
- High inflation, resulting to a surge in prices of basic food items. Data revealed by the National Bureau of statistics (NBS) pegs the figure at 16.47% in January 2022 (National Bureau of Statistics Inflation Report, 2022).
- Scarcity of food for primary consumption.
- Collapse of critical physical infrastructure like Schools, Hospitals, and shelter.

Given the above problems, this study intends to examine terrorism and food Security, with evidence from Boko Haram Insurgency in Northeast Nigeria and the interventions of United Nations Humanitarian Agencies and other Stakeholders.

Objectives of the Study

Terrorism, as summarized above, has a long history, but in recent years it has taken a more terrifying dimension. Terrorist attacks are becoming more deadly, with increasing casualties. Boko Haram terrorist attacks in Northeast Nigeria have culminated in massive destruction of lives and property, besides a new emerging refugee problem that is followed by the displacement of a large population (Nnam, Ugwuoke, Njemanze and Akwara, 2020). The impact of terrorism on production of food is mostly because of farmers' perceptions of the possibility of being attacked by terrorists. This is coupled with the fact that, farmlands have become a hideout for insurgents, who now target the agricultural sector for daily supplies, resulting in a

significant drop in agricultural production. Because of restrictions in human mobility and attacks on storage facilities, the increased fear of attack has made other factors such as transportation more risky and thus more expensive, putting additional strain and cost on economic outputs that have resulted to food insecurity (Ogbonna & Jiménez, 2017). Since the emergence of the Boko Haram activities in Maiduguri, every sector that has a direct impact on the wellbeing of the people has been negatively affected, be it political, socio-economic and security wise, with multidimensional threats. While most literature seems to focus solely on physical threats, little attention is paid to its adverse effects on food security. It has thus become necessary to focus attention to this dimension because when food security is at a threat, it has the tendency to exacerbate other threats (Awodola and Oboshi, 2015).

Consequently, the objective of this research is to evidently establish the nexus of terrorism to food security and to examine various interventions by UN humanitarian agencies, International NGOs, and other stakeholders in abating food security problems. The study will find out the nature of the interventions, its impacts on the beneficiary's livelihood and the exact locations. In doing so, pictorial evidence shall be used for on spot description of such interventions in host communities and camps of internally displaced persons. More precisely, this thesis will:

- Explain the causal relationship of Terrorism and Food security.
- Highlight interventions of the UN humanitarian, International NGOs, and other stakeholders (Government) on food security.
- Measure the results of the said interventions via statistics in cereals, grains, fish, and other agro-allied products from data of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).
- Share results of interventions on food security from FAO database and other NGOs in the food security sector (FSS).

Research Questions

This study shall be guided by this question:

- What is the nexus between Terrorism and Food Security?

- What are the interventions programs by the United Nations Humanitarian Agencies, International NGOs, and Federal Government of Nigeria agencies in improving food security in Northeastern States of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) in the face of Boko Haram insurgency?

Research Methodology

The case study for this research is the North-East States of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States. The rationale for these States as case studies is because they witnessed more casualties from Boko Haram terrorism more than other States in the North-East. They witnessed the most terrifying incidents, attacks, bomb blast and selected murder in the past decade (Adesote and Ajayi, 2021). This research will be aided by qualitative data sources to outrightly provide a descriptive account of how terror activities led to severe food insecurity and also describe the levels of interventions by NGOs in the food security sector. The qualitative method was chosen because it is most convenient to source data to address various questions the research intends to address. Due to the proximity and concerns over safety, it is risky to get on field quantitative data from the study area, hence the researcher relies on qualitative data from reputable government and non-governmental agencies, peer reviewed journals and publications, newspapers, national dailies, and other extant studies. These data sources would be sufficient and reliable in getting results of interventions from Humanitarian agencies based in the Northeastern States of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe State. More precisely, the sources below and others will be utilized in drawing findings from:

- Program publications of the UN humanitarian organizations like, UN-WFP, FAO, other INGOs like Mercy corps, ICRC, etc.
- Peer review research papers, articles and publications on terrorism and food security, with reference to the Boko Haram terrorism.
- Program publications of the Northeast Development Commission (NEDC), National social investment program coordinated by the Federal ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

Significance of the Study

While there are plethora of scholarly contributions to effects of Boko Haram terrorism in North-East Nigeria, this research will proffer solutions to the problems, highlighting programs of action by UN humanitarian agencies, Government agencies in curbing food insecurity. It will also espouse further opportunities to create a value-chain in agro products, to enhance food security, create employment and means of empowerment for the teeming population of the region.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

This thesis focuses on studying on how Interventions of UN Humanitarian Agencies on Food security in Northeast States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe Sates have improved food security levels and upgraded livelihood in the areas. The research covers the year 2010-2022 (The beginning of terrorist activities in the Northeast to present).

This research was limited by the inability to access primary data on the field, largely because of security concern as the States under discussion is not safe, especially rural communities where the targets of this research are located, hence this explains the choice of use secondary sources of data for the research. There was also limited secondary sources as not a lot of scholarly works were published in relation to this topic, a lot of materials used as empirical evidence was derived from web pages of the International Non-Governmental Organizations.

List of Humanitarian Interventions to be discussed

This study will use interventions from UN leading food security organization (Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Program). Other interventions are from International NGOs like the International committee of Red Cross (ICRC), Mercy corps International and the International Medical Corps. Also, interventions from government's national social investments program funded by the National Humanitarian Funds and the federal ministry of humanitarian affairs, disaster management and control, and Northeast Development Commission will be investigated. Below is the tabular representation of these interventions:

S/NO	Organization	Description
1	UNWFP	Direct Wet and dry Food Distribution in IDPs camps and host communities, farmers training and support, cash transfer for via e-voucher to vulnerable persons.
2	UN-FAO	Community supported Agriculture program in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe States, Homestead Agriculture and Livelihood Project in Bama, Borno State.
3	FAO & WFP	Joint Funding for Fadama-3 project to support farmers in Northeast, and another partnership of the duo with UNDP on agro based related practice in BAY States.
4	ICRC	Agriculture and Farm inputs support for farmers in Hong, Maiha in Adamawa State.
5	Mercy Corps	Rural Agriculture Resilience Activity across selected Local Government Areas in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, REACH-4 Intervention in Damboa LGA Borno State, Emergency and Recovery Assistance Program in Biu, Borno State.
6	IMC	Nutrition support for children and lactating mothers, food, and cash support for IDPs in Maiduguri metropolis, Borno State.
7	NHF,NEDS, FMHDM (Govt)	National social investment programs, school feeding programs, roads rehabilitation destroyed by terrorist to boost rural agro farming.

Thesis Structure

Chapter one this thesis is the Introductory part, it lays out the background of the problems caused by Boko Haram Terrorism, how it culminated in to a severe humanitarian disaster. The Introductory chapter also States the problems that ensued as a result of Boko Haram terrorism, the aims and objectives of the research which

entails what the study intends to achieve. Going further, chapter one outlined basic research questions and the methodology that will be used in getting answers to such questions. Concluding parts of the Introduction covers limitations of the thesis and also a brief outline of Interventions from Humanitarian organizations that will be discussed in the thesis.

Chapter two comprises of the review of previous works done related to Boko Haram, Terrorism, Food security and theoretical approaches to the study. Review of these literatures led to brief conceptual clarifications of basics concepts related to the study especially timeline of Boko Haram attacks in rural communities that sacked vulnerable persons from their ancestral home in BAY States.

The third chapter of this thesis focus on description of all the interventions by UN Humanitarian NGOs in the Northeast on food security, the chapter outrightly describe the nature of these interventions, their locations and the beneficiary's details, Interventions from frontline UN agencies of food security (FAO & WFP), Mercy Corps, ICRC, International NGOs and a local NGO Kabhuda.

The fourth chapter comprises of the findings from interventions of food security, details of how farmers harvest received a boost via community supported agriculture has raised their food security levels by an increased access to a healthy nutritious food. The fifth and final chapter gives out recommendations and the way forward based on findings, especially in aspects of ending terrorism in BAY States and investments to raise food security levels.

CHAPTER II

Literature Reviews and Conceptual Background

To get a good understanding of the study, there is a need to review works and concept related to this research as it will provide a pathway and help identify relationships and linkages point of divergence or disparity. This chapter will appraise prior studies on the vast and trending theme of Boko Haram, Terrorism, and its threats to basic security issues especially food security, this would help in giving shape to analysis on this study.

Conceptualizing Terrorism

Terrorism is the use violence and fear to achieve an ideological objective or pass a message. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) conceptualizes it as violent and criminal acts executed by individuals or groups to incite a reaction or achieve an aim. Terrorism is the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation. While terrorism is seen as an act of violence, many scholars have opined that the term could be relative to perspective. This is true especially in terms of authoritarian governments attributing features of terrorism to opposition parties, succession movements and other freedom enthusiast. A common example of this is the Indigenous Peoples of Biafra (IPOB) movement in Southeast Nigeria agitating for secession from the contemporary Nigerian Federation. The government of Nigeria has proscribed them to be a terrorist organization on the basis that any move of self-determination is a treasonable crime. Also, recently, the Nigerian government have proscribed banditry and other local militias as terrorist. However, for the purpose of this research, the Boko Haram terror act has been recognized globally as a terrorist organization. The sect has entered direct warfare against governments and the people, and as such have distinguished itself to be dominant non-State actor in the aspect of terrorism and have gained international recognition.

While Cambridge dictionary defined insurgency as violent struggle of a group of people who refuse to accept their government's power or legitimacy, in academics,

scholars have lent their voices and given a plethora of conceptual clarification of the term insurgency. Boyle (2008) defined insurgency as the strategic use of violence by armed groups against the state or occupying force to overthrow existing political order. Schultz (2008) noted that insurgency is a strategy of unconventional and asymmetric warfare executed by one of four different types of non-state actors to pose complicated analytic and significant operational challenges to those States confronted by them. Bard O'Neill cited in Shultz (2008) opined that insurgent are armed groups that consciously use political resources and violence to destroy, formulate, or sustain basis of legitimacy of one or more aspects of politics within a state. The CIA giving its insights of what insurgency could be, opines that, insurgency is a protracted political-military activity directed towards controlling the resources of the State through irregular military forces and illegal political organizations (Shultz, 2008). Taking into considering the views of Shultz, O'Neill, and the CIA, three keys takeaways are groups, violence, and the State as the recipient of aggression. This explicitly reflect on the modes of operation of the Boko Haram sect, who had seized territories, abducted, and killed innocent citizens and raised their caliphate flags in areas they've conquered.

Conceptualizing Insurgency

The term security has been shrouded by diverse opinions, ambiguities, and perspective. Scholars like Barry Buzan, Ole Weaver and others from the Copenhagen school have written extensively about security and its diverse forms, with different level of analysis. Buzan, Wæver and De Wilde, (1998) citing Weaver (1988) avers that security is anything that serve as an 'existential threat'. A state-centric definition has been proffered by Arnold Wolfers (1952) to mean 'National Security' which he defined as "the absence of threats to acquired values in its subjective sense and the belief that these values will not be attacked or endangered". This has been viewed by many to project the State as the sole provider of security to its citizens. Buzan (1997) opined that security is the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their Independence against forces of change which they see as hostile. Stone (2009) captioned that the definition put forwarded by Buzan has become a cornerstone in conceptualization of security. According to her, this has shifted the

goalpost of security studies encompassing the military sector, economic sector, political sector, and the economic sector, and the levels of analysis in security.

Boko Haram as a Terrorist Organization

Boko Haram is Hausa (the common spoken Language in Northern Nigeria) word which literary could be translated to mean ‘Western Education is forbidden’. In its early years it was referred to as Jamaal Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Dawah wal-Jihad, meaning people of the ways of the Prophet for Proselytization and Jihad’ (Nnam, Ugwuoke, Njemanze and Akwara, 2020). Since 2009, Boko Haram has been in the limelight, predominantly in Northern Nigeria where it first unleashes terror that subsequently led to the extra-judicially killing of its leader by Nigerian Police. Since then, the insurgents group have continued to unleash terror in Borno State and Northern Nigeria in general. While efforts have been made by State actors and the international community in diverse ways to curb their spread and ability to operate, most of these efforts have proved futile. Spates of Boko Haram attacks include the detonation of explosives at the UN office premises in Abuja in 2011, the famous abduction of schools girls at Government secondary school Chibok in 2014, and series of IEDs explosions in churches and mosque (Walker, 2012). The mode of their operation is usually soft targets such as vulnerable village markets, viewing centers, motor parks and places of worships as well as internally displaced persons camps. In recent years, Boko Haram terrorists, mainly in Northern Nigeria, have established nuances with the Islamic State of West African province (ISWAP). With the same ideology and objective, they’re responsible for most of the terror attacks around the Lake Chad Basin. Given their shared goal of establishing an Islamic Caliphate by violent methods, it's understandable if both ISWAP and Boko Haram are seen as sharing a common theological doctrine (Salihu, 2021).

Although the physical identity of Boko-Haram cannot be explained, when asked about who Boko Haram is, the erstwhile Nigerian President, Goodluck Jonathan, hinted that just like plethora of terrorist organizations whose ideology is in the mind, it is difficult to identify who is who because a lot of the sect’s apologist are even in his Government (Sahara reporters, 2012). To buttress this further, it is difficult to see how there can be meaningful dialogue between the government and the group. The group’s cell-like

structure is open for factions and splits, and there would be no guarantee that someone speaking for the group is speaking for all the members (Walker, 2012). To this end, Abubakar Shekau, Khalid al-Barnawi have claimed at several times to be the head and spokespersons of the sect, albeit the identity of the duo is yet to be ascertained by the Nigerian government. Since then, finding the actual identity of who are leaders of the sect have proved to be a herculean task, as even academics and other researchers interested in research about the sect fear for their safety or being misunderstood to abating or aiding their activities in Nigeria.

By and large, Boko Haram has established itself to be the most dominant non-State actor bedeviling the national security of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Going further, the antecedents of the decade long conflict has led to the collapse of infrastructure and massive displacements of people which has been the biggest humanitarian problems in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite huge appropriation yearly to security and defense ministry, and a massive support from UN humanitarian agencies, a lot is left unachieved in curbing the destruction Boko Haram have caused.

Selected Timeline of Boko Haram Attacks 2009-2016

Year	Date	Casualties	Description
2010	7 th Sept.	5	Bauchi prison was set ablaze, and 700 inmates were freed
2010	31 st Dec.	4	Abuja bomb blast attack
2011	26 th Jun.	25	Killings at a Drinking Garden in Bulum Kutu, Maiduguri, Borno State.
2011	4 th Nov.	68	Attacks in Damaturu metropolis, Yobe State.
2011	22 nd Dec.	65	Clashes between Boko Haram and Nigerian soldiers in Damaturu and Maiduguri (Borno & Yobe) States.
2012	25 th Dec.	27	Boko Haram Killings of civilians in Maiduguri and Potiskum (Borno & Yobe) States.
2013	7 th May	55	Attacks in Army Barracks, prison and police post in Bama, Borno State.

2014	14 th Jan.	30	Bombing by Boko Haram in Maiduguri, Borno State
2014	25 th Feb.	59	Attack in Federal Government College Buni, Yobe State where schoolboys were killed.
2014	15 th April	16	Chibok Girls Abduction, where over 250 school students went missing.
2014	1 st June	40	Bomb blast killing in Mubi, Adamawa state where at least 40 people lost their lives.
2015	3-7 th Jan.	200+	Baga massacre, where Boko Haram devastated the whole town of Baga, Borno State.
2015	10-11 th Jan.	19	A female suicide bomber detonates IEDs kills herself & others in Maiduguri Market, Borno State.
2015	22 nd Feb.	6	A female suicide bomber detonates explosives, killing herself and others in Damaturu, Yobe State.
2016	27-28 th Jan.	65	Attacks in Dalori and outskirts, Maiduguri, Borno State.
2016	Feb.	35	Bomb explosions in Maiduguri IDPs camp.
2016	8 th April	18	Women were killed while attending a funeral at Kuda village, Madagali, Adamawa State.

Source: Amusan, L., & Ejoke, U. P. (2017).

Conceptualizing Food Security

World food summit (1996) pointed out that, ‘food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life’. Food and Agricultural Organization (2008) buttresses this further by categorizing this definition into four dimensions:

- I. Physical availability of food which entails food production level, food in stock, net trade.

- II. Economic and physical access to food which has policy focus into levels of income to acquire food, market prices, expenditures as food security objectives.
- III. Food utilization emphasizes on the nutritional value of food obtained, per household and population, its dietary value across age brackets. An average food utilization will guarantee a healthy nutritional status of individuals.
- IV. Stability of the trio, because notwithstanding the adequate food supply of today, stability is needed to maintain a healthy nutritional status. Stability is key because terrorism, political instability, surge in food prices could have a long-term effect on food security levels.

Brief, S. P., (2021) shedding more light in relation to the above submission conceptualizes food security by broadening the availability, access, sufficient and economic access of food to ensure its security. He opines that before the 1970s, discussions on food security only focused on supply problems, but subsequently, emphasis has been placed on availability, or the sufficiency of food supply (Brief, 2021). This position is anchored by the definition given by the World Food Summit (1996) through the term 'sufficient,' which broadened food security discussions by bringing to the fore nexus between access to food and poverty or lack of development. World Food Summit (1996) noted that starvation is not a characteristic of not having enough food to eat, but rather a denial of access to food. By access, people having enough money to buy food, has become a critical component of food security as the access component is included under physical and economic access (Brief, 2021). Orhero, (2020) in his submission also opined that food security came into the limelight in the 1970s and has since then become a topical issue around the globe. Reaffirming the definition by World Food Summit, he deduced that if food security is defined in terms of famine, poverty, and hunger, it can be claimed that a global understanding of food security does not ensure food security at the national or household level. Similarly, food availability at the national level does not entitle households and individuals to food. Food insecurity can occur when a household has enough food but lacks the financial or production capacity to obtain it. Thus, improving production capacity, expanding the economic frontier, and making markets work better for the poor can only be accomplished through a paradigm shift that employs rural empowerment strategies such as self-help development and people-oriented programs

championed by non-governmental organizations and development partners initiatives (e.g., credit facilities, extension services and cooperative societies) (Orhero, 2020).

Gavrilona & Denisova (2019) elucidated on the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to assess progress or failure in the global fight against hunger. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) developed by the Institute has become a tool for comprehensively measuring and tracking hunger at the global, regional, and national levels. The study indicates that Nigeria managed to slightly reduce the indicators characterizing the GHI in the country over the last 25 years from 1992 to 2017, but they remain very high that the proportion of the undernourished population stood at 7.9 percent in 2017 compared to 16.1 percent in 1992. The percentage of children under the age of five (5) who were underweight was 7.2 (20.6%), the percentage of children under the age of five who had insufficient growth reached 32.9 percent (43.8 %), and the mortality rate for children under the age of five was 10.9 percent (21.2%). Since 1992, the overall hunger index has dropped significantly from 48.8 percent to 25.5 percent in 2017 and Nigeria being ranked 84th in the world in 2017, the first place being occupied by a country with the lowest risk of hunger (Gavrilova and Denisova, 2019).

A study by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in 2017 reveals that food insecurity problems in Nigeria is largely credited to insurgency and violent conflicts across the country. The survey which was a collaborative effort of Bureau and World Bank established that intense Boko Haram insurgency, farmer-herder clashes, and activities of militants in southern Nigeria has heightened the availability, access and sufficiency of food thereby exuberating food insecurity. Further results categorically revealed that in Northeast Nigeria, 72% of food security problems is caused by a decade long of Boko Haram terror. In the North Central 46% was attributed to armed militias, 15% for pastoralist particularly herders, in South-South Nigeria 50% for militancy, and 42% on bandits and other criminals (National Bureau of Statistics, 2017). These results bring to bear how access, supply of food is truncated by the activities of these miscreants thereby causing food security problems leading to socio economic shocks like inflation among others.

Terrorism and Food Insecurity in Northeast Nigeria

The prolonged Boko Haram insurgency predominantly in North-East Nigeria over the past decade has given rise to a heightened food insecurity concerns and one of the most dreaded humanitarian crises in sub-Saharan Africa. FAO (2016) reports that the Boko Haram insurgency has led to extensive displacement and high levels of food insecurity in northeast Nigeria. Already poor and vulnerable host communities have absorbed large numbers of people fleeing violence, which has placed considerable pressure on fragile agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, while the insecurity severely disrupted markets and food availability. In July 2016, the Nigerian Minister of Health declared a “nutrition emergency” in Borno State. Critical levels of food insecurity and malnutrition have been reported in the worst-hit and least accessible areas. Millions of people face severe food insecurity with some areas having seen no food production in the last three years. This is coupled with poor access to markets, high prices of staple foods, low incomes, depleted household food stocks, and the adoption of extreme coping strategies. Some 4.5 million people are now severely food insecure in the three northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. In agreement to this fact, according to the Northeast Nigeria Joint Livelihood and Market Recovery Assessment (2017), Boko Haram insurgency have caused severe food insecurity. The major crops produced in Northeast Nigeria whose production levels witnessed a declined severely during the years of prolonged conflict include maize 49%, millet 40%, cowpea 32%, groundnut 31%, sorghum 30% and rice 12%. Prior to insurgency these crops production were nearly 80%.

Taking in to account the fact that these crops consist of the major food consumables in Northeast Nigeria, such a decline in production is a huge blow in food security. Further reports claimed that 50% percent of farmers in the Northeast had to completely stop farming because of the insurgency, reasons range from fear of personal safety, restrictions by the military, lack of accessible roads as the roads and bridges were destroyed linking communities to farmland (Northeast Nigeria Joint Livelihood and Market Recovery Assessment, 2017). In the same vein, FAO’s crop prospects and food situation reports claimed that 2.8 million people are in severe starvation and highly insecure by food (FAO, 2021). It is succinct to say that food insecurity in Northeast Nigeria is an existential threat that demands swift action by State and non-State actors, and just like scholars of the Copenhagen-school postulated, the inability to solve this

threat could lead to starvation, death especial in women and children who are the most vulnerable in areas of armed conflict.

MO-Ibrahim foundation, a renowned African NGO with interest in good governance reports that, over 4.7 million people need food assistance and some 400,000 children are at imminent risk of starvation (Mo-Ibrahim Foundation, 2016). With almost two million people who have been displaced, most of them are living without adequate nutrition, clean water, and over half-a-million children have lost access to education. Many of the areas affected are inaccessible due to ongoing conflict and insecurity, therefore the final numbers of those in need are likely to be far higher (Mo-Ibrahim Foundation, 2016).

Going by the global terrorism index reports as elucidated by the Institute for Economics and Peace, Boko Haram is the 2nd dreaded terrorist organization only behind ISIS, It has recorded more than 491 attacks and a recorded casualty of more than 5,000 persons (Institute for Economics and Peace, 2016). The rise of terrorism in many countries is one among several problems of the 21st century, and Nigeria is not an exception. The activities of Boko Haram insurgents transcend beyond Nigeria to the entire Lake Chad Basin. Nnam, Ugwuoke, Njemanze and Akwara, (2020) noted that Boko Haram Insurgency has hindered agriculture majorly because of the fears by farmers to go into the bush for agricultural activity. The insurgents have turned farms in to their hideouts, and in the past few years, a lot of farmers have been killed, some abducted on their way to farms or on the farmlands. To further support this claim, France24 reported on 29th November 2020, how insurgents killed scores of rice farmers in Garin-Kwashebe rice field in Borno State, Northeast Nigeria (France24 news online, 29th November 2020).

Furthermore, the Guardian newspaper of 1st March 2020 reported how suspected Boko Haram militias massacred four farmers in Lassa, Askira Uba Local government in Borno State and this is just a tip of the iceberg of how the Boko Haram terrorists have killed scores of farmers on field and other defenseless civilians (Guardian Newspaper online, 1st March, 2020). The spate of these attacks, ransacking of agricultural storage facilities has characterized the modes of operation of the insurgents. This whole scenario has made access to food difficult and expensive. Transporting the little farm produce from the villages that can cultivate has been bedeviled by seizure by the

insurgents. Unconfirmed reports have explained how Boko Haram have seized foodstuffs meant to be transported to urban settlements like Maiduguri the Borno State capital, and this has added pressure to food insecurity levels. Referring to the impact of terrorism on food security, food prices will continue to surge thereby increasing the levels of food insecurity and may worsen the threat to human security (Hen-Jan & Cullen, 2011). According to a data from National Bureau of Statistics NBS (2017) showing a relationship between conflict and food security in households, it observed that 79% of households in North-east are insecure of food. Out of this 79%, 72% of the household are from conflict ridden arrears. Moreover, given the peculiarity of the region which practice polygamy, there is a high population and larger household are mostly the ones vulnerable.

Economic Access to Food in Northeast Nigeria

As noted previously by Food and Agricultural Organization (2008), food security transcends beyond physical availability of food, hence, researchers have made giant stride to study the access to foods in the markets amidst insurgency, its cost implications and how accessible it is to the inhabitants. Accessibility of food for individuals commensurate with available resources to acquire appropriate ration for a healthy nutritious life. Awodola and Oboshi (2015) in their submission about food insecurity in the Northeast with reference to Maiduguri the Borno State capital opined that food have become inaccessible because of the years of insurgency which made their prices skyrocketed. Identifying two major markets in the capital city, (i.e., Baga road fish market, Gomboru market) they reported that these two markets had been targeted twice by the insurgents, forcing incessant closure of the market after every bombing or terrorist attack. Since these attacks common commodities such as fish, animal skin, beef, vegetables, onions, etc. in these markets have surge in price, denying a lot from access to basic food needs. In tandem to the submission, Tara, Kibikiwa and Umar (2016) posits that in Adamawa State, Northeast Nigeria, the food insecurity levels is alarming, as the activities of the insurgents have greatly reduced the chances of accessibility to food.

An Overview of UN Humanitarian Interventions in Northeast Nigeria

Boko Haram terrorism which began around 2009-2010 has attracted the interventions of the United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian activities. This is because the conflict has resulted to one of the biggest humanitarian crises in the world. Earlier programs have been coordinated by the World Food Program (WFP) and international organization for migration and later Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) among others. According to the United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian activities, the conflict has brought to bear nearly 7.1 million people in need of life saving assistance, and nearly 1.8 million persons uprooted from their homes and means of livelihood. Hence, they swung into action mostly around Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states which are the major victims of the conflict. As phase of the conflict changes overtime, the need of the victims' changes along. The destruction of critical infrastructures, ransacking of communities by the terrorist led to massive food insecurity problems, making most UN organizations embark on nutritional programs such as provisions of food as aid. According to the United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian activities, out of three (3) victims, two (2) are women and out of five (5) victims, three (3) are under the ages of five, and because of the terror act, heads of households mostly men cannot provide for their families sufficient and nutritional meal. It is upheld that Food insecurity will persist among an estimated 2.7 million people if adequate food and livelihoods assistance is not sustained. Improvements in food security indicators will likely relapse if assistance is slowed down as the food security situation remains fragile (ONCHA, 2022).

The UN organizations interventions programs especially in the aspects of food security is not devoid of challenges. Among a plethora of challenges is its inability to access locations that need humanitarian support, either because of for lack of access or roads, or military operations restrictions. This fact is echoed in 2019 Human Rights Watch reports which stated that passage and usage of fertilizers in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have been banned through a memo credited to the office of the National security adviser. And because of the need for farmers to be supported with inorganic fertilizers to boost yield, the use of fertilizers becomes a necessity. However, government officials attribute the ban to the terrorist use of fertilizer components as an ingredient for producing IEDs. It has been reported several times of how the insurgents around

the road to Maiduguri, the Borno State capital, have seized trucks conveying fertilizers meant to be distributed for farmers. Other times, the insurgents themselves impersonate as merchants of fertilizer companies to divert it for their operations. Other challenges include, kidnap and hostage taking of aid workers in rural communities and other locations.

However, against all odds, intervention programs have continued to increase and widen horizon in operations and creating a synergy with relevant stakeholders especially the State governments of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Moreover, in 2017, the government of Nigeria established the Northeast Development Commission through an act of parliament to serve as a nexus between UN humanitarian agencies and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to ensure a rancor free humanitarian works. Thus, far millions of dollars have been expended towards this program and more will be done to ensure robust access to sustainable and nutritional food in Northeast Nigeria particularly Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

Gap and Contribution to Literature

Plethora of scholarly contributions have outlined exhaustively the levels of damage the Boko Haram terrorists have brought upon food security prospects in North-East Nigeria especially in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States (BAY). Most oftentimes, figures obtained from NBS and other stakeholders in studying the debacle have revealed several mal-nourished households which were discussed exhaustively in the study background. Furthermore, studies have established that there's a relationship between conflicts (terrorism inclusive) and problems of food insecurity (Kah, 2017). This is because as conflicts ensued, it leads to massive displacement and damage of critical infrastructures like bridges, roads, and markets in urban centers. Most especially, in sub-Saharan Africa, farming activities and productions of food is domiciled in rural settlements, because levels of production are mostly at subsistent level and the rural settlements have vast arable land. Boko Haram terrorists have seized cattle and destroyed harvested crops and during this chaos, refugees in IDP camps are insecure and unable to access fields for crop cultivation due to the prevailing terror attack. Such a chaotic situation has exacerbated the food crises, which are already a serious problem in Nigeria and many African countries (Kah, 2017).

A field study conducted by different authors in selected local Governments affected by terrorism in Adamawa State and Maiduguri, Borno State, have attributed food security problems to the spade of terror attacks in the Northeast particularly on vulnerable farmers. In rural communities such as Maiha, Mubi-North, and Madagali, incidents of terror and seizure of the little cultivated at subsistent level has prevented farmers from accessing farm fields. The latter research on Maiduguri Borno State also validates the former submission that Boko Haram terrorism has affected greatly food security levels in the State. With foods such as cereal, cash crops, fruits and vegetables being cultivated, agriculture provides a means of livelihood for 80 percent of the population. Cultivation and production of these agro products has been thwarted by over 56% (Tari, Kibikiwa and Umar, 2016; Awodola, and Oboshi, 2015).

This study will contribute to these literatures by looking into the intervention programs of United Nations humanitarian agencies, international NGOs, and other local non-governmental organizations that derive funds from the UN. It will also look at other critical stake holders like the States and Federal government in curbing the effects Boko Haram terrorism has on access to sustainable food production. This will be seen in the interventions for ensuring survival of the victims of insurgency by purchase of food items to feed displaced persons at various internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps. This will also be seen in the efforts made towards rebuilding damaged access roads to villages that were cut off by the terrorist, enhancement of military operations to ensure the safety of farmers at the rural communities, provisions of hybrid seedlings and neo farming techniques amongst rural dwellers to achieve improved yield and creating value chain in agricultural produce among others. The study will contribute to existing literature of food security improvements amidst the terror ridden Northeast Nigeria, highlight the efforts made thus far and the areas that needs improvement especially in reaching out to areas not covered. This is imperative because despite the various efforts by UN humanitarian agencies and other stakeholders, a lot of areas are still out of reach especially in areas of Northern Borno around Kukawa L.G.A, Mobbar, Ngala e.tc. Famine early networks warning systems (Fewsnets, 2022).

Conceptual Framework of the Study

Theory is an important aspect of research given that it tries to explain the logic as well as serve as a mirror through which analysis are succinctly presented

systematically, methodologically, contextually, and coherently to avoid ambiguity and lack of clarity (Kellstedt and Whitten, 2009). Hence, this research will make use of the Human Security as a conceptual background to analyze the threats of the Boko Haram insurgency to basic human security concepts like attaining food security. This conceptual background will offer different levels of analysis and be the lens through which food insecurity as an ‘existential threat’ in North-East Nigeria could be studied.

Human Security as an Approach to National and International Security

The concept of human of human security gained prominence in the early 1900. After the collapse of the Berlin Wall, specific security attention shifted to a more holistic approach encompassing human satisfaction, hence the concept was theorized. The UNDP in 1994 began to raise concerns of human safety to curb issues like hunger, environmental pollution, carbon emission, pollution (Nnam, et al. 2015; Johns, 2015; and Orhero, 2015). Orhero (2015) Commission on Human Security (2003) views human security to be ‘the child that did not die, disease that did not spread, job that was not cut, ethnic tension that did not explode into violence, a dissident who was not silenced. Furthermore, human insecurities cut across basic education, good governance, and national coercion (Nnam, et al., 2015). This claim has triggered critics of the concept to term it as utopian or too ambitious. One of such critics is Paris who opined that the term is too encompassing to mean almost everything that has to do with threats, hence becoming vague (Paris, 2001). Johns (2014) conceived human security as the new wars, foisted by globalization worsened by the proliferation of poverty. Frances Stewart (2004) quoted the commission on human security and captures a more comprehensive view of human security. It states that “human security in its broadest sense embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights, good governance, access to education and health care and ensuring that everyone has opportunities and choices to fulfil his or her own potential freedom from want, freedom from fear and the freedom of the future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment (CHS, 2003). The 2001 establishment of the Commission on Human Security (CHS) was seen as a watershed in the concept’s history, chaired by former United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, Sadaka Ogata and Nobel laureate Amartya Sen with the mandate to:

- I. Mobilize support and promote greater understanding of human security,
- II. Develop further the concept as an operational tool, and
- III. Outline a concrete action plan for its implementation.

Core aspect of the committee's report reaffirmed that the goal of human security is "to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment, protecting fundamental freedom, protecting people from severe and pervasive threats and situations" (Johns, 2015).

Engwicht and Ankenbrand (2021) in conceptualizing the concept of human security anchor on the definition by UNDP (1994) to broaden the concept while trying to examine extractive industry activities in Sierra Leone. From the lens of post-colonial Sierra Leone, they widened human security concept in to four (4):-

- Economic perspectives confining in to having a basic means of survival through a paid job or an available social safety net to obtain credit.
- Food security, having physical and economic access to basic food.
- Environmental security, safety from unexpected and persistent environmental damages caused by man-made and natural causes.
- Political security, living in a society that respects fundamental human rights and freedoms and is free of state repression (Engwicht and Ankenbrand, 2021).
Comprehensively, they conceptualize human security to be a 'People-Centric' concept. In line with their submission and that of other scholars discussed above, this research is anchored on the premise that food security concerns in Northeastern Nigeria is a deprivation of the tenets of Human security.

The following chapter will highlight the scope of interventions from United Nations Humanitarian agencies (WFP & FAO), International NGOs (ICRC, IMC, Mercy Corps), a local NGO (Kabhuda). It will also highlight the scope of interventions from government stakeholders like the Northeast Development Commission (NEDC) and National Social Investments Program (NSIP) coordinated by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management on food security in Northeastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

CHAPTER III

Dissecting Humanitarian Interventions on Food Security in BAY States, Northeast Nigeria.

This chapter will critically unravel the humanitarian interventions, the methods used and locations of the beneficiaries. This will cut across United Nations Humanitarian agencies (WFP & FAO), International NGOs (ICRC, IMC, Mercy Corps), local NGO (Kabhuda), and government stakeholders like the North-East Development Commission (NEDC) and National Social Investments Program (NSIP) coordinated by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

Interventions of UN-World Food Program (UN-WFP)

The United Nations World Food Program is the world's largest humanitarian organization, saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters, and the impact of climate change (World Food Program, 2019).

Northeast Nigeria just like other places plunged into armed conflict and terrorism occasioned by the activities of Boko Haram and other non-state armed groups (NSAGs). The World Food Program is one of the earliest humanitarian organizations to come to the aid of the region. In the components of food security and livelihood, the UN-WFP in its country's strategic plan outlined six (6) components of strategic plan to curb food insecurity in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe State(s) through provisions of wet food and non-food items to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. They furthermore built resilience among IDPs and host communities to be trained on neo-agricultural practices that will boost the levels of food security in the entire Northeast region (World Food Program, 2019).

Considering the foregoing, to execute its interventions programs, UN-WFP brought to the fore the 2nd goal of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) Zero Hunger (ZH). Alongside its directorate of Food Security Sector (FSS), it charts out the modalities in which levels of food security in the Northeast can be improved and lives of displaced persons consisting mostly of women and children under the ages of five can be catered for (UN-WFP, 2019). UN-WFPs interventions are spread across IDP camps in

Abadam, Bama, and Pulka L.G.As, Maiduguri metropolitan council among others in Borno State. Similarly, in Adamawa State, areas of interventions cut across, Akira Uba, Madagali, Michika and other Satellite IDP camps around Northern parts of Adamawa State. In Yobe State, it cuts across IDP camps in Damaturu, the State capital, and host communities in Yusufari L.G.A, Machina, Gubio, and Gujba among others. It is also important to note that other areas covered may not be enlisted here as it has been generalized under the Local Government areas they fall under (World Food Program, 2019).

The WFP strategic plan one (1) targets acute food insecurity among over one million IDPs in Bama, Pulka, Konduga and Gwoza LGA axis. WFP-2019 annual report noted that food items and non-food items are distributed among persons in the camps and host communities. Vulnerability data is collected by aid workers in the camp to have a demographic need of each household depending on age, number of children and spouses among others. Nonfood items envisage cash transfers and e-voucher payments method to head of household to support nursing mothers and children below the age of five (5). This monthly stipend is aimed at cushioning the effects of acute malnutrition among lactating mothers and little children, they use the funds to augment nutritional deficits (World Food Program, 2019).

Strategic plan two (2) on food security encapsulate assets and resilience programs organized for stabilized households and community settlers. This is done by empowering IDPs and rural dwellers to produced food themselves. It was also to augment efforts of humanitarian NGOs and government agencies to produce food items, in the long run as well boost food security levels of the entire region and curb national security concerns caused by exacerbating food insecurity. In the strategic plan two, 3,764 hectares of land was partitioned among beneficiaries. The WFP provided improved seed variety of common cereals like maize, cowpea, millet, and sorghum in Northeast region distributed for planting. Moreover, over 2,500 pieces of tree seedlings for cash benefits were distributed to boost their resilience (WFP, 2019). Furthermore, since the Northeast region, especially Borno and Yobe State, is part of the Lake Chad basin region known for fishing activity, the decade of the Boko Haram terror has led to the abandonment of fishing practice. This made the WFP partner with local NGOs through its homestead Agricultural training to give returning IDPs opportunities to get

into the pond fish farming, to boost income and provide nutritional balance diet to communities, especially the ones that are displaced and vulnerable (WFP, 2019).

Strategic plan three (3) intervention program involves a synergy with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The WFP provided nutrition support for 48,400 pregnant and lactating women, children, and their caregivers in the form of cash transfers on the condition of their participation in UNICEF-supported maternal, groups. This form of intervention supports the women with a token of N5, 000 monthly (WFP, 2019).

Strategic plan project four and five (4 & 5) also involves the collaboration and MOU between the WFP and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). It aimed at strengthening the homegrown school feeding program of the Federal government of Nigeria. As a result of food deficit in the region, government adopted the homegrown school feeding program targeting school children in public primary and junior secondary schools. In such manner, the WFP in the Northeast partner with NEMA and other National social investment program to cater for such children in the Northeast. This is also in partnership with Federal Ministry of Humanitarian affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development ([Global upfront, 2022](#)).

According to a joint Press Statement by the Nigerian Ministry and the WFP, "home grown school feeding initiatives promote nutrition education and better eating habits and encourage the diversification of production with a special emphasis on local crops. WFP backs the next stage with a significant transfer of ICT equipment. This includes tablets with access to the Schools Menus, a free tool to help state Nutrition Officers design nutritious menus for schools. "By 2021, this breakthrough initiative served school meals to over 9 million students in 53,000 public primary schools, making it one of the largest school feeding programs in Africa" ([Global upfront, 2022](#)). Parts of the interventions of the plan five(5) involves the collaboration of the WFPs Food Security Sector (FSS) and civil society organizations in Northeast State (s) of Borno and Yobe to champion campaigns and programs of the zero hunger SDGs target. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) supported in creating awareness among members of the public on the need to end hunger by taking proactive measures and embracing farming, fishery, livestock production and other agriculturally based practices, to bring value addition on farm yields among others (WFP, 2019).

The strategic plan six (6) which is last but core sector of the WFP interventions program in Northeast Nigeria is the one coordinated by the logistics sector. Logistics is the cornerstone of nearly every humanitarian activity including food security, and since food security have been conceptualized as also including the free movement of food items, the program of logistics becomes imperative. UNWFP led Logistics sector supports humanitarian and recovery activities of fifty-five (55) agencies through coordination, common service provision, and facilitation of humanitarian access such as the movement of 30,538 cubic meters of cargo. Furthermore, utilizing the emergency telecommunications unit, the WFP has provided internet service to over a hundred NGOs. Over 4,506 humanitarian aid workers are spread around villages and IDP camps. Government officials are at humanitarian hubs, in Damaturu, Maiduguri and Yola metropolitan areas, all in BAY State(s). The UNWFP also manage the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), transporting around 66,272 passengers and 152 metric tons of humanitarian cargo for 90 International and local NGOs (World Food Program, 2019).

The WFP entered a collaboration with FAO, UN Women and UNDP through a three-year action plan from 2018-2020 cutting across thirteen (13) local government areas in Borno State. WFP contributed to the project in six local government areas, with a total of 99,500 households. The goal of the project was to provide communities that have become victims of terrorism with the means of livelihood through agriculture and climate friendly livelihoods, availing them opportunities to progressively sustain their basic food and nutritional need. The intervention focuses on rain fed crop production, dry season farming irrigation, and livestock production as well as aquaculture. The project provides an opportunity for the United Nations agencies to bring their respective strengths together, with FAO providing seeds, WFP providing cash-based transfers before households earn sufficient income, and UN Women providing gender training. The UNDP is involved in the project in Yobe State with a focus on including additional livelihood activities for youth, such as agro-processing (World Food Program, 2019).

The World Food Program's Interventions in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States have yielded significant rise in abating hunger, sustaining food security, and paving way for the restoration of a decent livelihood for internally displaced persons in camps and host communities. The nature of these interventions is through food/non-food items,

however, they're all geared towards achieving food security. This is in validation of the conceptualization of food security that it is when all people, always, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life''. FAO (2008) further stated that food security is achieved only when there is a physical access to nutritious food, and the economic availability to ease purchase. In the light of the foregoing, WFP had successfully provided wet food to over 932,000 persons earlier in 2017 (Northeast Livelihood and recovery report, 2017).

Tabular and Diagram Presentation of UN-WFP Beneficiaries in 2019.

- **871,672** Total number of Beneficiaries **59% Women 41% Men**



Sourced from UNWFP-Nigeria Country-Annual Report 2019.

Intervention Beneficiaries by Resident Status

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	497,642
Villagers who hitherto fled (Returnees)	64,142
Refugees	10,573
Local Residents	299,496

Total Beneficiaries	871,672
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Sourced from UNWFP-Nigeria Country-Annual Report 2019.

This intervention provided up to 81,238 metric tons of grains transferred in 2019 and 50,712,945 Million USD was transferred for Interventions in BAY States (UNWFP-Nigeria Country-Annual Report 2019).

Interventions of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations which champion international efforts to defeat hunger. Consisting of 195-member countries and the European Union (EU), they operate in over 135 countries globally with the sole aim of achieving food security for all and ensuring that all people have access to nutritious and quality food.

In response to the humanitarian needs in Northeast Nigeria, especially in BAY States, FAO just like many other International and local NGOs swung in to action, intervening through various projects to ensure a seamless access to available and nutritious foods. These forms of interventions consist of food items and non-food items (NFI) like farm inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, capacity building training for local farmers who are either IDPs, refugees or local rural settlers. Beneficiaries of these interventions are selected by aid workers after conducting a vulnerability screening to ascertain who gets what, how and when.

In FAOs quest to boost agriculture in BAY States, it adopts a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program cushion the levels of food insecurity in the region, this is parts of its non-food items interventions in the region. Beneficiaries of the CSA program were equipped to harness arable land and fishing potentials to boost food accessibility and supply (FAO, 2021).

FAO CSA Investments Projects in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe State(s)

Borno	
I.	Finances for the execution of Community Supported Agriculture program
II.	Agro-forestry and Land Management

III.	Integrated ruminant Livestock Management
IV.	Agricultural extension services to farmers
V.	Integrated crop management (soil fertility test, improved crop varieties)
Adamawa	
I.	Agro-forestry (soil regulation and restoration, land reclamation and afforestation)
II.	Integrated Livestock Management (selection of species, pest, and disease control)
III.	Water harvesting and irrigation for crop production
IV.	Information services (extension, ICT, markets, and workers compensation info.)
V.	Integrated fertility and crops management
Yobe	
I.	Climate smart Financial Instruments and Insurance
II.	Agroforestry and Land Management/Integrated crop Management and Integrated soil fertility Management
III.	Promotion of fisheries and aquaculture
IV.	Water harvesting, Irrigation and Water Management and Water technology for crop production
V.	Enhancing climate information networks and the acquisition and use of climate information/extension services by leveraging technology and improving extension services

Sourced from FAO 2021 Activities update in Northeast Nigeria

Furthermore, in pursuit of a food secured Northeast, the Food and Agricultural Organization in mid-2016 spread targets for interventions in different food insecurity phases, (emergency food insecurity, stressed food insecurity, and crisis food insecurity) across various Local Government areas in BAY States (FAO, 2016). In Yobe State, Borsari, Damaturu, Fika, Fune, Karasuwu, Machina, Nangere, Nguru, Potiskum, Tarmurwa, Yunusari, Yusufari, Bade, Geidam, Jakusko, Gulani and Gujba. In Adamawa State, there are twelve LGAs; Demsa, Ganye, Guyuk, Jada, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa, Numan, Shelleng, Song, Tenugo, Yola North, Yola South, Fufore, Girei,

Gombi, Hong, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, and Mubi-South. In Borno State, there are Hawul, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Kwaya Kusar, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Askira Uba, Bayo, Biu, Chibok, Shani, Gwoza, Kala-Balge, Kukawa, Mafa, Abadam, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Guzamala, Marte, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai (FAO, 2016).

The first category targets about Two (2) million persons spread across 248,000 household. These persons were trained and equipped for the 2016/2017 dry season farming on different cereals like rice, rice, and vegetables like onions, pepper, and tomatoes (FAO, 2016). This is a significant boost because, aside the Boko Haram terrorism that brought about severe food insecurity, irregular rainfall and famine have affected crop yield in Northeast Nigeria, thereby making the region vulnerable to acute hunger and malnutrition, hence interventions in dry season farming.

Another intervention is the one targeting 960,000 persons from 120, 000 households in livestock and cattle fattening. Here the beneficiaries are provided with cash and technical support to rear these animals. According to FAO, the program will offer a means of livelihood amongst rural dwellers whose means of livelihood had been collapse by the Boko Haram terrorism and the result will also add value in beef, hide and skin among others. Further interventions by FAO programs include distribution of food items to IDPs in camps and refuges across various local governments hitherto mentioned, it includes 114 metric tons of rice, 85.5 metric tons of beans/cowpea (FAO Northeast Situation Report, 2016). The FAO is also working in tandem with other international NGOs to achieve a common objective of humanitarian aid, it is collaborating with Cadre Harmonise in areas of food security, information sharing and analysis among others. FAO also had partnership with the Fadama-3 initiative, which targeted 7,526 families in Maiduguri and Jere local government areas in Borno State. The project's goal was to increase recipient access to food, productive assets, skills, and communal assets, hence improving food security and nutrition. It also included cash-based transfers, crop production (maize, cowpea, and rice), animal production, and backyard gardening (World Food Program, 2019).

FAO Homestead Agriculture and Livelihood Project in Bama, Borno State.

In another project in Bama LGA Borno State, FAO in its Homestead Agriculture and Livelihood program empowered over a hundred members in the community with N.P.K. (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium) fertilizer supplements to boost farming activities in the area (FAO, 2021). This is because of dwindling nature of the soil, hence there's a need to augment it with fertilizers. Most of the rural dwellers are financially incapacitated to afford a 20kg of fertilizer. The high cost of the product in the markets occasioned by inflation forms parts of the problems. In most cases, even those who could afford purchase cannot have access to it. Beneficiaries of this intervention utilize it for vegetables and cereal farms across the community, below is a photograph of the beneficiaries while receiving from aid workers in Bama Town.

Sourced from FAO 2021-April Interventions overview

To a large extent, from 2018-2019, FAO have intervened through over ten projects in BAY that support agriculture and aim to improve food security for people in need. They provided emergency agricultural and livestock assistance to returnees, IDPs, and

host communities affected by the insurgency. The organization also helped to eliminate unemployment by involving the population in agricultural production and developing pest-control recommendations, among others (Gavrilona and Denisova, 2019).

Interventions of International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)

The Red Cross have also established its presence in the Humanitarian Interventions in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States. It is one of the leading INGOs spearheading humanitarian actions. In the areas of food security/livelihood and agricultural support, the ICRC have done more than enough to write their name in gold and support vulnerable persons in BAY States. For instance, in preparation for the rainy season of 2021, ICRC sent agricultural inputs and cash to approximately 3,000 people in Hong and Maiha, both in Northeast Nigeria and in some local governments in Borno State. This was done to help them enhance their crop production and among the most beneficiaries were displaced persons, returnees, widows, and female-headed households. During the intervention, farmers were supported with organic fertilizers, farm inputs and cash support to aid farming activity throughout the rainy season (ICRC/ Mike, 2022). Below is the pictorial description of ICRC's intervention.



<https://www.icrc.org>

Interventions of Mercy Corps

The Mercy Corps is also one of the International NGOs providing humanitarian interventions especially in the aspects of food security and livelihood programs in Northeast Nigeria. The Mercy Corps just like other NGOs have interventions spread across to tackle food insecurity. This is in the form of direct provisions of farming inputs, livelihood support especially to woman-head households (with children below the ages of five) who have lost their spouses because of the insurgency.

One of the Corp's interventions is through the rural resilience program in BAY States that is funded by the Feed the Future Project of USAID. The project seeks to boost food security and create a value addition on cereals produce like maize, rice, beans, livestock, and others (Mercy Corps Nigeria, 2020).

States	Local Government Areas	Sub-sectors and value chains
Borno	Biu, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, MMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice
Adamawa	Hong, Song, Gombi, Mubi, Yola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize
Yobe	Jakusko, Nanjere, Potiskum, Damaturu, Nguru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cowpea • Ground nuts • Sheep and Goats

Mercy Corps Rural Resilience Activity (2020)

Mercy's Corps REACH-4 Intervention in Damboa LGA Borno State

Interventions in food security and nutrition were carried out to strengthen the resilience of 13,512 vulnerable households, totaling over 94,000 people, in Damboa, Borno state. The program began in 2016 and was in its fourth iteration when it came to an end in March 2021. Mercy Corps expanded on previous REACH food security responses in Northeast Nigeria by collaborating with local markets and vendors to increase access to both staple and nutrient-dense food for conflict-affected households,

while also shaping behaviors to support optimal nutrition and increase the availability of nutrient-dense foods (Mercy Corps, 2020).



Mercy Corps Reach-4 Food vendor in Damboa

Mercy Corps South Borno Emergency and Recovery Assistance Program (SUBERA)

As parts of efforts to ensure food security, Mercy corps launched a livelihood project in Biu Local Government area in Southern Borno, and since a secured means of livelihood is a means to secure food, mercy corps targeted beneficiaries of mostly widow's. These widows have lost their spouses because of Boko Haram insurgency. According to Mercy Corps (2016) the SUBERA project also itemized Agriculture and food security. This is because conflict-affected and vulnerable populations have reconstituted productive assets for agricultural production. The number of targeted persons were 7,280 out of which over 5, 500 are IDPs, other targets are host community member. Out of these targets, a total number of 589 were reached with interventions. While 480 of them were IDPs, the rest were host community members

(Mercy Corps Subera Intervention, 2016). The section of food security intervened in the project was livestock based. This is because vulnerability assessment hitherto conducted by Mercy Corps community aid workers revealed that a plethora of IDPs and the host communities engaged in livestock rearing (locally), hence the livestock intervention project was a step in the right direction.

Food security via Livestock	Interventions Beneficiaries
Number of animals	18,172
Number of beneficiaries according to their gender	589 (502M/87F)
Number of veterinary interventions in Livestock	674,929
Number of Animals treated	674,929

Sourced from Mercy Corps Subera Intervention 2016



Picture of one of the Subera 2016 Livestock Intervention

The Subera-2016 is funded by the USAID through the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and implemented through Mercy Corps.

Interventions of International Medical Corps

The international Medical Corps in response to humanitarian concerns in Northeast Nigeria swung into action early 2016 to cushion the effects of Boko Haram terror in BAY States. Targeting over 200,000 persons at Internally Displaced camps, intervention was provided in the areas of livelihood, food Security, direct food distribution and cash stipends via e-voucher. In its interventions, nutrition clinics were being held at eleven (11) locations in Maiduguri, with funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (International Medical Corps, 2017). Approximately 3,000 children with severe acute malnutrition received preventive and curative therapy at these sites. Since March 2017, they also provided information on good new-born and young child nutrition to 16,600 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. In collaboration with the World Food Program, the charity also delivered vitamin-fortified food to children, pregnant and lactating moms to avoid malnutrition (International Medical Corps, 2017).



Lactating Mothers at IMC Nutritional clinic in Maiduguri:

<https://internationalmedicalcorps.org/story>

Pictures from story timeline of IMC website reveals that International Medical Corps, together with the World Food Program (WFP), organizes a distribution of nutrient dense foods for children six to 24 months of age at NYSC Camp in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State. The distributions took place each month and was meant to prevent children from getting malnourished.



IMC web

The picture above is a Nursing mother receiving a ration of food supplements provided by IMC at one of the IDP camps in Maiduguri, the supplements consists of minerals and vitamins for children between six to 24 months. Through these interventions, the IMC with the aid of funds from other International NGOs and global donors have expended millions of dollars on nutritional livelihood and food security threats in BAY States since 2016 until now.

Local NGOs Humanitarian Interventions

Local nongovernmental organizations in the Northeast have intervened in aspects of humanitarian aid. Local NGOs often derives funding from the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) that is coordinated by the UN Office for the coordination

of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA). Launched in the year 2017, NHF through OCHA supports and fund local non-governmental and humanitarian agencies in cushioning the effects of terror across BAY States. Interventions of Local NGOs has ensured timely disbursement and allocation of donor resources to most critical humanitarian needs in aspects of nutrition, shelter, food security and health. According to the OCHA, in 2020, the Nigerian humanitarian fund announced an over 20 million USD allocation for humanitarian aid. This is the largest fund disbursed since the initiation of the fund in 2017. The fund was meant to cushion the effects of terror and mitigate the effects of a decade long activities of Boko Haram and other non-State armed groups in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States.

Out of several local NGOs funded through the NHF and coordinated by OCHA, Kanem Bornu Human Development Association (KABHUDA), a local NGO funded by the NHF, intervened on food security, nutrition, and shelter for IDPs and returnees in Pulka, Gwoza L.G.A. Kabhuda interventions is centred on food security and safe operations in Pulka. Pulka was chosen as location because it remains the HUB for IDPs' of towns and villages surrounding it, such as Ngoshe, Kirawa, Gwoza, Bama and other border towns, currently Pulka consist of six IDP camps in addition to the host community hosting over 24,000 IDPs (Kabhuda, 2019).

Kabhuda's project in Pulka involves provision of wet food to 6,000 arrivals to IDP camps. On daily basis, new persons from villages around sacked by terrorist arrive the camp. Subsequently after biometric capture, wet food such as rice, maize flour and soup or beans is offered to them for sustenance. Furthermore, as the beneficiaries are registered and offered a place to stay in the camps, dry food items in form of grains are distributed weekly among household depending on the amount needed. As captured from the vulnerability data completed during their registration, over 3,000 units of fuel-efficient stoves (FES) were provided so that IDPs can process their meals themselves. The aspect of Kabhuda's program is the safety initiative where camp dwellers are taught about basic safety tips in the camp, clinical and basic hygiene practice. Furthermore, pregnant, and lactating mothers were given basic antennal care and food supplements to keep them healthy and nutritious (Kabhuda, 2019).

The use of local humanitarian NGOs and philanthropic organizations has proved to be superb in achieving humanitarian goals. This is especially true because these

organizations know the basic ethics of the cultural heritage in the terrain. Some could even interact in their local dialect as the officials were mostly of the Kanuri ethnic groups.

Northeast Development Commission (NEDC), National Social Investment Program (NSIP) synergy with International NGOs on Humanitarian Interventions.

The North-East Development Commission have been in the forefront of collaborations with UN Humanitarian organizations and other International NGOs to achieve Humanitarian goals. Established by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2017 through an act of parliament, the commission is charged with the responsibility of coordinating, harmonizing all interventions programs of the Federal Government in Northeastern States ravaged by a decade long insurgency of Boko Haram.

The major problems encountered by UN humanitarian NGOs as highlighted by Momoh (2018) is that of accessibility of target areas. This is because insurgents have cut bridges and destroyed infrastructural linkages to lots of communities in the Northeast. As of mid-2017, twenty-six (26) local government areas in BAY States were not accessible, and that became a deterrence to the logistics of humanitarian agencies (Momoh, 2018). However, the establishment of the Northeast Development commission has brought about construction of destroyed bridges across Northeast States. According to the reports of Daily Trust newspaper of 3rd March 2021, the Northeast Development commission have awarded and flag off the construction of 80km Jabbi-Lamba Belel Road. The road construction was said to be accompanied by construction of over three (3) bridges destroyed by insurgency. The road and bridges when completed was said to link communities in BAY States and booster movement of humanitarian NGOs and aid workers. Subsequently, the NEDC have constructed 1,000 housing units at Ngom village to Borno State Government for resettlement of thousands of Internally Displaced Persons (Vanguard news online, 2021). This was meant to ease the work of INGOs to get easy access to vulnerable persons for aid. NEDC also supports the interventions of INGOs with provisions of food and nonfood items (NFI) to persons displaced in camps and host communities. These are just a few out of the many interventions the commission did in Northeast Nigeria since inception in 2017.

The National Social Investment Program (NSIP) coordinated by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHDMSD) was established to meet the emergency needs of youths, women and children and offer a kind of social safety net for them. Ayinde et al (2020) opined that the programs include the Nigerian government's food and nutrition security policies which was developed to provide support to society's most vulnerable people (groups) to provide economic access to food and decent livelihoods while reducing the country's prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity. They went further to identify four (4) components of the NSIP program implemented to augment intervention programs of INGOs, they are as follows:

1. National Conditional Cash Transfer Program (NCTP)

The National Cash transfer program is one of the pilot interventions of the National social investment program designed by the federal government to lift people out of poverty. Ayinde et al (2020) opined that the program is aimed at improving the livelihood of society's most vulnerable persons. A stipend of N5, 000 monthly is being transferred to them, through the NCTP, and since then, over 300,000 person's nutrition and livelihood have improved. The data of society's most vulnerable persons is derived from the national social register compiled by the NSIP. This intervention from the Federal Government of Nigeria implemented in BAY States is also adding value to the interventions of UN NGOs.

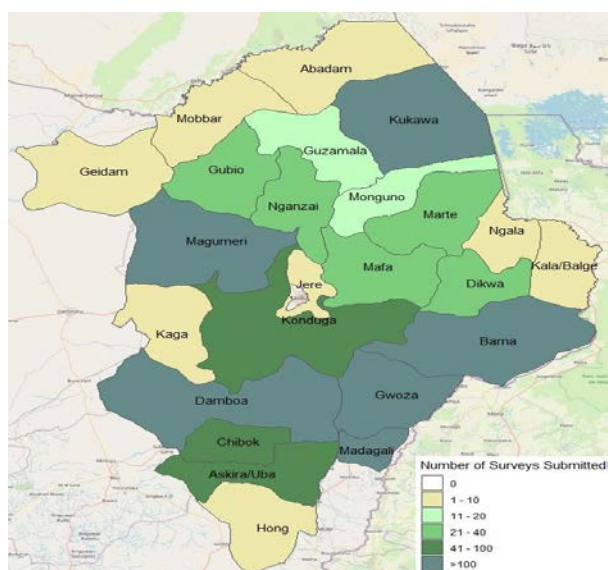
2. National Home-grown School Feeding Program (NHGSFP) is another project of the National social investment program designed to target at least a meal per day to pupils in primary and junior secondary schools, to improve their nutrition and livelihood and encourage their enrolment in school (Ayinde et al, 2020).

3. The N-Power program is the third program of the National social investment designed to engage school cert holders in teaching, tech, and agro related business to boost their income and improve their skills, curb unemployment and youth restiveness. A stipend of N30, 000 is paid monthly, the program is enjoyed nationwide including BAY States, by late 2018, and over 200,000 persons have benefited from the N-power program (Ayinde et al, 2020).

4. Government Enterprise and Empowerment Program (GEEP) commonly known as trader money, is another program of the National social investment geared towards empowering traders, artisans, farmers, and owners of small business with financial loans (interest free) with cash ranging from N10,000- 100,000 payable within six months. Ayinde et al cited (Punch, 2019) to reveal that by 2019, over 19 billion naira was to be disbursed as loans across the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory through the trader money program. The interventions are yielding results by improving the business of grassroots traders, farmers, and artisans.

These social safety nets initiated by the Federal Government are parts of efforts geared towards a nonmilitary tactics of ending terrorism, restoring and improving means of livelihood and supporting the interventions of International NGOs and the International community at large. In like manner, the Federal Government through the Ministry of Humanitarian affairs went into partnership with the international organization for Migration (IOM) to end issues relating to Human trafficking, smuggling, and illegal migration. The project tagged Cooperation on Migration and Partnership for a Sustainable Solutions (COMPASS) was a community based one which offers help to victims of trafficking, returnees who have fled during the peak of Boko Haram insurgency among others (iom-intlnews, 2021).

Geographical Map Highlighting areas covered by Interventions.



Source: Humanitarian Situation Update Web, 2022.

January 2022 update of the Humanitarian Situation report on Cadre Harmonise reveals that certain areas as revealed in the maps were hitherto inaccessible, either due to the activities of the insurgents or poor road linkage, however by January this year, interventions of INGOs have reached these communities around Kukawa, Bama, Gubio, Hong LGAs in BAY States.

The next Chapter will outline basic results from various interventions of the Humanitarian agencies discussed above, their challenges and limitations.

CHAPTER IV

Results/Findings from Humanitarian Interventions in BAY States, Northeast Nigeria

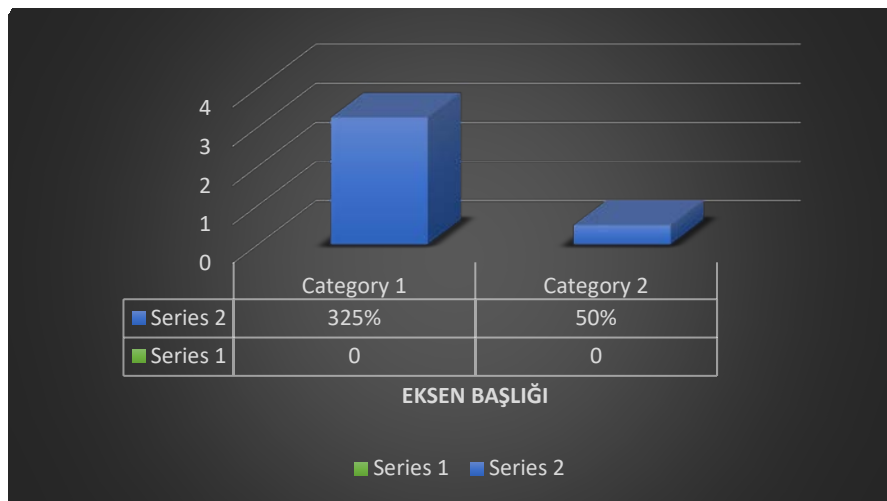
This chapter will discuss findings based on the impacts of interventions from UN Humanitarian organizations such as FAO & WFP, International NGOs, and interventions of stakeholders of Federal Government of Nigeria drawing funds from the Nigerian Humanitarian Funds (NHF). Results from Nigerian Bureau of statistics indicating increase in food production levels vis-à-vis NGOs interventions would be highlighted. Limitations and challenges of these interventions will also be discussed.

Increased yield by Food and Agricultural organization (FAO) Supported Farmers

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN have supported farmers in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States with farm inputs and fertilizers. These interventions have yielded the desired outcome as farmers that were hitherto beneficiaries of the interventions recorded improved yield in harvest. Food and Agricultural Organization (2019) provide reports in eleven (11) selected Local Government Areas in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States. They include Konduga, Kaga, Askira/Uba, Chibok and Jere in Borno, Numan, Michika, Gombi in Adamawa, and Fune, Geidam, and Damaturu in Yobe respectively. Data was collected between October and December 2019, during which crop season farmers supported by FAO were provided lands for sampling whereas non-beneficiaries were used as control, comparatively. Beneficiaries of the FAO supported interventions harvest yielded a double portion than the former. Sorghum production increased with FAO-supported farmers harvesting an average of 1.23 tons, nearly double that of non-FAO-supported farmers (FAO Northeast Yields Assessment, 2019). In the case of maize, farmers who used FAO-supplied inputs produced an average of 2.8 tons per/hectare, a twenty-two (22%) increase over farmers who were not on FAO's program. Results from Okra was particularly outstanding, as FAO-supported farmers produced over 7.4 tons per/hectare on average, a sixty-eight (68%) increase over unassisted farmers. FAO's beneficiaries also reported amaranth yields of 6.5 tons per/hectare, nearly (325%) percent greater than average farmers (FAO Northeast Yields Assessment, 2019). Furthermore, in

addition to improved food security levels, FAO supported farmers can save an equivalent of 1.2 USD weekly from livelihood supported interventions (FAO, 2019).

Chart Presentation of Findings from FAO Northeast Yields Assessment, 2019



Source: FAO (2019)

Results from FAO 2021 dry season farming in Bama, Banki, Gwoza, Demsa, Girei, Mubi, Machina, Bade, and Gujba Local Governments Areas for dry season cultivation of rice, vegetables farming and gardening, to boost food security, make available nutritious vegetables, and increased access to a healthy and nutritious food (FAO Dry Season and Micro-gardening Support, 2022).

The picture attached below evidently shows one of such outcomes in vegetables behind the backyard that has yielded bountifully, this will improve nutritional content of food consumed by these vulnerable persons as vegetables is essential to nutrition.



Vegetables Farm via Gardening Technique. Source: FAO, 2022

Findings/Results from UN-WFP Interventions

WFP had successfully provided wet food to over 932,000 persons earlier in 2017 (Northeast Livelihood and recovery report, 2017). Consequently, the WFP's strategy utilized the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) Targeting a household of five (5). The monthly WFP MEB figure across BAY (Borno Adamawa & Yobe) States ranges from N27,540 in Borno, N24,578 in Yobe, and N26,500 in Adamawa (WFP-SMEB Market Location in BAY States March 2022). This have helped the WFP transfer cash value for sustainable persons in the NE to the value of over 70,000 USD and a total of over 140,000 tons of grains. This is also in tandem with National and

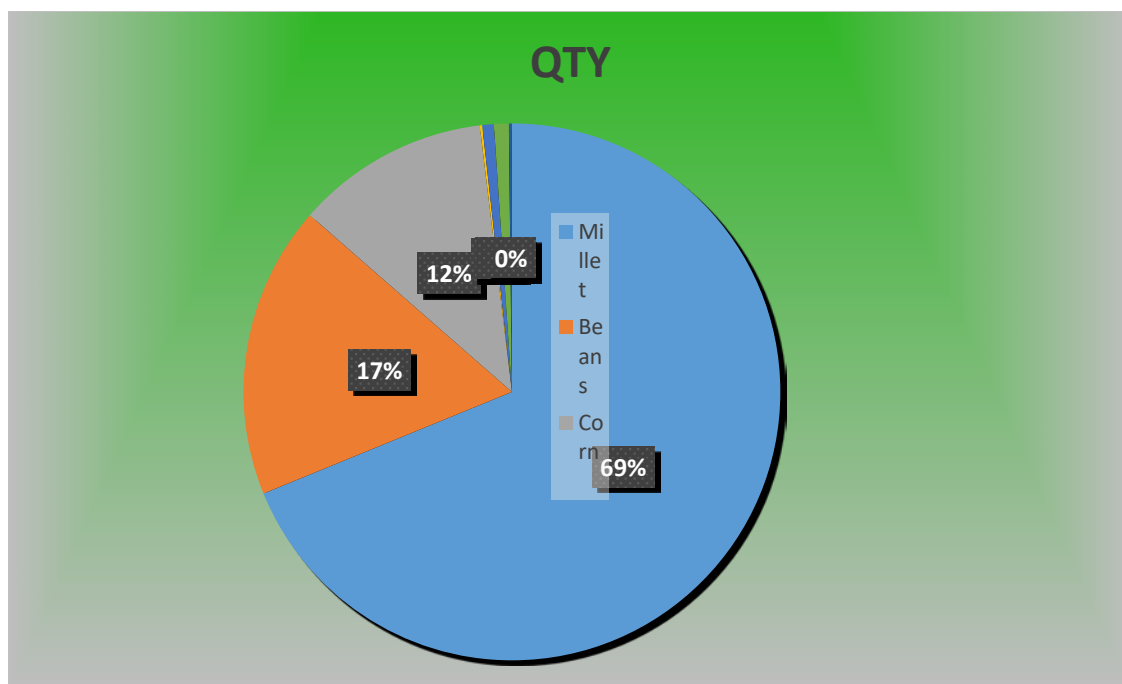
Global agenda of zero hunger especially among nutritionally vulnerable persons in chronically food insecure areas by 2025 (World Food Program, 2022). Furthermore, WFP supported farmers' livelihood activities to cultivate around 2,163 hectares using neo-agro farming techniques. Beneficiaries were trained in post-harvest crop management that include hermetic storage technique to mitigate losses. WFP also provided training in agronomy, animal husbandry, and income-generating activities to 3,700 women and 2,500 men. Climate savvy agriculture practices included the use of hybrid seeds and the creation of briquettes from crop leftover or trash as a firewood and charcoal substitute. WFP-supported farmers achieved significantly better yields than non-supported farmers. At a rate of 2.9 metric tons per hectare compared to a local average of 1.7 metric tons, WFP-supported farmers in Yobe State produced an excess of 1,310 bags of sorghum, millet, and other cereals (WFP 2021 Annual Country Report).

Going further, the government of Yobe State in supporting the interventions of humanitarian agencies in food security provided a 1, 000 hectares of land. WFP-supported farmers were supported in the cultivation of Maize using water tanks provided by WFP for agricultural production in both wet and dry seasons. As part of the land allocated by government, ten (10) hectares was apportioned for the cultivation of roselle, sorelle, amaranth, onion, pepper, and other vegetables in which yields were float into local markets to boost access to nutritious food. Also, WFP hydroponics assistance enabled 193 homes with restricted access to grazing pasture to produce 28,000 kg of fresh fodder, enough to feed six sheep or goats per household for one month without extra feed (WFP, 2021). Furthermore, on Animal milk production, supplemented household nutrition was assisted in the feeding of young children resulting into fodder-fed cattle gained weight, earning higher prices in local markets. Hydroponics enabled homes to grow plants without soil by rooting them directly in nutrient-rich water, making it a viable option for livestock owners with restricted access to grazing land (WFP, 2021).

The results of the WFP program, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), carried out in November/December 2018 across BAY States shows that households with poor food consumption scores reduced after benefitting from humanitarian support. This is accompanied by an increase in the percentage of households with acceptable food

consumption scores from 45.7 percent to 64 percent. In Yobe State the percentage of households with poor food consumption scores reduced from 28.3 percent to 16.7 percent in August 2018. Households with acceptable food consumption scores increased from 47.6 percent to 54.8 percent (World Food Program, 2019). The Food Security Sector Dashboard from 2018 shows that in total, out of 2.9 million people requiring agriculture and livelihood support under Food Security based on WFP's initial food security goal, 1.9 million are being reached by all actors, leaving a 34 percent gap (World Food Program, 2019).

Pie chart of WFP's Food Transfer Analysis in BAY States



Source: (WFP 2021 Annual Country Report).

Results from Joined interventions of UN-WFP & FAO through Fadama 3

Results from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP) with Fadama-3 cutting across major crops cultivated in the area reveals that, Fadama farmers record 96% output whereas others had an average of 63% (Nkonya, et. al 2019). This outcome is a significant boost to food security in the region with the greatest humanitarian needs in sub-Saharan Africa. Samples of crops used were maize, rice, and Sorghum. However, amongst them, maize consist of 48% of total

output seconded by rice at 33%. Overall, key informant interviews and focus group discussions indicate that Fadama-3 program supported by FAO & WFP has been a huge success, and it stands out as one of the most effective food security projects in the Northeast (Nkonya, et. al 2019). Furthermore, data released by the United States' Department of Agriculture (USDA) grains and feed annual report from Nigeria have given a break down on the production, consumption, and levels of importation of cereals, and other major staple food crops cultivated in Northern Nigeria. The report compiled shows that the joint interventions of UN and its humanitarian agencies on food security (WFP & FAO) programs for communities and IDPS in BAY States have yielded positive impact on the cultivation of crop cereals like rice, wheat, corn, sorghum (USDA, 2022). USDA report shows that production of wheat upsurge to nearly 50% in wet and dry season farming of 2021-2022, this success is attributed to the supports of FAO & WFP, Corn is another crop commonly harvested in Northern Nigeria that have witnessed an increased yield recording an increase of 8%, corn grew steadily from 11.6 metric tons in the year 2020, to 12.5 metric tons in 2021-2022 wet and dry season combined, this area of cultivation witnessed an increased since a lot of internally displaced persons were empowered and motivated by FAO and WFP to go in to Farming, furthermore, a 4% increase was achieved from 6 metric tons in 2020/21 to 6.25 metric tons in 2021/22 dry and wet season combined (USDA, 2022). This steady growth has enhanced food security, boost self-reliance among the vulnerable IDPs and reduced importation spending. On rice, previous year's output yield of 8.7 million metric tons increased by 9 percent. Farmers in the BAY States are progressively shifting from one crop each season to two crops per season. Dry season agriculture flourishes better than wet season farming because production factors can be easily regulated using irrigation techniques, whereas wet season farming might suffer from floods or prolonged droughts, thanks to irrigation infrastructure given by FOA and WFP (USDA, 2022).

Findings from ICRC Farm Agro Intervention

Results of bumper harvest was recorded from farmers supported by ICRC food security directorate. Testimonies of positive results was profiled by Mike Okaba of ICRC via verbal interview conducted with four (4) beneficiaries across BAY States. The respondents profess to the impacts of interventions from ICRC in improving their access to basic food.

The first respondent, Mallam Adamu revealed that “I harvested 22 bags of Maize, six bags of beans and two bags of sorghum. This is the highest I have ever done in my over five (5) years of farming. I owe these bountiful yields to the training ICRC gave us before the harvest, and the improved seeds and cash they assisted us with.” Mallam Adamu further revealed that he started a small livestock business from some of his profit (ICRC/Mike O., 2022).

The second respondent, a woman named Maryam revealed that “I was able to secure a small piece of land to plant the cowpea, Maize, and the Sorghum seeds. ICRC also gave me some cash for fertilizer. My children and I now have enough to eat. I even sold a bag of maize and started a fried yam business in the neighborhood which is also doing well Life” (ICRC/Mike, 2022).

The third respondent, Zainab revealed that “Although I couldn't get land on time, I started farming late and it affected my harvest negatively. The little we harvested however met our needs. I also decided to preserve the seeds for the next planting season, and I like it because the seeds grow faster and seem to yield better than our local seeds here.” (ICRC/Mike, 2022).

The fourth respondent, Mallam Hamza is a retired social worker from Garkida, Gombi local government area who had displaced by the Boko Haram terrorism. I was assisted last rainy season with agricultural inputs by ICRC intervention highlights. Like other displaced persons here in Koransa, the training they gave us on new farming practices, especially on crop storage contributed to the bountiful yields you see behind me” (ICRC/Mike, 2022).

Findings from Mercy Corps Interventions

Findings from Mercy Corps interventions on food security sector across BAY States gathered that 94,052 individuals from 13,436 households received food tickets to purchase dry and wet food from selected merchants. Another 116, 556 individuals were reached with nutrition services comprising mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). Infant screening and sensitization for key population groups provided two hundred and forty (240) households with access to a nutritious source of protein in the form of chicken and eggs, thereby improving their nutritional status and increasing

households' livelihood activity (Mercy Corps Reach-4 Program, 2021). Further revelations were made by beneficiaries who spoke to Mercy Corps aid workers. One of the recipients that goes by the name Hameed, posits that "I found out that the crop protection products made a lot of difference as before some of my seeds would not sprout at all or grow well, but with the crop protection products almost all my seeds germinated properly". The organic fertilizer intervention also went a long way for Hameed whose greatest challenge had been the unavailability of fertilizer and the upsurge in its price. He noted that "there was a time a bag of fertilizer was 6,000 NGN, then I could afford to buy 3-4 bags of 25kg fertilizer. Since this year that a bag costs 11,000 or 12,000 NGN, I could only afford to buy two bags because of high cost. But Mercy corps came to my rescue and helped me with fertilizer incentives". He also applauded the new farming techniques he was taught on the demonstration farms by Mercy Corps experts on how to maximize a small farmland by leaving fewer spaces between his crops. Since he applied this technique, his harvest yield has significantly increased. Hameed also posits that "one of my farms usually gave me like seventy-seven (77) bags of maize. But since the intervention I have harvested nearly 100 bags of maize. For my cowpea, I usually get like 15 bags, this year I got over 20 bags of cowpea" (Mercy Corps, 2021). Findings from Mercy corps agriculture and food security on Animals/livestock sector also recorded success through breeding and fattening of over 674 animals to boost protein viability and improve livelihood (Mercy Corps, 2017).

Findings from International Medical Corp Interventions

Results from IMC interventions is evident on the treatment of 3,000 children with severe acute malnutrition together with over 16,600 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers across Borno and Yobe States. Furthermore vitamin-fortified food was provided to children, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. Nutrition services were provided to acutely malnourished children aged 6–59 months and to pregnant and lactating women who were the most vulnerable groups in the population. Acutely malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months also benefitted from ready-to-use supplementary/therapeutic foods (RUSF or RUTF) and routine medication, such as antibiotics at outpatient facilities (International Medical Corps Web, 2017).

Findings from Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) Wet Feeding

S/No.	Activity	Targets	Results Percentage %
1.	Distribution of Wet Food	7,144 Persons, 1,516 House-Holds	79%
2.	Nutrition Supplements for Children below Five(5)	612 Persons	21%

Source, Salient Humanitarian Org. Food Security Sector Web

As displayed above, the wet feeding program in the selected Local Government Areas have reached out to over seven thousand persons with direct access to basic food for several Days on arrival to the camps. Furthermore, there was provision of nutritional supplements for children below the age of five (5) where six hundred and twelve (612) kids benefitted (Kazeem, 2022).

Important Cereals for BAY States

S/No	Crops	Borno	Adamawa	Yobe	Northeast
1	Maize	80%	81%	17%	49%
2	Millet	60%	3%	62%	40%
3	Beans	34%	32%	23%	32%
4	Sorghum	26%	18%	48%	30%
5	Rice	12%	25%	6%	12%

Source: Northeast Livelihood Report, 2017.

Reports from Northeast Livelihood (2017) in BAY States, reveals that maize is the most important cereal crop, largely because of its combined uses. First, as a basic calorie in household, used as food and to produce animal feed; second its usage with millet which is consumed in various forms. Humanitarian agencies also use it for support as parts of food items for vulnerable persons. Beans/Cowpea is the most common protein diet in the region, while rice is a common staple food for Nigeria as a whole. Considering the foregoing, that is why UN-Humanitarian NGOs basically focused on improving capacity of farmers as discussed above in a bit to make BAY States and the entire Northeast region become food secure.

National Bureau of Statistic and NGOs Food Security Data in BAY States

The Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the FAO, WFP, Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) established a comparative examination of food insecure household amidst programs of interventions

over the years. This was done to also provide an update on the conflict's impact on food security and other vulnerabilities (WFP-Web, 2020). Results from their findings reveal that, cash-voucher transfers and other cash supports interventions particularly from the WFP, made over 40% persons in BAY States economically viable to afford basic feeding. According to an assessment that measures nonmonetary components of wellbeing and household-level poverty 56.5% household are considered multidimensionally secured (WFP web, Needs Assessment, 2020).

Idris et al (2020) highlights result from plethora of interventions in Northeast Nigeria on Food security, attributing increase in food security levels in the region to intervention programs of International non-governmental organizations and the Federal Government of Nigeria social safety nets. From data gathered, they showed that in Borno State, 51.4% persons/Household are food (secured), in Adamawa State, 36.8%, and in Yobe State 30% (Idris, et al 2020). The above data clearly indicates that interventions of humanitarian agencies, government agencies has done good in improving the levels of food security from its former status. Although more is still left undone due to activities of the non-state armed group which is on the increase.

Challenges and Limitation of the Humanitarian Interventions

The interventions of Humanitarian agencies in BAY States encountered lots of challenges in implementing programs objectives. The most critical challenge confronting nearly all humanitarian agencies in the region is insecurity. This has limited their freedom to explore all areas in need of interventions as the terrorist still hold sway of some enclaves especially in the Northern parts of Borno State. Insecurity concerns has led to death. Aid workers are kidnapped by this terrorist groups who on several occasions demand for Ransom. One out of many of these insecurity threats is the abduction and subsequent murder of five (5) aid workers of Action Against Hunger that were killed in Borno State in 2020 (BBC News online, July 20th). These threats posed greater challenges and limits levels of interventions by humanitarian agencies. Aside aid workers, beneficiaries of food security sector interventions have expressed similar concerns as a challenge on the success of the support they received. They revealed that insecure farmlands have limited safe farming plots for scale-up activity. While they expressed desire to scale up irrigation farming, they noted that the insecurity concerns meant that they cannot go for plots of lands beyond their immediate neighborhood (World Food Program, 2019). Insecurity concerns as a

challenge to humanitarian aid has been exacerbated further leading to undue interference by the security agencies particularly the Nigeria Army. They deny aid operations access to certain areas as a state security measure, hence causing a limitation on areas to be covered by interventions (Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017).

Technical problems particularly IT-related has caused greater challenges to the execution of humanitarian interventions. One of such was the issues during the biometric data profiling of beneficiaries which led to their exclusion from the scheme. There was a greater percentage of exclusion especially in mega camps like Dalori-1 camp. Although several rounds of verification went on to re-validate the process in which beneficiary cards were eventually issued, however, few persons missed due to inappropriate data. There were also problems with SIM cards being blacklisted as SIM cards were being barred from receiving cash credit. Beneficiaries reported on several occasions where an amount seemed to be reflected on their SIM card but when they attempted to access the cash, they were told that the money was not actually there. There were also reports that some retailers extorted money from beneficiaries during cash-out. Local vendors in the town required beneficiaries to pay a token to the vendor before they would redeem their payment. Conversely, there's a lot of challenges on the technical perspective in executing interventions which has further limited the scope of the scheme (World Food Program, 2019).

Challenges and limitations from the side of government hinges on porosity of funds to drive humanitarian interventions across board. There are other challenges in the country that have been distracting the focus of the government like the resurgent rebellion in the Niger Delta, separatist agitation in the southeast, and recent clashes between pastoralists and farmers over land and water in Benue, Plateau, Ekiti, Kogi, Niger, Taraba States. Viability of the Nigerian Humanitarian Fund as well as a severe economic and budgetary deficit that have affected governance at all levels has in turn affected emergency response capacity and large-scale humanitarian intervention. The implication of this protracted state of Boko Haram insurgency is that the Federal and state governments in Nigeria are already overwhelmed by IDPs in Borno, Plateau, Adamawa, Yobe, Benue state, and the F.C.T-Abuja (Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017).

CHAPTER V

Conclusion and Recommendations

As established by a lot of scholars, and backed by results of empirical studies, the proliferation of non-state armed groups has become a dominant force in the 21st century, especially in developing countries, they strive to challenge the legitimacy of the State in trying to create their own sphere of influence doing that comes with a price of casualty that the poor and vulnerable pays. This is largely due to the ineptitude of Governments in the developing countries to live up to their task of protecting lives and property of its citizens, considering the foregoing, we have witnessed how the proliferation of this armed groups commonly known as Boko Haram in Nigeria caused the most challenging humanitarian crisis in Nigeria and other parts of sub-Saharan Africa. They are trying to change the nomenclature of West Africa to mean Islamic State of West African province *ISWAP*. Hence, Nation States have perpetually become insecure because of the prevalence of threat and violence. Barry Buzan (1991) conceptualize security to be pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of nations and societies to sustain their independent identity and functioning integrity in the face of adverse forces of change. The bottom line of security is survival, but it also covers a reasonable range of concerns for living conditions. Buzan (1991) also opined that the concept of security is narrowly conceptualized, therefore in his works of broader security framework, he envisaged environmental, economic and security variable as a major force, bringing to bear food insecurity as a cardinal security problem in the 21st century international system.

The prevalence of threats is what necessitated UN humanitarian agencies to swing into action more than a decade ago, to find succor for victims of terrorism, hunger, and food insecurity. In doing that, frontline UN humanitarian agencies such as the United Nations World Food Program (UNWFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborated with other international NGOs and government agencies financed food security, agriculture, and livelihood programs to salvage over 8.5 million people from the humanitarian crisis. This action of theirs is also in tandem with the principal objective of the UN and its charter of responsibility to protect or intervene in issues such as food insecurity in Northeast Nigeria. Till date, millions of dollars have been

invested in food security, livelihood sustenance through voucher cash transfer and wet food feeding in IDP camps and host communities. Some other projects are being implemented by other international and local NGOs financed majorly by WFP and FAO. WFP also coordinate other humanitarian activity like air logistics of persons and aid goods and service across the Northeastern States.

These humanitarian interventions have yielded positive results in terms of food security, upholding livelihood, and entrenching survival. This has been evidently proven as victims-supported agricultural ventures in BAY States have boosted their food production capacities. The interventions have brought about sustainable, accessible, and nutritious food, thereby reducing dependence on imports, food inflation, as well as reduced crime rate, especially from households that have tendencies of resorting to violence to make ends meet. As obtained from the findings, there was an average increase in cereal yields across BAY States. These cereals comprise of Maize, rice, Cowpea/Beans, Millets and Sorghum which are the most important crops for households in BAY States and the entire Northeast Nigeria.

Recommendations Based on Findings

While findings have revealed the increase in food security levels around BAY States, given the interventions from UN humanitarian NGOs, a lot still needs be done to reach out to those that are still languishing in deprivation, threat, hunger, and inadequate social safety nets. Given the above findings of this research this section provides recommendation.

The earliest form of recommendation centers on challenges of the NGOs in reaching out to victims of insurgency. One of the challenges as revealed by the findings is that of accessibility and safety of aid workers. Some communities in BAY States especially Borno State are still inaccessible because of threats from insurgents, or that the terrorist still hold sway on the roads that link up to this communities. The government through the military needs to secure areas both for aid workers and community residents to expedite interventions programs on board. UN and International Humanitarian Organizations should engage the Nigerian Government more proactively and improve their collaboration in responding to one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. This can be done by mobilizing more international funding which is currently in short

supply and making better use of international expertise. Another area of concern in terms of accessibility is that of access roads. Government at all levels in Northeast Nigeria should galvanize resources towards making roads and bridges that were destroyed by the activities of terror. This step will enhance the movement of agricultural goods, foster its practices and ease humanitarian works.

In areas of agriculture and entrenching food security, priorities should be beyond cereals for basic consumption as staple food. While providing tons of grains in host communities and IDP camps, more funding should be appropriated towards farming of cash crops like soybeans, sesame, ginger, and cassava. Through that, beneficiaries will be more economically viable beyond food for daily consumption. It will also serve as direct raw materials to industries nearby. For instance, the cassava flour mills in Borno and Yobe State that is largely dependent on imports of cassava from other parts of Nigeria can start developing its own flour Mills. Also, crops that are of market value will be an edge towards reducing rates of inflation, economic stagnation, and poverty.

Going further, there's a need for leakages to be blocked in distribution of relief materials, this is because of the several reports of the diversion of goods meant for internally displaced persons. Oftentimes goods such as bags of rice and other food items were spotted in open markets either debagged or adulterated for sale. This is having a negative effect as persons that are due to receive such items suffer from neglect, hunger, and starvation, hence, INGOs should tirelessly tame all loopholes. Government's National Social Investment programs should also work towards ensuring accountability in distribution of food items to all vulnerable persons.

Recommendations for Public Policy

Bringing to bear the second (2nd) goal of the United Nations sustainable development goal, which is inclined towards ending hunger, ensuring food security, and promoting agriculture, government at both levels in collaboration with private partners can charter programs towards achieving that. This is in recognition of the multiplier effect hunger and food insecurity could have in any given state. Just like an adage that says a hungry man is an angry man, lack of secured food could make persons become vulnerable preys in the propagation of terrorism and its activities globally.

As nation-states especially in the global South has a teeming population growing at an alarming rate, they should have the SDG2 incorporated into their National Development plan. At the Rio+20 conference on sustainable development in 2012, world leaders reaffirmed everyone's right to safe and nutritious food, which is consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. The United Nations Secretary-General's Hunger Challenge, established at Rio+20, should urge governments at all levels, civil society, religion communities, the commercial sector, and research institutes to work together to end hunger and eliminate the most severe forms of malnutrition.

Considering the foregoing, with reference to Nigeria, the Federal Government had established in addition to Agricultural Ministry the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development to coordinate all humanitarian affairs in Nigeria. Through the National Social Investment Program, these organizations have achieved a lot towards ending hunger, achieving food security, and promoting agriculture. BAY States and others in the Northeast should incline to the process by making deliberate efforts towards achieving SDG2.

Recommendations for Further Research

Having find out how interventions from UN Humanitarian Organizations and other International NGOs have yielded results, further research could be made in areas where Humanitarian agencies could partner with the government towards decongesting IDP camps and resettling victims to their natural homes.

Going further and most importantly, further research on finding a lasting solution to the activities of Boko Haram, ISWAP and all non-State armed groups terrorizing parts of Northeast Nigeria and across the Lake Chad basin would be a huge success. This is imperative so that means of livelihood hitherto enjoyed around the region will be restored.

Conclusions

Socio-economic and political implications of Boko Haram Insurgency as noted by Nkwede (2015) ranges from food insecurity, migration that brings to bear indigene/settler crisis, deterioration of the economy, increased number of out of school children, collapse of tourism enterprise among others. Government's inability to bring

about good and effective governance for its citizens has led to frustration. The rising expectations has in turn resulted in all forms of violence in the region, including such crimes as kidnapping for ransom, armed robberies and most importantly terrorism which has reached its apex. The Boko Haram insurgency has adversely affected the economy of BAY States and by extension Nigeria. As at 2012, the World Investment Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimated that the domestic economy lost over N1.33 trillion Foreign Directs Investment (FDI), because of the activities of the Boko Haram Adebayo, A.A. (2014).

Hence, Boko Haram Insurgency is an existential threat that must be dealt with squarely with both carrot and stick approach to bring about sustainable peace and tranquility in BAY States, Northeastern Nigeria, Nigeria, and sub-Saharan Africa at large.

Conclusively, in other to tame the spread of Boko Haram threats, there is need for strong political will to formulate laws and policies that will drive counter terrorism to standstill, in the aspects of multinational joint taskforce of countries in the Lake Chad region, military top brass should work assiduously in ensuring that personnel are committed to their professional duty and end sabotage, the civilian society also have roles to play in efforts of de-radicalization of terrorist and reporting suspicious movements (Kangdim, D.M., Yorgancıoğlu, C., et al., 2022). This efforts will bring to bear a secured Northeast as it was hitherto devoid of terror and humanitarian crisis.

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Appendix A

25.05.2022

Dear Adamu Yakubu Muazu

Your project "**Terrorism and Food Security: Evidences from Boko Haram insurgency in the North East Nigeria and Interventions of the United Nations Humanitarian Agencies and Other Stakeholders.**" has been evaluated. Since only secondary data will be used the project it does not need to go through the ethics committee. You can start your research on the condition that you will use only secondary data.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Direnç Kanol

Rapporteur of the Scientific Research Ethics Committee



Note: If you need to provide an official letter to an institution with the signature of the Head of NEU Scientific Research Ethics Committee, please apply to the secretariat of the ethics committee by showing this document.

Appendix B

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