Assessment of The Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency On Infrastructure For Monitoring And Evaluation of Agricultural Activities In Yobe State, Nigeria

Tanko Hassan¹ & Shuiabu Lawan²

¹Department of Agricultural Education, Umar Suleiman College of Education Gashu’a, Yobe State, Nigeria
*Corresponding author: hassan08069@gmail.com

²School of Preliminary Studies, Umar Suleiman College of Education Gashu’a, Yobe State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT
The study examines the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in Yobe state. The main purpose of the study is to assess the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of livestock, poultry and fish production. The survey research design was used to carry out the study. The study was carried out in Yobe state. A population of 1,251; made up of 61 administrators of agricultural sectors, 140 extension agents and 1050 farmers were considered. Similarly, 20% of the population; 12 administrators, 28 extension agents and 210 farmers were used as sample. The instrument used to collect the data was questionnaire. Four research questions and four hypotheses were raised and tested. A questionnaire was obtained to collect data. The statistic tools used to answer the research questions were descriptive and inferential statistic. The factors responsible for inaccessibility of monitoring and evaluation of livestock, poultry and fish production were outlined, analyzed and compared with the established literature standards. The findings revealed that, there was negative impact on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of livestock, poultry and fish production by Boko Haram insurgency in Yobe State. The study also revealed that there is no significant difference in the mean rating of farmers, administrators and extension agents on factors responsible for inaccessibility of monitoring and evaluation of livestock, poultry and fish production. Based on these findings. It was therefore recommended that wards and villages land and field are cleared of landmines, un-exploded bombs, weapons left by run away or dead insurgents. Government should provide infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of livestock poultry and fish production. While doing this, enough relief material should be given to victims to sustain them. should be proactive in tackling un-anticipated occurrences of Boko Haram attack on monitoring and evaluation personal/officials and farmers so that new agricultural innovations will be adopted.

Keywords: Boko Haram (Insurgency), Livestock Production, Fishery

INTRODUCTION
Boko Haram are the generations of people that have been engaging in different political, religious and ethnically-motivated crises in northern part of Nigeria (Aro, 2013). The Boko Haram once referred to
as “Yusuffiya” named after its founder Muhammad Yusuf had established their stronghold known as ‘Markas’ in Maiduguri the Borno state capital since 1992. Abdulrasheed (2015), described Boko Haram as an insurgent group, rebels and anarchist clothed in the robes of religious deceit. It started as a group made of perceived socially excluded, deprived and unemployed set of Islamic seminary students of late Muhammad Yusuf. Boko Haram (insurgency) in 1992 withdrew from the larger society, and established a camp in Kannamma Village of Yobe State and tagged themselves ahalulsunnahwaljama’ahijirah the Nigeria ‘Taliban’ and launched several attacks on divisional police station. ‘Yusuffiya’ later transformed and embraced the most extreme and advanced teachings from hijirah to Jama’atulAhalul Sunna Waljama’aLidda’a ‘watiWal Jihadi (JASWAL JIHAD) with significant number of members resigning themselves to fate and willing to die in planned attacks. Mohammad and Toni (2014) while outlining the dynamics of the phenomenon, corroborate that, the movement started in Borno-Yobe axis in the 1990s but gained notoriety in 2001. The Boko Haram initially operated, under the name Shabaab Muslim Youth Organization with Mallam Lawal as the leader, but the leadership of the group shifted to Mallam Muhammad Yusuf when Mallam Lawal left Nigeria to continue his education in Saudi Arabia (Ekanem, Dada and Ejue, 2012).

Boko Haram is a home-grown insurgency group that rose from among the sect of Jama’atuIzalatilBid’ahWa’ikamatissunnah in 1992 when Muhammad Yusuf the founding leader of Boko Haram came up with a synthesized and different interpretation of Islam as social fact of deception to stage Jihad which was vehemently rejected by the Jama’atuIzalatilBid’i awWa’ikamatissunnah. Yusuffiya sect was rejected by the majority of Muslim in Northern Nigeria. It is the leadership of Mallam Muhammad Yusuf that allegedly opened them to political influence and popularity. By implication, therefore, Malam Muhammad Yusuf the pioneer leader is the one that officially founded Boko Haram in 2002 in the city of Maiduguri with the aim of establishing Sharia government in Borno and neighboring states (Gilbert, 2014). The leader, Muhammad Yusuf became a preacher and leader in the youth wing of ShabbabulIslamofAhl-Sunnan, a Salafi group. His literal interpretation of the Quran led him to advocate that some aspects of western education contradicts the Holy Quran. Such aspect of western education as evolution, the big bang theory of the universe development, element of chemistry and geography must be rejected by Muslims since it contradicts their Holy Book. National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS, 2012), as cited by International Crisis Group African Report (ICGAR, 2014). While criticizing the government, Yusuf was involved in official efforts to introduce and implement Sharia in several northern states in the 2000s. The failure to achieve this fully explains Muslim youths’ anger with Nigerian government indicting government of deception and insincerity and the call for an authentic Islamic revolution (ICGAR, 2014).

Yobe State is challenged with high level of insecurity, perpetrated by the insurgent group called Jama’atuIzalatilSunnah LiddaAwatiWal-Jihad popularly known as Boko Haram. The principal goal of the sect is to create a strict Islamic state in the north so that they would address the ills of the society, such as injustice, corruption, sycophancy, favoritism and marginalization. Insurgent (Boko Haram) consider Nigerian government as un-Islamic. The sects core beliefs are strict adherence to the Quran and the Hadith (Saying of Prophet Muhammad), and their interpretation as sanctioned by Ibn Taymiyyah.

In the early stages, the insurgent (Boko Haram) sect was widely known to have mobilized its membership from women and children, school drop-outs and unemployed University and Polytechnic graduate. Most of these graduates tore their certificates. The rationale is that unemployment, underdevelopment, and the general hopelessness pervading the society is caused by government which imposed western education on them and failed to manage the resources of the country to their benefits. Therefore. “western education is sinful”; and this is the literal interpretation of the Insurgents (Boko Haram) in Hausa language (Gilbert, 2014).

The sect grew violent after the killing of Yusuf and his father in-law as well as his financier, Ustaz Buji Foi and the detention of its members by the Nigerian police. It is pertinent to note that Yusuf adopted approach campaign through constant preaching in Mosque and forming alliances with
politicians. It cannot be ruled out that there were attacks during the leadership of Yusuf but most of the attacks were mild compared to the well-coordinated attacks after his death. Gilbert (2014), posited that the new leadership turned to the use of lethal weapons such as rocket propelled grenades (RPGs) Anti-tank missiles, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), surface-to-air missiles, armor tanks, A-K 47 assault rifles, as well as machetes and daggers for the purpose of meting out mayhem on the Nigerians. These attacks have cost Nigeria a lot of lives and properties.

The demand of the sect to create an Islamic State was treasonable, unreasonable and unacceptable to the Federal government. In an attempt to curb the group excesses, the founder and then leader Muhammad Yusuf was arrested and killed in police custody (Adebayo, 2014). According to Eme and Ibietan (2012), opined that, Happenings in recent time indicate that a man named Abubakar Shekau took the mantle of leadership from Muhammad Yusuf. The identity, personality and authenticity of Shekau’s existence has perhaps been one of the hardest tight riddle the Nigerian army is yet to unknot. Authorities had previously believed that “Shekau” died during the violence in 2009 (Adebayo, 2014). Later reports indicated he died in Kolofota, Chad after sustaining gunshot injury from the Nigerian army during an offensive at the Sambisa forest. However, the name and visuals of Shekau kept claiming unabated attacks.

In September 2014 after a failed attempt by the insurgents to overrun Konduga, about 40 kilometers from Maiduguri, Shekau himself was believed to have led a revenge mission back to Konduga, where the military reportedly killed him. Moments of tranquility in Maiduguri and surroundings following Shekau purported death was almost crowned by the well-publicized ceasefire agreement between the Federal Government and Boko Haram. The purported ceasefire notwithstanding, the insurgents captured more towns including Madagali and Mubi the second largest town in Adamawa State. At this point, the reportedly dead Shaka resurfaced to denounce any truce with government calling it false. The activities of Boko Haram in the northeast particularly in Borno, Yobe and some parts of Adamawa state has affected greatly the people in these areas ranging from displacement of people from their homes, affecting their businesses, restricting their movements and their goods, destructing social services in the area including schooling among others. The displacement of persons from their homes and farm had remarkably affected agricultural activities in the area which is of course the main stay or backbone of the economy of the people in these areas.

Monitoring is the systematic assessment of the progress of a project to confirm compliance with designed objective, specification, work plan/schedule, anticipated completion time and budgeted cost. It may involve physical site visits, collection of information from stakeholders, recording and documenting work progress, seeking clarification where need be, and reporting. While Evaluation is a process of reviewing and reflecting on what has happened or what has been done by who, on a project with the aim of ascertaining the extent to which the expected outcomes or intended impacts have been met. It helps to discover the strengths and weaknesses, the successes and failures, whether the project was worth the cost and efforts involved and the lessons learnt is used in the design and planning of future projects (Nzekwe, 2015).

According to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, 2006), Agricultural activities mean every activity that is directed to the production of any organisms or part of organism which are used as means for survival. Agricultural activities mean the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed by a farmer in conjunction with such farming operations done by individual, (Okorie 2001). According to Glebe and Latacz-Lohmann (2007), generally Agricultural activities include any activity directly related to the production or processing of crop, dairy products, poultry, or livestock for initial commercial sale or as a principal means of personal subsistence. Agricultural activities mean a condition or activity which occurs on a farm in connection with the subsistence and commercial production of farm product and includes use of new practices and equipment consistent with technological development within the agricultural industry, (Gomez and Atance 2009).
Agricultural infrastructures is a major source of competitiveness in agricultural activities and sustainable food production is access to affordable physical infrastructure: according to Wamer and Kahan (2008), this includes infrastructure that: supports on-farm production like irrigation, energy, transportation, pre and post-harvest storage; ensures efficient trading and exchange including telecommunications and covered markets; adds value to the domestic economy like agro-processing and packaging facilities, and enables produce to move rapidly and efficiently from farm-gate to processing facilities and on to wholesalers, for example transportation and bulk storage.

Agricultural infrastructure thus includes all of the basic service, facilities, equipment and institutions needed for efficient functioning of the food and fiber markets (Venkatachalam, 2003). Infrastructure in agricultural sector enhances the comparative advantage of the region where infrastructural investment is made. This is supported by Rostow (1996) who argued that improvement in infrastructure is considered as a necessary precondition for capital formation and increase in the production and productivity. Boosting agricultural productivity can help to address a raft of problems besetting the continent; food security and hunger, poverty and economic competitiveness (Gajigo and Lukoma, 2011).

According to the UN (2014) the situation in Yobe State was exacerbated by the fast track land reform and the subsequent need for investment in the development and rehabilitation of agricultural systems and post-harvest infrastructure that followed. Lack of capacity by the agricultural sectors, equipment suppliers and contractors to provide services due to Boko Haram (insurgency) led to low productivity, while lack of post-harvest infrastructure led to high level of post-harvest losses. Doberman and Nelson (2012) states that harvest and post-harvest technologies save labour, reduce grain losses and improve product quality. Fuglie (2012) however adds that the technological innovations and investments in infrastructure which were effective in some regions have been lacking behind, particularly in Boko Haram (insurgency) area.

It is against this background the researcher seeks to investigate the level of impact cause by Boko Haram (insurgents’) attacks on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in selected localities in Yobe state with the view of suggesting better ways of managing the infrastructure for agricultural activities.

**Statement of the Problem**

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of any development process unfortunately, sometimes it is brought into development planning as a contingent element. This is not supposed to be so, monitoring and evaluation is even more critical than planning in achievement of project success. Monitoring and Evaluation provides a better means of learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources, and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders. Agricultural activities are essential activities and fundamental to any society or nation. In fact, Agricultural activities is the driving force of any nation in the world. Farming and livestock farming are major occupations of people in Yobe state majority of whom live in rural areas. Insecurity as constituted by Boko Haram in Yobe state has displaced thousands of people whose major activities are farming (crop production and animal husbandry), they also destruct infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in farming communities. These destruction of infrastructures that promote good service delivery of monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities by Boko Haram insurgency implies that there could be a problem of funding monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities on the part of government and also negative effect on farmer’s livelihood before these infrastructures could be restructure. With these reported cases of destructions of infrastructures there was no any documentation of literature on impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for agricultural activities in Yobe state.

This situation has motivated the researcher to examine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of Agricultural activities in Yobe State. Because much of what is known about the impact of Boko Haram is from Newspaper reports, general statement by Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’S).
The Purpose of the Study
The main purpose of this study is to find out the damaging effect of the ongoing Boko Haram attacks on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities as it affects the agricultural production in the Yobe State. Specifically, objectives of the study include the following:

1. To determine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of livestock and poultry production in Yobe State.
2. To determine the level of impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of fish production in Yobe State.

Research Questions
This study sought to provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What is the level of impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of livestock and poultry production in Yobe State?
2. What is the level of impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of fish production in Yobe State?

Hypotheses
The following null hypotheses were formulated and were tested at 0.05 level of significance:

H01: there is no significant difference between the mean responses of administrators, extension agents and farmers on the level of impact of insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of livestock and poultry production in Yobe State.

H02: there is no significant difference between the mean responses of administrators, extension agents and farmers on the level of impact of insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of fish production in Yobe State.

Significance of the Study
The findings of this research work will be of considerable benefit to Stakeholders in Yobe state ministry of agriculture in each of the sector of Agricultural activities, Extension agent, Farmers, general reading public and future researchers.

The Yobe state ministry of agriculture (SMOA) will benefit immensely from the research findings. The study would make stakeholders to realize the negative impact cause by Boko Haram (insurgency) activities on agricultural production and subsequently, means of combating the menace of the insurgents shall be discussed to bring about the conducive environment that will bring about stable agricultural enterprises. To this end, effort by the government of Nigeria, and indeed the international community, in curbing the menace of Boko Haram would be a welcome development. It is expected that the state government and other stakeholders including non-governmental organization should provide opportunity for the young unemployed youth to be engaged in meaningful work so as to prevent them from being instrument of violence.

The extension agent would take advantage of damaging effect of Boko Haram attacks on infrastructures for agricultural activities to mobilized agrarian communities across the region to special agricultural programs and policies in order to resuscitate agricultural potentials of the attacked zone, so that to reduced hunger among the households in the affected areas after the peak period of insurgency. Farmers will benefit from the findings as they will have better understanding of the damage done on agricultural infrastructure, which will make them realize that their infrastructural facilities are inadequate and destructed, and also call on government and non-governmental organization on the need for rehabilitations and adequate supply of infrastructural facilities after the peak period of Boko Haram insurgency.

Findings of this research will also contribute to the body of knowledge and fill the gap in literature on Boko Haram insurgency and their impact on infrastructures for agricultural activities. Thus, satisfying the taste of the general reading public. Future researchers will also benefit from the findings and it will provide them with a viable source for review of related literature.
Scope of the Study
The research was designed to study the impact of Boko Haram insurgency, particularly on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in Yobe State. The infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities that this study is concerned about are infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of livestock production, poultry production and fish production in Yobe State from 2010/2015.

Related Literatures
Agricultural activities mean cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed by a farmer in conjunction with such farming operations done by individual, (Okorie 2001). According to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO 2006), agricultural activities mean every activity that is directed to the production of any organisms or part of organism which are used as mean for survival. Or agricultural activities are practices for the purpose of producing food and other human needs such as clothing, shelter, medicines, ornaments etc. it is also a practice as a business for economic gain. Looking at the different definitions given by different authors on agricultural activities. Therefore, agricultural activities are any activities connected with the growing of food, fiber, timber, foliage and rearing of animals; and also include ancillary activities concerned with irrigation and drainage works; the storage of equipment for the production and transport of agricultural products; and the on-farm processing, packaging, storage and sale of agricultural products.

Livestock production takes place when there is a conducive atmosphere, adequate motivation and above all facilities and infrastructures in Northern Nigeria, especially Yobe state farmers in general and rural area in particular faces a lot of challenges of effective infrastructures for agricultural activities. Many infrastructures that support agricultural activities were vandalized, destroyed and burnt. The farmers’ lives are at stake, therefore many of them forcefully withdraw from rural communities to save their lives. According to Security Council Report (2014), the existing infrastructure in most farms is dilapidated, operating capacity of most grazing land, dams, livestock implements and storage facilities is below 40%. Cattle dipping tanks and water holes’ facilities in more than 60% of the farms were malfunctioning owing to vandalism, destruction and burnt by Boko Haram insurgency activities in the areas. Specifically, animal production has been linked to damages of infrastructures for agricultural activities in livestock production at farms, destruction of homes and markets infrastructure led to; reduction of investments in animal production; reductions in the flow of supplement feeds and capital; reduced quality of meat; slowdown in financial markets; negative impacts on supply chains; and animals’ productivity losses. Generally, all these are government inability to provide adequate human and material resources to fight insurgency; increased government spending on defense and national security are also expected to affect animal production and animal produce security, especially when terrorist activities occur in an area of animal production.

Fishing is the primary enterprise in many communities near the banks of River Yobe in Nigeria. The threat of violence reduced the willingness of fishermen to work as transporters on the river. Otherwise, the fishermen in Yobe state continued working relatively unharmed. The fishing sector was resilient because fish are not a preferred food for the Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria and are not profitable. For the fishermen in Yobe State, the destruction of property and the danger associated with traveling to fishing grounds has significantly reduced harvests. Fishermen have also changed their work schedules so that they avoid working during the night, which is considered to be dangerous. Fish traders were able to continue selling by altering their suppliers but were still attacked at markets. Fish trading was still viewed by fishermen as more resilient than fish harvesting.

Salawu (2010), argued that rural roads linking few communities (on land) exist. Though the feeder roads from Geidam to other rural communities were abandoned due to activities of Boko Haram insurgency, the completed portion has completely failed, making it difficult to transport fish to the main market held fortnightly at Geidam and other parts of the state and country in general. Mu’azu
(2014) argued that due to Boko Haram insurgency activities, the health Centre’s scattered within the coastal area of Geidam and Yunusari LGAs were virtually non-functional as the buildings were abandoned for long period and looked dilapidated. Medical facilities and personnel were neither installed nor posted to the centers. The Doctor/patient ratio of 0:287,023 was a total aberration from the United Nations Organization’s (UNO) standard of 1: 300. Health matter was referred to Geidam, where medical assistance could be sought. However, the traditional solutions were first sought in the local area during ill health and when it could no longer be handled, the patients were taken to Geidam but the situation has been responsible for loss of lives that could have been saved. While the communities use the river or pond water for all domestic purposes, sachet water from other parts of the peaceful communities has become heavily relied upon for the supply of drinking water.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The survey research design was employed for the study. The design was adopted because it seeks to determine present practices or opinions of a specified population, through orderly, collection, analysis of pertinent facts and circumstances (Osuala, 2001). Since this study is concern with impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for agricultural activities in Yobe State, survey research design was found to be relevant and appropriate. This is because the opinions of agricultural stakeholders, extension agents and farmers would be sought on how Boko Haram insurgency affect infrastructures for agricultural activities.

Population is the number of a particular item or people under a given consideration. The target population of this study consists of all 61administrators of agricultural sectors in Yobe State agricultural development project, 140extension agents and 1050 internally displaced farmers in Yobe state IDPs camp. These total one thousand two hundred and fifty-one (1,251) respondents constitute the population of the study.

Multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to select the respondents. In the first stage, 12% of administrators in Yobe state agricultural development project were randomly selected from each of the agricultural sector. In the second stage, 28% of extension agents in each LGA was selected, in the third stage, simple random sampling technique (by picking-without replacing) was used to select displaced farmers from each of the IDPs camp in Yobe state. In all 250 questionnaires were distributed, and finally recovered from the respondent, then used for the study.

A questionnaire and inventory tagged “impact of Boko Harm Insurgency on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities” (IBHIIMEAA) divided in to four sections A. B. C. and D was used to collect data for the study. The researcher and three assistants took the questionnaire to each of the Sampled respondents, the data generated was analyzed by using both descriptive (mean and standard deviation) to answer research questions, while the null hypotheses were tested using inferential (ANOVA) statistic at 0.05 level of significance.

Yobe State is located in Northeastern Nigeria. It was created out of former Borno State by General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida administration with its headquarter at Damaturu in 1991. Yobe State occupies 45,502 square kilometers (17,568 sq miles). It is bordered with the Nigerian states of Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa as well as Diffa and Zinder Regions in the Republic of Niger. The State lies mainly in the dry savanna belt. Yobe State is located between longitude 12° N 11.30° E and latitude 12° N 11.5° E of the equator and consists of desert land scape in the north with a few mountain features and grassland vegetation in the southern part.

Yobe State is an agrarian state, the animals produced in the State are Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Camel, Donkey, Horse and Poultry. The major crops produced in the State include; groundnut, millet, sorghum, beans, cotton, gum Arabic. The state is also said to have one of the largest cattle market in West Africa located in Potiskum.
RESULTS
Table 1: Mean Responses of Farmers, Administrators and Extension Agents on level of Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Infrastructures for Monitoring and Evaluation of Animal Production in Yobe State \( n = 250 \) (\( n1 = 210, \ n2 = 12 \) and \( n3 = 28 \))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The fear of Boko Haram led to inaccessibility to grazing land</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Boko Haram caused inadequate supply of Animal feeds</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Boko Haram caused poor service of veterinary personnel</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Destruction of transportation networks was caused by Boko Haram</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Boko Haram caused poor supply of Health care facilities for farmers</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>There destruction of Markets and Marketing facilities in Yobe state as a result of Boko Haram</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Boko Haram caused Poor service of Extension officers</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>New agricultural innovations were not adopted in Yobe state due to Boko Haram</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Boko Haram caused destruction of Farm buildings</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Poor supply of electricity was affected by Boko Haram</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Boko Haram involved in destruction or poising of Dams/ponds</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Boko Haram involved in Cattle rustling/theft</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.10</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 reveals that, the respondents, farmers, administrators and extension agents unanimously agreed that twelve items were rated as agreed and hence were factors that have high level of impact on infrastructures for animal production as a result of Boko Haram Insurgency while three items were rated disagree. The item on inaccessibility to grazing land has the highest mean score of 3.30 while the item on destruction of farm buildings in Yobe State has the lowest mean rating of 2.90. This implies that Boko Haram insurgency has grossly affected the productivity of animals in the study area. The lower figure of SD implies the closeness of the agreement of the respondents to the central mean.

What is the level of impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on infrastructures for fish production in Yobe State?

The data that answered this research question are presented in Table 2.
Table 2: Mean Responses of Farmers, Administrators and Extension Agents on level of Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Infrastructures for Monitoring and Evaluation of Fish Production in Yobe Staten = 250 (n1 = 210, n2 = 12 and n3 = 28)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>There was destruction of market and marketing facilities by Boko Haram in Yobe state</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>New agricultural innovations for fish farming were not adopted in Yobe state due to Boko</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>The activities of Boko Haram caused Poor transportation networks</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Unavailability of Labour force for rural farming was caused by Boko Haram</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Boko Haram caused Inaccessibility services of extension officers</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Bok Haram caused Poor service of veterinary personnel’s</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Boko Haram caused Inadequate supply of fish feed</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>The activities of Boko Haram caused High cost of fish and fish products</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 revealed that eight items listed were rated agreed as factors responsible for low production in fish as a result of Boko Haram insurgency whereas three items were rated disagree. The item on poor transportation networks was rated with highest mean score of 3.25 while item on inadequate supply of electricity to pump underground water was rated with lowest mean score of 2.42. This showed that Boko Haram insurgency play negative role in fish production in the study area. The lower figure of SD implies the closeness of the agreement of the respondents to the central mean.

**DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

This study found that most people see Boko Haram activities as being destructive. This is expected because Boko Haram is a terrorist group which is known for destruction. They kill, maim, destroy and displace people who hitherto were living peacefully. It was revealed from the study that, Boko Haram insurgency has made negative impact on infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in the study area. Agricultural activities are based on production, processing, marketing and storage of agricultural produce as source of food and incomes to the farmers and revenue generation for economic development of a nation. The challenges and difficulties faced by farmers in their productions activities are also faced by monitoring and evaluation personnel and officials as a result of Boko Haram insurgency in the study area.

For adoption of new technology/innovations developed by the research institutions to boost agricultural production there is a need to monitor and evaluate the practice of these new techniques in farming communities by monitoring and evaluation personnel’s/official. The study revealed that Boko Haram involved in attack and murder of personnel’s/official engage in monitoring and evaluation, personnel’s/official participate in monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities are not safe and farmers for monitoring are not present. This finding agrees with work of Mohammed (2015) that, Northern Nigeria is negatively affected by the activities of Boko Haram insurgents. Their unwanted
activities have crippled food security and socio-economic life of the zone. Maiming, Kidnapping, suicide bombing attack, destroying rural communities, killing of farmers and extension agents greatly poses challenges to agricultural programme in the zone. This has helped in no small measure to make the zone less developed in food security and a lot of people are unemployed due to lack of agricultural programme being effectively undertaken. In the same vein the special reporter by Amnesty International (2013) on right to live of a citizen argues that the symbolic effect is the promulgation of fear, subordination to others and the ideological effects is the removal of right to live and the denial of its purpose The destruction of large numbers of agricultural infrastructures for monitoring and evaluation or farming communities is a rejection of the right to live forcing farmers abounded their communities.

The finding of study revealed that, monitoring and evaluation personnel/official has disrupted by Boko Haram insurgency as a result of Destruction and stealing of vehicles for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in the study area. This finding is in conformity with finding of Boye (2013) expressed the opinion that, Monitoring and evaluation takes place when there is a conducive atmosphere, adequate motivation and above all infrastructures facilities. In Northern Nigeria, especially Yobe state, farming communities in general and monitoring and evaluation staff in particular faces a lot of challenges of attack on vehicles for effective monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities. The finding of study also revealed that, the activities of Boko Haram insurgency responsible for poor road network linking agrarian communities and destruction of telecommunication facilities which assist in easy monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities. This finding also agreed with the findings of Wells (2013) that investment in capital projects is essential for economic growth and development, yet there is widespread dissatisfaction with the outcomes of infrastructures for Monitoring and Evaluation of agricultural activities in the North east zone of Nigeria due to Boko Haram insurgent’s activities. Many roads whether feeder roads or footpath were planted with explosives by the Boko Haram insurgency, and the road has to be abandon for long. This situation established poor transport system that led to delays or no monitoring and evaluation excises of agricultural activities in most of the Boko Haram insurgency areas. In the same vein Enders, Gary and Todd (2014) where they found out that, many factors were responsible for the negative impact of Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructures for monitory and evaluation, the information and communication (ICT) impacts are complex on monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities. Boko Haram terrorists destroyed cellular towers, making telecom and data connectivity impossible by the monitoring and evaluation teams. On the other hand, they also make access to cellular tower management extremely difficult. Even when telecoms are functional, governments often intentionally disrupt or cut them off in efforts to deny strategic communication between Boko Haram terrorists. By extension, everything that relies on ICT (information movement, communication and financial action) is impaired, including information tools for farmers and agro-industries. The F-ratio analysis revealed that, there is no significant difference in the mean rating of administrators, extension agents and farmers on the factors responsible for inaccessibility of monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities as a result of Boko Haram insurgency.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Boko Haram insurgency are responsible for poor road networks linking agrarian communities, destruction and stealing of vehicles for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities, destruction of telecommunication facilities, destruction of offices buildings and equipment for monitoring and evaluation work, attack and murder of personnel’s/officials engaged in monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities, safety of personnel’s/officials affect participation of monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities and absence of farmers for monitoring. The mean responses of farmers, administrators and extension agents do not differ significantly on factors responsible for low production in livestock, poultry and fish and inaccessibility of monitoring...
and evaluation of livestock production, poultry production and fish production as a result of Boko Haram insurgency.

What can be deduced from the findings of this study is that, the challenges experienced in monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities as a result of Boko Haram insurgency is that there is low production in livestock, poultry and fish. As well as inaccessibility of monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in the study area. The challenges caused by Boko Haram insurgency on infrastructure for monitoring and evaluation of livestock production, poultry production and fish production as indicated by the responses of farmers, administrators and extension agents affect the productivity of agriculture.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Government in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and other stakeholder should ensure the safety and security of personnel who are being engaged in monitoring and evaluation of agricultural activities in Yobe state. This will help to effective dissemination of useful information on agricultural activities to the rural areas.

2. Government should secure the place of re-settlement of the displaced people back to their wards and villages and ensure the land and field are cleared of landmines, un-exploded bombs, weapons left by run away or dead insurgents; so that access to grazing land, transportation, supply of livestock, poultry and fish feed, drug for fish, poultry and livestock care, market and facilities should be done by farmers.

REFERENCES


Amnesty International (2013), “Keep away from schools or we’ll kill you”, Right to Education under attack in Nigeria, London, and amnesty international Ltd.


