



THE IMPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES OF INSECURITY TO FOOD SECURITY: A FOCUS ON IBARAPA, OYO STATE, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

Insecurity is one of, if not the most glaring and much talked about thing in Nigeria today. Acts of insecurity occur on daily basis throughout the country. Right thinking and sane Nigerians are really concerned about this ugly trend. Food is an essential need of every living being on earth irrespective of age, race and colour. In recent times food security has become a major issue among countries in the world. Nigeria is a country blessed with different mineral deposits, but due to neglect in agriculture and more interest in oil exploration, Nigeria has suffered a great loss in the area of food production. Due various insecurity problems in Nigeria, ranging from kidnappings, killings of farmers in their farms by herders, destruction of farm lands by herds men, most young men that are supposed to engage in agriculture has migrated to other communities to seek refuge and safety and also in search of a better means of livelihood. This paper assesses the effects of insecurity in Ibarapa North Local Government Area on the food security in the area. The effects of insecurity are also under development, poverty, hunger, insurgency, militancy, youth restiveness, kidnapping, armed robbery, fear, drug abuse, political thuggery.

Keywords: Insecurity, Food Security, Kidnapping, Poverty, Insurgency.

Food is no doubt, the most basic of all human survival needs. 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 the global southern nations of Asia and Africa, and in Nigeria, malnutrition has resulted in death of many of its citizens (Dodo M.K 2020). African Food Security Briefs (AFSB) estimated that approximately one out of every three persons in the sub-Saharan Africa is undernourished (Akerele, D et,al 2013).

Food security is a multi-dimensional concept with diverse problems which are addressed within the context of agricultural production. Agricultural Production, trade, income, food quality, clean water, sanitation, governance and political stability are all factors influencing food security (Daramola J.O and Basorun J.O., 2014).

Though insecurity not new, and has been in Nigeria criminal statues, ransom insecurity and kidnappings is a new trend and was not known in Nigeria until recently. Moreover, it was obvious in 2006 when it was announced that foreign oil workers were kidnapped (Inyang, 2009).

Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal, or temporal, and it may occur at the household, regional, or national level The problem posed by hunger and malnutrition, arising from acute shortages of food has become critical in Nigeria. The country is now classified as one the countries experiencing hunger Friday et.al

Despite the deteriorating security situation in the country, Nigeria is also confronted with daunting developmental challenges which create serious threat to socio-economic development of the country. These developmental challenges include: endemic rural and urban poverty, high rate of unemployment, debilitating youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, very large domestic debt and rising stock of external debt (Ewetan, 2013)

The concept of insecurity connotes different meanings such as: absence of safety; danger, hazard, uncertainty, lack of safety (Anyanwu 2021). According to Beland (2005) insecurity is a state of fear and anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. According to Achumba et al (2013) insecurity is in two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or the threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. These definitions of insecurity underscore the major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur. In the context of this paper, insecurity is defined as the breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic and political that contributes to recurring conflicts and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property.

Causes of Violence and Insecurity in Nigeria Insecurity challenges can be traced to the early years of military rule when large quantities of arms were imported into the country for the use of the military during and after the Nigerian Civil war, some of which got into the hands of civilians (Ewetan 2014), Soon after the civil war, these arms were used by civilians and ex-military men for mischievous purposes such as armed robbery. These were also the army of unemployed youths some of whom lost their jobs during the civil war. The level of insecurity assumed dangerous dimension in the prolonged years of military rule beginning from 1970 during which people procure arms and light weapons for personal defense. Some of these arms and light weapons got into the hands of unemployed youths who used them for deviant purpose. Some researchers attribute youth violence to peer group influence and other psychological factors associated with growing up, others emphasized the impact of political and economic factors such as ethnic agitation, political agitation, unemployment as triggers of violent reaction among the youth. (Ayanwu 2021)

Food security is the condition in which all have access to sufficient food to live healthy and productive lives (World Bank, 1986). United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Africa, (1986:12) defined food security as a situation “When all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life”. Food security is dependent on agricultural production, food imports and donations, employment opportunities and income earnings, intra-household decision-making and resource allocation, health care utilization and caring practices (Maxwell and Frankenberger, 1995). Food security is a multidimensional development issue that needs cross-sectoral integrated approaches. However, there are several concerns that such approaches can be too costly, and probably too complicated or might take too long to show results, institutions may not invest their scarce resources in implementing them. Moreover, household food security issues cannot be seen in isolation from broader factors such as physical, policy and social environment (Hoddinott, 2001).

According to World Bank (2001), food security is of three folds, these are food availability, food accessibility and food affordability. Food availability for farming households means ensuring sufficient food for the households through production. However, it should be noted that simply making food available is not enough; one must also be able to purchase it, especially the low-income households (Sen, 1981). Hence, food security connotes physical and economic access to adequate food for all household members, without undue risk of losing the access. The concept of food security has expanded beyond the strict biological requirements of sustenance for survival. Food security does include consuming at a level adequate for physical and mental health and also includes the right to cultural preferences. It also includes obtaining the food in appropriate proportion (Robertson, 1990). Food security also involves interconnected domains, with questions of agriculture, society, environment, employment and income, marketing, health and nutrition, and public policy (Pottier, 1999). Food security is a broad concept that cuts across many dimensions. It means access to adequate food for a healthy life. This definition points to at least two parts

of this complex concept: access to available food and adequate nutrient intake for sustainable health. It is a complex and tricky task to formulate a one-size-fits-all set of food security targets. This is clear from the multiple determinants of the food security status of a house. Food security is one of our biggest national issues. The big picture is always very important because this is what most of our policymakers miss, and what the masses should see and know. (Sankore 2022)

“Unfortunately, most of the food needs in Nigeria are produced by peasant farmers who lack capital, skills, energy and other viable ingredients to produce in large quantities that will meet the requirements of the growing population. Thus, food insecurity in Nigeria is a recurrent and big problem”. (Imo 2022)

Causes and Consequences of Food Insecurity in Nigeria:

According to (Maxwell, 1998), the phenomenon of urban food insecurity has been attributed to the following interconnected factors: Income insecurity making an individual or household unable to purchase sufficient food or food with adequate nutrient content to assure food security; spatial factors such as living in a neighbourhood without an affordable grocery store, markets or other outlets; disproportionate income allocation to other areas, such as rent, leaving an insufficient budget for food; and isolation, loss of autonomy or a lack of a social network. These sources of food insecurity are not related to food availability. Instead, hunger is most often attributed to problems of distribution, with gaps increasing between poor and rich countries as well as between the poor and rich within countries. Income inequality is one source of food insecurity common to countries in the developed and developing world. Other common perpetrators of food insecurity in developed countries are unemployment and the welfare crisis (Riches, 1998). For instance, for many Canadians, the increasing commodification of food supplies is removing the ability to access adequate and nutritious sustenance. Continued lack of recognition in social policy discourse suggests that these trends are likely to persist (Koc & Dahlberg, 1999).

Porous Borders: One of the factors attributed to the high rate of insecurity in Nigeria is the continual influx of foreigners and arms from the neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Libya, Niger, and Lake Chad, the Benin Republic. These criminals find themselves in the country and cause havoc to innocent citizens. The armed bandits attacked the people of Igangan in Ibarapa North Local government of Oyo State Nigeria in 2021 killing several people in their houses, burnt residents, and macheted several people and ever since they've been attacking the area frequently, they go to their farms and destroy the farmlands, their cows eat the crops in the farm, these actions have created fear in the community which led to some of the farmers being scared of going to their farms. The armed bandits allegedly from Libya also attacked worshippers at a Catholic Church in Owo, Ondo State, Nigeria, on 5th June 2022 (Akingboye, 2022). The attack led to the death of more than 40 worshippers and about 160 injured. That indicates the porous and vulnerable nature of the Nigerian borders. There are also cases where arms and ammunitions find easy access from other countries to Nigeria and end up in the hands of a terrorist, and bandits, among other criminal elements, who are not supposed to be in the position of such deadly weapons. For instance, the International Center for Investigation Report (ICIR) revealed that the Turkish government supplies weapons to Boko Haram. Also, the uprisings in Liberia, Sierra-Leon, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Libya led to the proliferation of arms and other light weapons into the country through her porous borders (Premium Times Newspaper, 2021). These arms and ammunitions find their way into the country due to the porous nature of the country's borders. These arms and ammunition are thereby used to cause havoc on innocent citizens. Collaborating further, Ya'u (2021) opined that the inability of the Nigerian government to manage its border affected domestic and international economic activities and as well threatened the security and national sovereignty of the country.

Corruption: Corruption in Nigeria has done more damage than other problems in the country. Ensuring national security is the priority of every government. Thus, financial resources are disbursed to security agencies and state governments to achieve this objective.

There is the lack of willingness to provide information by the local communities. One major reason for this attitude is the act of sabotage on the part of the security officers who revealed the identities of informants to the criminals. Most individuals and communities who relayed information to these security agencies have been killed by these criminals in retaliation.

Unemployment: there is saying that “an idle man is the devils’ workshop”. Unemployment and crime are two inseparable terms. The presence of one invariably leads to the birth of the other. In a country where the majority of its citizens are youths and these youths are not properly engaged, such a nation is sitting on a time bomb which will ultimately explode. According to Okafor 2022, Statistics from the National Bureau for Statistics NBC indicate an increase in the rate of unemployment in Nigeria from 33 per cent in 2020 to 35 per cent in 2021. The 33 per cent constitute 23.2 million of about 70 million citizens who are of working age in Nigeria. Youth unemployment constitutes 53.4 per cent of the unemployed people in Nigeria (Okafor, 2022; National Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Trading Economics, 2021). The unemployment rate in Nigeria seems to be at an alarming rate and has caused the youths who are frustrated with idleness to resort to all kinds of crime such as cybercrime, kidnapping, banditry, and terrorism to mention but a few. A critical instance is a case where Boko Haram insurgents were said to be recruiting jobless youths in northeastern Nigeria and paying them because most of the youths are either unemployed or underemployed.

Recently, one of the splits away of Boko Haram (Ansaru) is said to be embarking on massive recruitment of youths in Kaduna state (Sadiq & Yaba, 2022; Hassan-Wuyo, 2022). The report shows that the youths were lured by these Bandits using various incentives. Akpakan, Kia and Lucky (2015) argued that the high rate of insecurity in Nigeria can be attributed to youth unemployment. These youths become ready soldiers for militia groups and ready petrol for the inferno of factional or ethno-religious crisis all over the country. Arguing further, Kayode (2011) as cited by Akpakan et al. (2015) asserts that due to the upsurge in the unemployment rate in Nigeria, the level of insecurity is bound to increase as the aftermath of the socio-economic dislocation among the citizens who are mostly youths. This will plunge them into various forms of crime such as militancy, banditry, kidnapping, terrorism, prostitution, political thuggery and other debilitating social vices which are borne out of frustration and unemployment. According to Nwagbosa (2012) the failure of successive governments in Nigeria to tackle the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities aggravated the rate of insecurity in the country. The spontaneous increase in the unemployment rate from 2020- 2021 could be attributed to the numerous attacks carried out by Bandits and Fulani militias in the northeast, north-central and other parts of the country.

Drug abuse: The security challenges of a nation are often attributed to the use of hard and illicit drugs which are usually taken by those who perpetrate a crime against ordinary citizens. As Marwa (2021) rightly asserted, there is incontrovertible evidence of a linkage between drug use and the rate of insecurity in Nigeria. Drug abuse is the major instigator of crime and could be attributed to the rate of insurgency, banditry, kidnapping, armed robbery, rape and other related crimes in the country. The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has seized over 2000 tonnes and over N90 billion worth of drugs from criminals and it was stated that bandits, insurgents and other criminals use drugs before carrying out their heinous crimes in society (Marwa, 2021).

The problem of drug abuse and insecurity in Nigeria has taken an alarming rate as 8 out 10 criminals attributed their deeds to drugs either as kidnapers, armed robbers, rapists, and bandits among others. Despite the efforts of government drug-related regulatory bodies such as the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and the National Administration of Food, Drug and Control (NAFDAC), to control the traffic and use of drugs, these drugs still end up in the hands of these criminals. Reports by the military officers that are carrying out the fight against insurgency in the northeast reveal that hard drugs were found in those camps of most of the terrorist camps that were dislodged by the military. Alison (2021) believes that the youths join Boko Haram to earn wages and support their families due to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition within the region. Most of these youths were lured by the Asharu group of terrorists using poverty alleviation incentives (Sadiq & Yaba, 2022; HassanWuyo, 2022).

Issues relating to food security initially only focused on food supply problems with particular reference to the availability of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs as well as price stability at the national and international levels with considerations also given to adequate nutrition and well-being (FAO, 2003). Since 1974, the concept of food security has undergone series of refinement starting from when it was simply conceptualized in terms of availability and adequacy of food supplies to sustain a steady expansion of consumption to when issues of securing access by vulnerable people and having enough food to lead an active, healthy life became its emphasis. Now, the issue of nutrition has been incorporated as an integral

component of food security and it is referred to as food and nutrition security. “In Nigeria, food insecurity is worsened by national insecurity as a result of protracted armed conflicts involving sundry groups, especially the Boko Haram group and Fulani herders. The activities of these groups in terms of invasion and sacking of farming communities have resulted in many civilian fatalities, thus creating acute insecurity. The state of insecurity in many of these farming communities has made it practically difficult for farmers to continue to engage in agricultural production optimally, thus affecting productivity and causing market disruptions with attendant food price shocks (Fadare et al, 2019). Therefore, a peaceful environment is a sine qua non for productive agricultural engagement, which results in food security. Food insecurity, on the other hand, mounts pressure on national security and invariably exacerbates national insecurity. Thus, sustainable food security under peaceful environment is an indispensable requisite to ensuring national security.

The insecurity in Nigeria is having a serious negative impact on farming communities as it prevents them from engaging in crop production at optimal levels. Between 2011 and 2015, reasonable progress was made in the resuscitation efforts of the government. For instance, through the initiative known as the Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES), a database of smallholder farmers was created, which facilitated the efficient distribution of farm inputs, especially fertilizer and improved higher yielding crop varieties to these farmers. Similarly, success was recorded in the concession of federal warehouses and storage assets (FMARD, 2016). All of these efforts were aimed at closing the huge demand-supply gap in crop production

The displacement of farming communities as a result of attacks by armed groups, criminal violence and banditry is associated with an alarming rise in food and nutrition insecurity due to nonavailability of food. The UNHCR’s Deputy High Commissioner underscored the gravity of conflict induced food insecurity when he was quoted to have said, “the future of young generations in the region is at stake, as food insecurity not only affects the dignity of families, but has serious consequences on the physical and cognitive development of children” (UNHCR, 2018). The overall implication is reinforcing cyclic interconnections that would create and sustain intractable security crisis. The intractability of insecurity would result from the clash of national insecurity and food insecurity. In other words, with national insecurity making it impossible for farmers to engage in their farm activities, food shortages would result. As food shortages result, it would create disaffection, which in turn spawns a new round of insecurity due to the intensification of food crisis and mass reaction to it. Thus, there would be constant insecurity caused by the interplay of national insecurity and food insecurity. Of course, this scenario could be averted through massive importation of food to bridge the gap. But it would have implications for national development due to capital flight and the deepening of poverty.

Research Approach Adopted

The research method adopted is both qualitative and quantitative which make use of primary and secondary data collection. Questionnaires which include close and open-ended questions were administered to the respondents. Primary data provides information on the social economic characteristics of respondent and the adopted mitigation measure and some other information used for the research. Secondary data are gotten from internet, intellectuals and ministries, which provides information on the study area and provides information on some other fact. Data acquired from primary and secondary sources was analyzed opted to achieve the aim and objectives of the research. This data is expected to determine the impact of kidnapping on food security in the community of Ibarapa North local Government Area, Oyo state.

Population of the Study Area

The estimated population of Ibarapa North Local Government is 41,840 inhabitants. National population commission.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

According to Nwana (2005), sampling techniques are procedures adopted to systematically select the chosen sample in a specified way under controls. This research work adopted the convenience sampling technique in selecting the respondents from the total population.

The total number of 5230 buildings which was determined through the digitization of a satellite imagery of Ibarapa North Local Government Area which help us to get the total population of the study area.

For this study, the sample frame for the study in Ibarapa North Local Government with a total number of buildings is 5, 230 represents the sampling frame and then we multiply it by the number of households which is 8.

Numbers of buildings = 5, 320

Number of households =8

$5, 230 \times 8 = 41,840$ for the total population

3.6 Sampling Frame

The total number of 41,840 which is the total population of people in Ibarapa local government were purposively selected to represent the sample frame for the purpose of the administration of questionnaires.

3.7 Sample Size

In selecting the sample size 0.05% of the population were chosen, the sample size will be selected using Taro Yamane method: $n = N / (1 + N (e)^2)$ Where: n signifies the sample size N signifies the population under study e signifies the margin error (it could be 0.10, 0.05 or 0.01) We will illustrate with the above formula to determine the sample size from a given population.

$$n = N / (1 + N (e)^2)$$

Where: n signifies the sample size N signifies the population under study e signifies the margin error.

$$n = 41,840 / (1 + 41,840 (0.05)^2)$$

$$n = 41,840 / (1 + 41,840 (0.0025))$$

$$n = 41,840 / (1 + 108.6)$$

$$n = 41,840 / 109.6$$

$$n = 381$$

We can see from the result above that the sample size is 381 from the total population of **41,840** which is the lower number of responses from the respondents to maintain a 95% confident interval.

3.8 Sampling Techniques / Procedures

Systematic sampling technique were adopted for this research, which required the selection of housing units from the total housing population of 5230 at a sample interval ($k=13$), to obtain the total sample size of 381. In the process of this sampling, the first building were selected randomly. The questionnaire was administered to the landlord and landladies of each building that falls under the selected sampled building or any other person above 18 years old, living in the house in the absence of the landlord.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

The techniques used for data analysis for this study is simple statistical methods which were used to analyze the data acquired from primary and secondary sources required to achieve the aim of the research. Data are presented using descriptive statistical parameters like frequency table, cross tabulating, charts and graph.

The hypotheses was analyzed using chi-square test of goodness fit. Any item with a mean response 2.50 above was considered to be positive while any item with a mean response of less than 2.50 was negative.

Table 1.1: Impact of insecurity on food security

Options	Agree	Disagree	undecided	Total %
There is shortage of food and other agricultural produce within the communities	290 (96.66%)	02 (0.66%)	08 (2.66%)	300 (99.98%)
Food is very expensive as a result of insecurity	292 (97.33%)	03 (1%)	05 (1.66%)	300 (99.99%)
abandonment of farm activities by the farmers	294 (98%)	00	06 (2%)	300 (100%)
there is great collapse of business for agricultural investor	277 (92.33%)	13 (4.33%)	10 (3.33%)	300 (99.99%)
others specify	00	00	00	00

Field Survey, 2022

The table 1.1 analyzed vividly, the impact of kidnapping on food security, which is one of the objectives of this study. In an attempt to find a solution to the research questions, options were provided in relation to the question. They are: abandonment of farm activities by the farmers, there's great collapse of business for agricultural investors, there's shortage of food crops and other agricultural produce also food is very expensive as a result of incessant kidnapping in the study area.

From the responses obtained as expressed in the Plate 4.6, majority of the sampled population in the study area constituting 95% said yes to all the options provided. And none of them disagree with this assertion. Furthermore, the survey reveals that residents of Ibarapa North Local Government Oyo State have alleged paying 50 million as ransom to herders. Lawal Akeem, secretary of Igangan Development Advocates and other natives made the allegation during investigation by the researcher. The community leaders presented pictures and other evidence of ransom paid to herdsmen. They also alleged rape of 15 women by the herders. Nigeria has continued face serious security challenges. Within two years 2020-2022 respectively. 97 people were reportedly killed and 58 kidnapped in the study area in various violent attacks across the region. It could be deduced that kidnapping has bad implications on economic growth of the study area, which is mainly farming and it's resulted to food insecurity within the communities.

Table 1.2: Implications of kidnapping and insecurity on the communities

Options	Agree	Disagree	Undecided	Total %
The dwellers of the study area are experiencing social tension, phycological trauma, mental and emotional problems as a result of kidnapping.	291 (97%)	00	09 (3%)	300 (100%)
kidnapping enhanced premature death on inhabitants of the study area	289 (96.33%)	00	11 (3.66%)	300 (99.99%)
potential investors are scared of having investment in Ibarapa North Local Government	266 (88.66%)	28 (9.33%)	06 (2%)	300 (99.99%)
There's shortage of farming and	286	04	10	100

agricultural production due to incessant kidnapping and insecurity in the communities of the study area	(95.33%)	(1.33%)	(3.33%)	(99.99%)
people of the study area are migrating massively to another settlement	202 (67.33%)	88 (29.33%)	10 (3.33%)	300 (99.99%)
The status of Ibarapa North Local Government known as food basket of the state turn to problematic region.	279 (93%)	05 (1.66%)	16 (5.33%)	(99.99%)
others specify	00	00	00	00

Field Survey, 2022

A further survey was conducted, on implications of insecurity and kidnapping on the communities of the study area. From the table it can be concluded that kidnapping truly has bad implications on the communities of the study area. Majority of the respondents agreed that dwellers of the study area are experiencing social tension, psychological trauma, and emotional problems as a result of incessant kidnapping. This constitutes 97% of the sampled population. And none of them disagree with this assertion. Closely followed by another higher percentage of the respondents. 96.33% also agreed that kidnapping enhanced premature death of the people of study area. Furthermore, 88.66% of respondents agreed that potential investors are scared of having investment in the study area. Just few among the sampled population 9.33% disagree with this assertion. While some among the sampled population agreed that people are migrating massively from the community and the status of Ibarapa North Local Government has turned to problematic region, 63.33 and 93% respectively. It can be concluded that kidnapping has bad implications on the inhabitants and the status of the study area as well.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES 1

H₀: There is no significant relationship between kidnapping perception and food security.

H₁: There is significant relationship between kidnapping perception and food security.

TEST STATISTIC

$$\chi^2_{cal.} = \sum_i^n \sum_j^k \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

Perception on kidnapping to food security

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
scarcity of food within the communities	150	100.0	50.0
Farmers are unable to plant and harvest their farm produce	90	100.0	-10.0
stagnation of farming system as a result of kidnapping and insecurity	60	100.0	-40.0
Total	300		

Test Statistics

	Perception on kidnapping to food security
Chi-Square	42.000 ^a
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 100.0.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

DECISION RULE

Reject the null hypothesis if p-value is less than or equal to α -value otherwise do not reject.

CONCLUSION

Since the p-value is less than α -value, i.e. (0.000 < 0.05) therefore we statistically reject the null hypothesis and concluded that There is significant association between kidnapping perception and food security at 5% level of significance.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS 2

H₀: There is no significant relationship between impact of kidnapping and food security.

H₁: There is significant relationship between impact of kidnapping and food security.

TEST STATISTIC

$$\chi^2_{cal.} = \sum_i^n \sum_j^k \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

Impact of kidnapping on food security

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
There is shortage of food and other agricultural produce within the communities	60	75.0	-15.0
Food is very expensive as a result of kidnapping	90	75.0	15.0
abandonment of farm activities by the farmers	120	75.0	45.0

there is great collapse of business for agricultural investor	30	75.0	-45.0
Total	300		

Test Statistics

	Impact of kidnapping on food security
Chi-Square	60.000 ^a
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 75.0.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

$\alpha = 0.05$

DECISION RULE

Reject the null hypothesis if p-value is less than or equal to α -value otherwise do not reject.

CONCLUSION

Since the p-value is less than α -value, i.e. ($0.000 < 0.05$) therefore we statistically reject the null hypothesis and concluded that There is significant relationship between impact of kidnapping and food security at 5% level of significance.

TRENDS OF INSECURITY OCCURENCE IN THE STUDY AREA

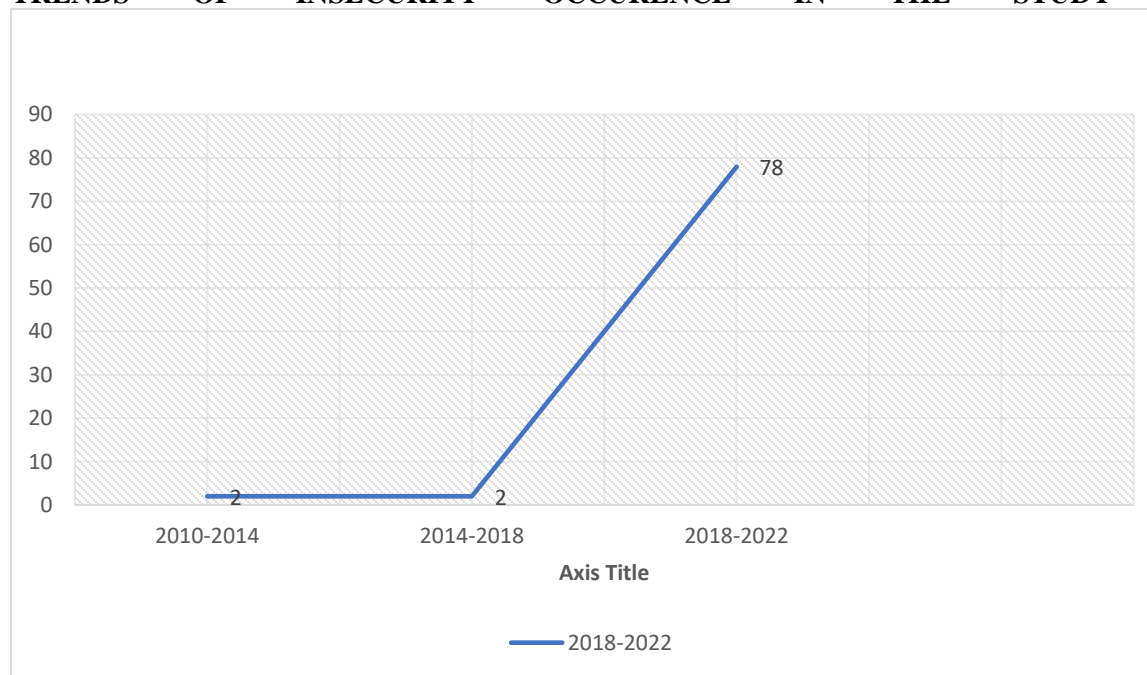


Fig 1.1(Source field survey 2022)

From the survey conducted, it was ascertained that, Fulani herdsmen's and the inhabitants of Ibarapa North Local Government Oyo state has been living in peace and harmony till year 2010 before the pastoralist (Fulani's) started showing themselves as a wicked and merciless being by committing series of havoc in the community and it's environ. These series of havoc ranges from destruction of farmland, robbery occurrences, sexual harassment, macheting of farmers, killing by firearms (guns and sophisticated weapon) and later resulted to kidnapping among others. The chart unveil the level at which cases has been recorded yearly, 2010-2014 have the least record of cases follow by 2014-2018 and lastly 2018-2022 owns the highest rate of cases record.

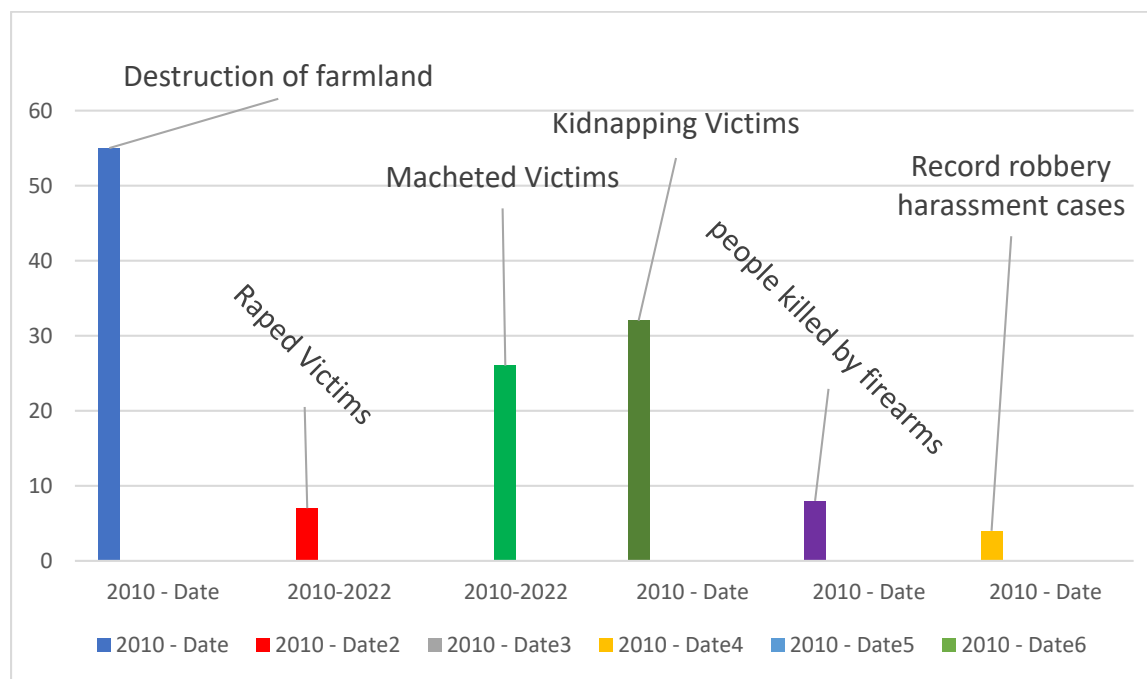


Figure 1.2 (Source field survey 2022)

Going by the survey carried out, the chart uncovers the rate at which cases has been recorded from the year 2010 till date. Destruction of farmland have the highest percentage % which fall between 50-60 range, raped victim cases recorded is within 0-10 range till date, the total number of macheted victims also fall in between 20-30 range, kidnapping victims recoded cases is next to the highest percentage % which fall 30-40 range of the chart. Cases of people killed by firearms is ranking between 8-10% while robbery harassment occurrence have the least percentage among the others.

Destruction of farm lands



Source: Field survey 2022

Discussion: A photograph of three hectares of Cocoa farm allegedly burnt in the night of January 7 2019 by herders, as relation for denying them grazing access. Another picture shows ten acres of maize ban set ablaze by herders. Following the malicious damage of two standard acres of cassava, and another four acres of cassava farmland was seriously encroached by the rearers.



Source: Field survey 2022

Discussion: Fulani herdsmen encroached five acres of maize and another standard four acres of cassava farmland in the second picture were totally destroyed. 16/12 2016. Three acres of cashew farm also set ablaze by herders. The Fulani herdsmen displayed in the above picture are notorious arm robbers, they engaged in themselves in several robbery harassments.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Findings showed, abandonment of farm activities by the farmers, there's great collapse of business for agricultural investors, there's shortage of food crops and other agricultural produce also food is very expensive as a result of incessant kidnapping in the study area. Findings reveal that residents of Ibarapa North Local Government Oyo State have alleged paying 50 million as ransom to herders. Lawal Akeem, secretary of Igangan Development Advocates and other natives made the allegation during investigation by the researcher. The community leaders presented pictures and other evidence of ransom paid to herders. Which they refuse to release for the researcher. They also alleged rape of 15 women by the herders. Ibarapa have continued to face serious security challenges since 2020, 97 people were reportedly killed and 58 kidnapped in the study area in various violent attacks across the region. It could be deduced that kidnapping has bad implications on economic growth of the study area, which is mainly farming and it's resulted to food insecurity within the communities. Some among the sampled population agreed that people are migrating massively from the community and the status of Ibarapa North Local Government has turned to

problematic region, it can be concluded that insecurity have bad implications on the inhabitants and the status of the study area as well.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Consequent upon the findings of this study, the following conclusion was drawn: Forms of insecurity prevalent in Ibarapa North Local Government Oyo State are Banditry and kidnapping people at random to extort money from them, destruction of food crops in the farm by herders, also sexual harassment and robbery occurrence in the communities once in a while.

Unemployment, corruption among the security agencies, community indigenous partnership with herders in cattle rearing business are major causes of insecurity and kidnapping in the study area.

The impact of incessant kidnapping manifested in the communities of the study area, and also realize it's impact on food security as well. Such as abandonment of farm activities by farmers, shortage of food crops and other agricultural produce, great collapse of business for agricultural investors, and scarcity of food that leads to food expensive.

Implications and challenges of kidnapping on the communities of the study area cannot be underestimated. The dwellers of the study area are experiencing social tension, psychological trauma, mental and emotional problems as a result of kidnapping. Kidnapping enhanced premature death on the inhabitants of the study area, potential investors are scared of having investment there, the status of Ibarapa North Local Government known as food-basket of the state turn to problematic region.

No significant difference was revealed between the responses of farmers, civil savant, artisans, including traders and even student on counselling strategies for remedying insecurity and kidnapping. In addition, adequate punishment for the offenders, self-defense needed through licensing of gun to the farmers, community policing and provision of modern equipment for local security, individual and ground counseling by security expertise and using of traditional magic power as a means of protection. were seen as the major counselling strategies that could be adopted in remedying insecurity and kidnapping in Ibarapa North Local Government Oyo State.

These findings would increase awareness of forms and causes of insecurity and kidnapping in Ibarapa North Local Government Oyo state and brine into focus the counselling strategies that could be used to salvage the situation by people of the study area.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

Since killing of farmers and destruction of their crops is one of the major factors causing insecurity and kidnapping:

- i. security counseling should as a matter of urgency be introduced in the study area.
- ii. There should be proper and adequate punishment for the offenders, whosoever been caught in any criminal act or seen kidnapping as a lucrative business should not be trivialize but lawfully punished by the government.
- iii. Both the Federal and State governments should create jobs for the teeming graduates who are roaming the streets. Job creation at the grassroots will keep people gainfully employed and reduce criminal tendencies at the same time change their value orientation of get rich quick syndrome. (Denga, 2009).
- iv. There should be community policing and local security agency organization (like Amotekun) by the government, provision of their needful instrument and modern equipment must not be lagging behind.
- v. There's need for agricultural neighborhoods planning by the government as the dwellers of the study area are mainly agrarian rural planning and village design can be implemented which would be helpful in food security.

- vi. Lastly, some respondent suggests using of traditional magic power in absence of aforementioned strategies in order for the community to be rest assured and security conscious.

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