

AKSU Journal of Social Sciences
(AKSUJOSS)
ISSN: 2504 – 933X Vol.8,No.1 (September) 2026,pp.127-139
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61090/aksujoss.8.1.127-139
URL: htpp://www.aksujournal.com/vol.8.1
Received: May 29, 2026
Accepted: July 16, 2026
Published Online: September 1, 2026

Implications of Kidnapping on Food Production in Ifelodun Local Government Area of Kwara State, Nigeria

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Abstracts
The prevalence of kidnapping has continued to pose serious concerns to Kwara State Government and security agencies, posing a threat to the sustainability of food production in the area. This study utilized both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. A total of 400 copies of the questionnaire were administered to respondents using stratified sampling techniques, and 5 key informant interviews (KII) were used in collecting qualitative data. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and content analysis, respectively. Findings from the study revealed that 31% strongly agree that kidnappings have led to a reduction in agricultural output due to the fear and insecurity among farmers. The implications of this have led to lower food production and availability. 36.7% agree that Labor shortages disrupt agricultural processes, exacerbating food insecurity. The study concluded that kidnapping poses a severe threat to food production in Ifelodun Local Government Area of Kwara State. The fear of kidnapping disrupts agricultural activities, leading to reduced food production. These factors collectively affect food production, making it difficult for farmers to spend longer hours on their farmland. The paper recommends that governments increase the deployments of security personnel to vulnerable rural communities and farming areas and invest in modern security technologies such as drones.

Keywords: Food production, food sustainability, kidnapping, Kwara, Nigeria

Introduction

Kidnapping is a vice that is perpetuated worldwide, and it is continuously evolving; spreading geographically and numerically on the international stage. in Latin America particularly Colombia and Mexico, kidnapping for ransom has disrupted agricultural value chains in the countries where

this menace was prevalent, with data from research studies showing that the municipalities that suffered from high kidnapping rates, loss of agricultural output of 15-25% compared to other more secure areas (Rios 2015). The direct costs of kidnapping go beyond ransom payments to include opportunity costs of abandoned agricultural land, decreased participation in labor due to fear and insecurity of falling victim to abduction, and loss of agricultural investment, which destroys food security and rural livelihoods.

In Nigeria, kidnapping has grown over the years as an industry involving every level of the society and motivated by many reasons such as political, ideological, financial, social and cultural purposes. Kidnapping for ransom is one of the most organized crimes in Nigeria. A malady previously unknown to the people has become rapidly domesticated (Chidi, 2014). For instance, in 2006 the volatile oil rich regions of Niger Delta witnessed this Phenomenon on a large scale with targets being mostly expatriates and Nigerians in the oil business. It later spread to the Northeast because of Boko Haram insurgency with the agenda to recruit fighters, instil fear and gain more international recognition. It is important to note that kidnapping has become widespread throughout the 36 states with its hotbed being North-West (NW) and North-Central (NC) regions of the country.

However, agriculture forms the backbone of Nigeria's economy, employing a large portion of the population, especially in rural areas (Inyang, 2022). The prevalence of kidnapping has directly disrupted agricultural activities, leading to reduced agricultural productivity. Farmers fear abduction, often abandon their farms or reduce the time spent on their fields (Okoro, 2020). For instance, in states like Kaduna, Katsina, and Zamfara, Niger. Research indicates that insecurity, including kidnapping, severely undermines efforts to achieve sustainable food security in Nigeria. It destabilizes rural livelihoods, reduces food production, hampers trade and market access, and increases the cost of food items, thereby making nutritious food less accessible to low-income households (Adebisi & Ojo, 2020).

Statement of the Problem

The Ifelodun Local Government Area (LGA) of Kwara State is recognised as a significant producer of food commodities within the region. However, recent years have witnessed a disturbing rise in cases of kidnapping, which poses a considerable threat to the sustainability of food production in the area. For example, on 6 March 2026, suspected bandits abducted ten individuals from the Ahun and Oro-Ago communities, demanding a ransom of ₦10 million for their release (Akinyemi, 2026). Similarly, on 22 March 2026, eight church members were kidnapped during a service at the Evangelical Church Winning All in Omugo, with a ransom demand of ₦150 million (Abdulkareem, 2026). These incidents, among others, have instilled widespread fear and displacement among residents, resulting in many fleeing their homes and abandoning their agricultural activities, thereby endangering local food security.

Furthermore, the escalation of insecurity has been underscored by a series of raids and abductions in April 2026. On 17 April, suspected bandits targeted several communities in both Isin and Ifelodun LGAs, abducting residents, inflicting injuries, and rustling cattle, which has exacerbated security concerns in southern Kwara State. The following day, a traditional ruler, his wife, and another resident were taken during a midnight attack in the Olayinka community (Mbachi, 2026). These repeated security breaches have severely disrupted daily life and agricultural activity within Ifelodun LGA. The cumulative effect of these attacks is the exacerbation of insecurity and the undermining of food production systems, as farmers abandon their lands and livestock due to ongoing threats and fear of abduction.

While previous scholarship has addressed the broader relationship between insecurity and food production in Nigeria, notable gaps remain. Studies such as Okoli and Ugwu (2019) have examined the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on agricultural activities in the North-East, while Adejumo (2018) explored herdsmen-farmers conflicts in Benue State. Both highlight the disruptive consequences of violence on food security. However, there is limited research specifically investigating the direct implications of kidnapping on agricultural productivity in rural areas like Ifelodun LGA. Existing literature tends to focus on broader socio-economic and political dimensions of insecurity, rather than the specific mechanisms through which kidnapping undermines food production. This study therefore seeks to address this gap by systematically analysing the effects and implications of kidnapping on food production in Ifelodun LGA of Kwara State.

Literature Review

The phenomenon of kidnapping is not peculiar to developing countries alone, it is a global occurrence. It has grown over the years in developed and developing nations as an industry affecting every level of society and motivated by diverse reasons (Tzanelli, 2006). Even in some countries, the laws on kidnapping vary from state to state. Kidnapping is however, defined by Asuquo (2009) as the forceful seizure, taking, and unlawful detention of a person against his/her will. It is a common law offense and the fact is, it is an unwanted act on the part of the nation. It is viewed by some as an act of seizing a person and taking him or her to another country or location for involuntary servitude or the impressment of females into the military (Uzorma, 2014).

Nwankwo and Eze (2023) demonstrated through panel data analysis of 1,450 farming households across Benue, Kaduna, and Zamfara states that persistent kidnapping threats reduced farm investment by 52% and labor allocation by 38%, with smallholder farmers particularly vulnerable given their limited access to security infrastructure. Scholarly analyses by Ibrahim and Mustapha (2023) revealed that ransom payments, averaging ₦2.3 million per incident in rural areas, systematically depleted household capital reserves that would otherwise finance agricultural inputs, thereby perpetuating cycles of reduced productivity and food insecurity. The Food and Agriculture Organization's 2023 assessment of Nigeria's food security situation identified kidnapping-induced displacement as a primary driver of the country's escalating malnutrition rates, with approximately 4.1 million people in Nigeria's northwestern states facing crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher). Moreover, Eze and Nwankwo (2024) reported that the psychological trauma associated with kidnapping incidents decreased farmers' risk tolerance, leading to strategic shifts away from high-value crops requiring intensive field presence toward less nutritious, lower-input crops that could be cultivated with minimal farm exposure.

Musa (2023) states that the agricultural sector which ensures the availability of food in ifelodun LGA has been the most affected. The high rate if kidnapping in Ifelodun LGA has caused farmers to run away and abandon their farms for fear of attacks. farmers can no longer move around for fear of been kidnap, and most farmers in the rural areas have fled their homes (Muhammed, 2015). Farmers affected are no longer able to produce sufficient and quality food to meet the demands of their citizens and the state that rely on agricultural produce from the LGA. Farmers are now more concerned about their safety rather than going out to produce food. Farmers and labourers who are young have now moved to less affected areas in the state. As a result, there is less, to no Labor in the agricultural sector in the area (Awodola, and Oboshi, 2015). The under cultivation of farms or the inability to harvest crops that have been planted makes the situation of decreased production worse in the ifelodun LGA. Off-season agricultural produce, which is the production of food outside their normal cropping cycle as supply, is low.

Ikemefuna (2022) asserts that kidnapping has reduced agricultural productivity and output by affecting and limiting labour supply, reducing access to land, and weakening several social and economic support systems (Blattman and Miguel, 2010). Agricultural production in Nigeria is an important sector of the country's economy, usually carried out by most rural farmers to make available sufficient food to supply and export (Towobola et al, 2014). In the country, the agriculture sector makes up almost 40% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (National Bureau of Statistics, 2013).

Nwaji (2021) asserts that the implications of kidnapping extend beyond immediate economic losses; they also threaten social cohesion and community resilience. Displacement of farmers and traders due to fear of abduction, which leads to reduced agricultural productivity, especially in peri-urban areas where food is often produced for both local consumption and urban markets. The disruption of food supply chains results in increased food prices within Kwara state, disproportionately affecting low-income households and vulnerable populations who depend on local markets for their daily sustenance (Adebisi & Ojo, 2020). Additionally, the insecurity hampers government and development agencies' efforts to promote food security initiatives, as security concerns divert resources and attention away from agricultural development programs (Eze et al., 2021).

Adebisi and Ojo (2020) provide an insightful examination of the impact of insecurity on food supply chains in Nigeria, emphasizing how various forms of insecurity such as armed conflict, banditry, and kidnapping disrupt the smooth flow of agricultural products from producers to consumers. Their study highlights that insecurity significantly hampers agricultural activities by restricting farmers' access to land, inputs, and markets, which collectively reduce overall food production and availability (Adebisi & Ojo, 2020). They point out that insecurity-induced transportation challenges lead to delays and increased costs in moving food supplies, thereby escalating food prices and limiting access for vulnerable populations (Adebisi & Ojo, 2020). The authors further argue that these disruptions not only affect rural farmers but also have ripple effects on urban markets, leading to shortages and inflation in food prices, which exacerbate food insecurity among low-income households (Adebisi & Ojo, 2020).

According to Soyombo (2016), kidnapping prevents so many people's social relations and social life by keeping them indoors day and night. It resulted in post-traumatic stress disorder due to horrifying incidences of the menace. Most devastatingly, traveling in the night has become risky and overrated; successful people disguise in a taxi because they are afraid to buy a new vehicle. According to Soyombo, the journey has to be extremely important before one embarks on it. Also, house owners are forced to present an unfurnished view of their homes, displaying a poverty notion by leaving their front wall unpainted and having no interpersonal relationships because kidnapping installs a high level of mistrust among the people of Nigeria. Soyombo also noted that due to heated kidnapping incidences, public officials demanded more police escorts, which led to insufficient police forces that could be positioned at some crime-spot areas in order to eliminate heinous crimes in the country.

Okoli and Agada (2014) assert that three elements that need to be considered in defining kidnapping: (i) taking one away against their consent; (ii) keeping one in false imprisonment or illegal confinement; and (iii) extortion of ransom from the victim. Thus, several types and classifications of kidnapping have been made and discussed by different researchers in the literature. Some of these researchers include Turner (1998), Pharaoh (2005), Mohammed (2008), Eze and Ezeibe (2012), Ottuh and Aitufe (2014), Okoli and Agada (2014) among others. Zannoni

(2003) broadly categorized kidnapping into three (3): a) Criminal kidnapping: This according to Zannoni (2003) is a kidnapping motivated by the quest to obtain ransom from the victim's family, business or associates; b) Political kidnapping: this type of kidnapping is informed by the desire to advance a political course often through the use of sophisticated weapons. Militant and terrorist activities fall under this category; and c) Pathological kidnapping: also known as emotional kidnapping (Zannoni, 2003). It is a type of kidnapping where the motive is to inflict psychological pains on the victim. Examples of this include rape, child abduction by separated parents among others.

However, the activities of kidnappers have destroyed agricultural productivity in Ifelodun LGA of Kwara state. Food availability and household/individual food consumption are strained because of the effects of attacks from conflict. The reduction of agricultural production has led to a decline in food availability and caused a shortage of food in markets and households. The effects of kidnapping have interrupted agricultural production and led to the displacement of people, therefore leaving fertile lands abandoned and uncultivated (United Nations, 2019). However, (Madu 2019) opined that high prices are due to the substantially below-average harvest, decreased production, low market supplies, and high transaction costs (FEWS NET, 2020). Kidnappers have made it a pattern to typically target marketplaces, places like Oke Ode and Oro Ago town has been particularly exposed to the attacks (UNDP, 2019). High prices of food are because of decreased agricultural production and an increase in transportation costs (Mohammed 2020). Madu's (2019) study stated that the cases of kidnapping have resulted in increased food prices because of decreased farming activities and shortages of food available as the demand for food is higher than the supply.

Theoretical Framework

This paper utilises Social Anomie Theory, as articulated by Robert K. Merton (1938), which itself is rooted in the foundational work of Émile Durkheim (1858–1917) on the concept of "anomie." Merton's approach, an extension of the traditional functionalist perspective, posits that deviant or criminal behaviours emerge from the interplay between society's prescribed norms and values. According to Merton, societies set culturally sanctioned goals, such as financial security, however, access to legitimate means for achieving these goals, like education or employment, is not uniformly available to all members. Consequently, individuals' responses to this disparity depend on whether they accept the societal goals, the approved means, or both. Merton delineated five modes of adaptation: conformity (accepting both goals and means), innovation (accepting goals, rejecting means), ritualism (accepting means, rejecting goals), retreatism (rejecting both), and rebellion (seeking to change both goals and means) (Muhammad et al., 2015). Each adaptation reflects differing responses to the structural constraints imposed by society.

When structural barriers hinder individuals or groups from achieving societal goals through legitimate avenues, they experience strain, which can lead to a state of anomie. This strain prompts some individuals towards deviant behaviours, adopting alternative, often illicit, means to realise their ambitions. Among Merton's modes, innovation is particularly pertinent, as it involves employing unconventional or illegal methods, such as kidnapping, to attain societal goals. Applying Strain Theory to this study provides an analytical framework for understanding the socio-economic determinants of kidnapping and its consequences for community cohesion and food security. Specifically, Strain Theory elucidates how socio-economic pressures—including poverty, unemployment, and restricted access to legitimate opportunities—can drive individuals to resort to kidnapping as a means of "innovation." This theoretical perspective, therefore, offers valuable insights into the underlying socio-economic dynamics that propel individuals towards

criminality in contexts marked by structural disadvantage.

Research Methodology

This study employed a stratified sampling technique, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methods to address the research questions. A total of 400 respondents participated, with 80 individuals selected from each of five towns, Share, Igbaja, Oke-Ode, Babanla, and Agunjin. Participants from each town were asked to complete a questionnaire designed to elicit information regarding the implications of kidnapping on food production within Ifelodun Local Government Area of Kwara State. Distribution of the questionnaire was facilitated via community WhatsApp groups, enabling efficient data collection. To supplement the quantitative data, five Key Informant Interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholders to gather in-depth qualitative insights. Analysis of the data involved descriptive statistical techniques for the survey responses and content analysis for the interview data, with findings presented using frequency tables and percentages to effectively address the study's objectives.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Showing the Demographic Distributions of Respondents.

Item	Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
GENDER	Male	308	77.0
	Female	92	23.0
	Total	**400**	**100.0**
Age	15-24 years	15	3.7
	25-34 years	46	11.4
	35-44 years	136	33.7
	45 and above	203	50.4
	Total	**400**	**100**
Tribe	Yoruba	200	49.6
	Hausa	100	24.8
	Nupe	20	5.0
	Igala	30	7.4
	Others	50	12.4
	Total	400	100
Qualification	No Formal Education	108	26.8
	Primary	165	40.9
	Secondary	91	22.6
	Tertiary	36	8.9
	Total	**400**	**100.0**
Occupation	Farming	200	49.6
	Pastoralism	100	24.8
	Civil Servant	20	5.0
	Artisans	50	12.4
	Self Employed	30	12.4
	Total	**400**	**100**

Farm sizes	1-5 acres	68	16.9
	6-10 acres	148	36.7
	11-15 acres	153	38.0
	16-20 acres	31	7.7
	Total	**400**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2026

Table 1, shows that, majority 308 (77%) of the respondents are Male, while 92 (23%) of the respondents are female while, 136 (33.7%) of the respondents are within the ages of 35-44 years, nearly half 165 (40.9%) of the respondents are Yoruba by Tribe, 165 (40.9%) of the respondents has primary education, while half 200 (49.6%) of the respondents are full time Farmers by occupation, while, 148 (36.7%) of the respondents has up 6-10 acres of farm sizes.

Table 2: Showing the Distribution of Respondents on the Effects of Kidnapping on Food Production in Ifelodun Local Government Area of Kwara State.

Effects of Kidnapping on Food Production	**Strongly Agree**		**Agree**		**Strongly Disagree**		**Disagree**		**Neutral**	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Kidnapping has led to Reduction of Agricultural productions	127	31.5	118	29.3	72	17.9	61	15.1	22	5.5
Kidnapping has led to abandonment of farmland	130	32.3	176	43.7	29	7.2	43	10.7	22	5.5
Kidnapping has led to increased food prices	150	37.2	150	37.2	36	8.9	40	9.9	24	6.0
Kidnapping has led to shortage of labor	108	26.8	184	45.7	77	19.1	21	5.2	10	2.5

Source: Field Survey, 2026

Table 2, shows that, 127 (31.5%) of the respondents Strongly agree that Kidnapping has led to reduction of agricultural productions, 176 (43.7%) of the respondents Agree that kidnapping has led to abandonments of farmland, 150 (37.2%) of the respondents Strongly agree that kidnapping has led to increase food prices while, 184 (45.7%) of the respondents strongly agree that kidnapping has led to labour shortage. According to a farmer in Oro Ago town

> *"The effects these kidnapping incidences have had on the farmers is high, framers are scared to go to their farms, labourers are charging exorbitant money to clear small piece of land for those that even agreed to help work on the land because now it is difficult to even see labourers to help work on the farms''* (KII: Male/ 54yrs/Oro Ago 2026)

Furthermore, according to a farmer in Oke Ode

"This incidence of kidnapping activities has make people leave the town, both farmers and workers alike, can no longer stay in the communities any longer not to talk of going to the farm, this has led to high prices of food because the few market women that has farm produce at home are hoarding it" (KII: Male/60yrs/Oke Ode 2026), this aligned with the findings from quantitative research which state that kidnapping has led to the abandonments of farmlands.

Table 3: The Distribution of Respondents Based on the Implications of Kidnapping on Food Production

Implications of Kidnapping on Food Production	Strongly Agree		Agree		Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Income Loss	167	41.4	108	26.8	52	12.9	44	10.9	29	7.2
Decrease in Agricultural Output	71	17.6	123	30.5	72	17.9	82	20.3	52	12.9
Increase in production cost	158	39.2	90	22.3	59	14.6	41	10.2	52	12.9
Labor Shortage	148	36.7	120	29.8	54	13.4	49	12.2	29	7.2
Disrupted planting/harvesting schedules	187	46.4	137	34.0	49	12.2	19	4.7	8	2.0

Source: Field Survey, 2026

Table 3, shows that 167(41.4%) of the respondents Strongly agree that Kidnapping has led to income loss, 123(30.5%) of the respondents Agree that kidnapping has led to decrease in agricultural output, 158 (36.7%) strongly agree that kidnapping has led to increase in production cost, 148(36.7%) strongly agree that kidnaping has led to labor shortage, 187(46.4%) of the respondents strongly agree that kidnapping has disrupted planting/harvesting schedules. According to a farmer in Babanla town:

"We have lost a lot of money, most of our farmland have been eaten by cattle, and we are also scared to plant far from our house, and also we can't stay too long at the farm for fear of been kidnapped" (KII: Male/ 58yrs/Farmer/Babanla 2026).

Moreso, according to farmer in Agunjin town:

"*Because of the fear of going to our farmland we can no longer plant as at the time when due, because of the fear of kidnappers, now quantity of what we produce has drastically reduced since this kidnapping incidence"* (KII: Male/65yrs/farmer/Agunjin)

Discussion of the Findings

The result of the findings in the study indicates that, the effects of kidnapping on food production in Ifelodun local government area is severe. 32.3% of the respondents agreed that the immediate impact is a reduction in agricultural output due to the fear and insecurity among farmers. Many farmers have either fled the area or significantly reduced their farming activities, leading to decreased food production. This has created a gap in food availability, making it difficult for the local population to access sufficient food. Labor shortages further compound the problem, as the abduction or migration of farm workers disrupts the agricultural cycle. The economic strain of

paying ransoms diverts resources from agricultural inputs, reducing productivity and profitability this was supported by Ibrahim and Mustapha (2023); they revealed that ransom payments, averaging ₦2.3 million per incident in rural areas, systematically depleted household capital reserves that would otherwise finance agricultural inputs, thereby perpetuating cycles of reduced productivity and food insecurity.

Additionally, the disruption of local markets and transportation of goods due to kidnapping incidents hampers the distribution of food, making it less accessible and more expensive. This was supported by Ikemefuna; (2022) who assert that, Kidnapping have reduced agricultural productivity and output by affecting and limiting labour supply, reducing access to land, and weakening several social and economic support systems (Blattman and Miguel, 2010). Agricultural production in Nigeria is an important sector of the country's economy, usually carried out by most rural farmers to make available sufficient food to supply and export (Towobola et al, 2014). In the country, the agriculture sector makes up almost 40% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (National Bureau of Statistics, 2013).

Furthermore, Musa (2023) states that the agricultural sector which ensures the availability of food in ifelodun LGA has been the most affected. The high rate if kidnapping in Ifelodun LGA has caused farmers to run away and abandon their farms for fear of attacks. farmers can no longer move around for fear of been kidnap, and most farmers in the rural areas have fled their homes (Muhammed, 2015). Farmers affected are no longer able to produce sufficient and quality food to meet the demands of their citizens and the state that rely on agricultural produce from the LGA. Farmers are now more concerned about their safety rather than going out to produce food. Farmers and labourers who are young have now moved to less affected areas in the state. As a result, there is less, to no Labor in the agricultural sector in the area (Awodola, and Oboshi, 2015). The under cultivation of farms or the inability to harvest crops that have been planted makes the situation of decreased production worse in the ifelodun LGA. Off-season agricultural produce, which is the production of food outside their normal cropping cycle as supply, is low.

The implications of kidnapping on food production in Ifelodun are profound. The fear and insecurity caused by kidnappings lead to reduced agricultural activities, resulting in lower food production and availability. Thus, 36.7% of the respondents strongly agree that Labour shortages disrupt agricultural processes, exacerbating food insecurity. The economic strain of ransoms reduces investments in agriculture, further diminishing productivity. Disrupted local markets and transportation hinder food distribution, making it less accessible and more expensive. These factors combined create a vicious cycle of food insecurity, affecting the health and well-being of the local population and undermining the region's economic stability. United Nation (2019) state that, the activities of kidnappers have destroyed agricultural productivity in Ifelodun LGA of Kwara state. Food availability and household/individual food consumption are strained because of the effects of attacks from conflict. The reduction of agricultural production has led to a decline in food availability and caused a shortage of food in markets and households. The effects of kidnapping have interrupted agricultural production and led to the displacement of people, therefore leaving fertile lands abandoned and uncultivated.

Conclusion

This study accessed the implications of kidnapping on food production in Ifelodun LGA of Kwara state, the study concluded that activities of kidnappers have destroyed agricultural productivity in Ifelodun LGA of kwara state persistent kidnapping threats has reduced farm investment which has led to reduction on food production, abandonment of farmland and high increase in food prices

has led to reduce food production. Farmers affected are no longer able to produce sufficient and quality food to meet the demands of their citizens and the state that rely on agricultural produce from the LGA. Farmers are now more concerned about their safety rather than going out to produce food. Farmers and labourers who are young have now moved to less affected areas in the state. As a result, there is less, to no Labor in the agricultural sector in the area. Hence, all this factor has led to high rate of poverty within the local government area, high income loss and labour shortage. Moreso, based on our findings in which we accessed the implications of kidnappings on food production, it was observed that one of the key implications of kidnapping on food production is Income loss, which is due to Decrease agricultural output by the farmer, because of the increase in production cost, which was as result of labour shortage on the farmland.

Recommendations

Based on the findings from this study, the following recommendations are proposed to mitigate the effects of kidnappings on food productions in Ifelodun local Government Area of Kwara State:

1. Governments should increase the deployments of security personnel to vulnerable rural communities and farming areas within Ifelodun Local Government Area. Checkpoints should be established for rapid responses from any security threat and regular patrol by security officers will help deter criminal activities and restore confidence among farmers.
2. Government should deploy high tech digital technologies such as drones, geographic information systems (GIS) CCTV surveillance and digital intelligence platforms to monitor forests farm settlements and major access routes frequently used by kidnappers,

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