

An assessment of the impact of Boko Haram attacks on educational institutions in Biu Local Government Area of Borno State, 2012-2026

LUKA, Nathaniel B. Gimba

Department of History and International Studies, Adamawa State University, Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria.

Email: paga2niel@gmail.com; gimba778@adsu.edu.ng; Tel: 08037462359, 09120954550

Copyright © 2026 Luka. This article remains permanently open access under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Received Date: 26 March 2026 | Accepted Date: 25 April 2026 | Published Date: 30 April 2026

ABSTRACT: This study examines the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on educational institutions in the Biu Local Government Area of Borno State between 2012 and 2026. Since the emergence of the insurgency in northeastern Nigeria, socio-economic, political, and educational activities have been severely disrupted across the region. Although several studies have examined Boko Haram activities, limited attention has been given to Biu as a distinct area of study. The research employed personal interviews alongside secondary sources, including news reports, government publications, and NGO assessments, to examine the effects of insurgent attacks on schools and academic activities in the area. Findings reveal that recurrent attacks, abductions, landmine explosions, and insecurity along the Damaturu–Biu–Maiduguri corridor have negatively affected both primary and secondary schools, as well as the Nigerian Army University, Biu. These security challenges have disrupted academic calendars, caused the loss of teachers and students, restricted movement, and discouraged the inflow of scholars, students, and research opportunities into the area. Although Biu remains relatively stable compared to many parts of Borno State and is among the few Local Government Areas where boarding schools still operate, persistent insecurity continues to threaten educational development, staff retention, and learning outcomes. The study concludes that insurgency has significantly undermined the growth and sustainability of educational institutions in Biu and recommends enhanced road security, centralised examination centres, and psychosocial support services for affected staff and students.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Biu LGA, education in emergencies, insurgency, Nigerian Army University Biu, school attacks.

INTRODUCTION

Boko Haram, whose name translates to “Western education is forbidden,” has systematically targeted educational institutions since 2009 (Human Rights Watch, 2016). The group’s ideology positions secular schools as symbols of Western influence, making teachers, students, and infrastructure direct targets. Borno State, the epicentre of the insurgency, has recorded 2,295 teachers killed and 1,400 schools destroyed, with 57% of schools closed as of 2024 (UNICEF, 2024).

Biu Local Government Area in Southern Borno has historically been more secure than other LGAs due to military presence and the establishment of the Nigerian Army University Biu in 2018. Consequently, when the

Borno State Government closed boarding schools statewide in 2020, Biu and Maiduguri were the only exceptions (Borno State Government, 2020). However, renewed attacks from 2024–2026 along the Damaturu-Biu road indicate that Biu’s educational institutions are not immune.

This paper examines insurgents’ activities in educational institutions in the Biu Local Government Area of Borno State. Just like other places, these educational institutions suffer high-level devastation with losses in both human and vandalism of structures. In 2017, the UN estimated that the conflict between insurgents and security forces had destroyed about 1,500 schools from January 2014 to

December 2016, with at least 1,280 teachers and students' casualties (GCPEA, 2018). The highest percentage is from Borno, where Biu is located.

An Amnesty International report stated that up to 50 schools were attacked, burned, or destroyed in Borno State, among them are some in Biu, resulting in the deaths of 70 teachers and dozens of students (Amnesty International 2013). Watch list on Children and Armed Conflict noted that until mid-2013, insurgents carried out most attacks at night, in various places and schools in many Local Government Areas in Borno State, Biu inclusive (Amnesty International, 2019).

The UN, International Media such as Al Jazeera, the Global Post and the US Department of State reported that on July 6, 2013, insurgents attacked and burnt down a secondary school in one of the communities in Biu, Borno State, during the day, killing at least 29 male students and one teacher. They stated that insurgents had previously threatened to kill students found at the school. This made many pupils and students relocate to relatively safe places in Gombe, Taraba and other parts of the country. On September 6, 2013, insurgents bombed the science laboratory at the Government Secondary School Gajerai and the principal's house, before abducting the principal and 6 students. They also forced students to point out homes of teachers and local education administrators in the villages, then killed the teachers found and destroyed their academic documents. They then abducted one of the students and killed the other five (Bosso, 2022).

The paper is an attempt to study the nature of the impact of the insurgents' attacks on the educational institutions in Biu. Apart from the introduction, the paper is divided into four sections as discussed below.

BIU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Geographical description Biu Local Government Area

Biu Local Government Area (LGA) is situated in southern Borno State in the North-East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. It lies between Latitude 10°36'40"N and Longitude 12°11'42"E, with Biu town located at 10.8174°N, 12.0885°E (Mapcarta, 2024). The LGA is approximately 200 km south of Maiduguri, the Borno State capital, and serves as the administrative headquarters of both the LGA and the Biu Emirate (Mapcarta, 2024). It is bordered by Hawul and Shani LGAs to the South, Damboa LGA to the East, Kwaya Kusar LGA to the West, and Gombi LGA of Adamawa State to the Southwest.

Topographically, Biu LGA is located on the Biu Plateau, a volcanic highland with an average elevation of 626 metres above sea level (Mapcarta, 2024). Elevations within the LGA range from 597 m to 753 m, with Sulumthla as the highest point at 753 m and Buratai village at 602 m (Mapcarta, 2024). The landscape is characterised by undulating plains and scattered inselbergs of volcanic

origin. Notable hills include Dutse Bugor Hill, Pelamabelu Hill, Ga-Zumta Hill, Ga-Hizshi Hill, Dutsin Mangada Hill, and Gurgur Hill (Mapcarta, 2024). The plateau drains into the Hawul River system, which flows into the Lake Chad Basin.

The LGA falls within the semi-arid Sudan-Sahel Savannah ecological zone (Mapcarta, 2024). It experiences a tropical climate with two distinct seasons: a rainy season from May to October and a dry season from November to April. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 700 to 900 mm. Vegetation is Guinea/Sudan savannah, consisting of open woodland, grasses, and economic trees such as baobab and shea. The LGA contains two gazetted forest reserves: Forest Reserve Lemsikari and Buratai Forest Reserve (Mapcarta, 2024).

According to the 2006 National Population Census, Biu LGA had a population of 176,072 (Mapcarta, 2024). The dominant ethnic groups are the Babur and Bura people, also known as Pabir, alongside Tera, Bura, Marghi, Mina, and Fulani populations (Mapcarta, 2024). The Babur, Bura, Tera, Marghi, and Mina speak Biu-Mandara languages of the Chadic language family. The settlement pattern is nucleated, with Biu town as the principal urban and commercial center. Other significant settlements include Buratai, Mandaragirau, Dakwima, Burakum, Zura Birmari, and Wuro Malum Jibru (Mapcarta, 2024).

Economically, Biu LGA is predominantly agrarian. Major crops include sorghum, millet, maize, groundnut, and cowpea, while livestock rearing is common among Fulani communities. The LGA is strategically located on the Maiduguri-Damboa-Biu Road, a 185 km federal highway linking Southern Borno to Maiduguri. The establishment of the Nigerian Army University Biu in 2018 has reinforced Biu's role as an educational hub for Southern Borno (Vanguard, 2025a). However, insecurity along the Damaturu-Buni Yadi-Biu corridor has constrained mobility and access to farmlands since 2009 (Punch, 2024).

Background and its educational institutions

Biu LGA is located in the Southern Borno Senatorial District and serves as an educational hub for Southern Borno. Key institutions include: Nigerian Army University Biu (NAUB), established in 2018 to provide military and civilian higher education, College of Education Waka-Biu, an affiliate of the University of Maiduguri, and College of Health Technology along the Damaturu-Yobe road. Others include Federal Government College Biu, Biu Central Primary School, Biu town, Garubula Primary School in Garubula village, Dika Primary School, Dika ward, Ngilu Primary School, Puthla Primary School, Barum Primary School, Kana Primary School, and Toroa Primary School. Most Secondary Schools in Biu have been divided into Junior and Senior sections based on the Universal Basic Education (U.B.E) policy established by the then-President Olusegun Obasanjo-led Federal Government administra-

tion on September 30, 1999 and was later backed by the UBE Act of 2004. The schools include Government Secondary School, Waka-Biu; Government Girls' Secondary School, Miringa, Biu; Government Day Secondary School, Mandaragira; Government Girls' Secondary School, Biu; Government Junior Secondary School, Yawi; Government Secondary School, Dugja; Government Secondary School, Buratai; Bight-Light Academy, Gur; and Hamma Junde Islamic Secondary School, Charangi (Shuaib, 2022). There is also the Teacher Registration Council of Nigeria examination centres that serve the whole of Southern Borno.

The LGA's relative stability made it a refuge for students displaced from Damboa, Chibok, and Askira-Uba. However, its connectivity to Maiduguri via the 185 km Maiduguri-Damboa-Biu road exposes staff and students to insurgent attacks (Vanguard, 2025a). Hence, the need to study and understand the complexity of the area in relation to the Boko haram insurgents' activities.

ATTACK ON SCHOOLS

Attack on primary schools

Early 2014 was a deadly period for teachers and school children due to large-scale insurgent attacks. The United Nations, Human Rights Watch and Media Report noted that Nigerian government security forces used at least a dozen schools for military operations between January 2013 and December 2016. These included 10 in Borno State, with 3 in Biu. Insurgents were also found to have used several primary schools (Human Rights Watch, 2016). Use of schools by government forces sometimes made the buildings targets for insurgents, with the group bombing and burning down several schools in Borno State and some in Biu between 2013 and 2015 because of the military's presence. Between January 2013 and December 2016, insurgents burnt and destroyed two schools in Biu, four in Gwoza, after the national armed forces vacated the premises. In 2013, insurgents reportedly used a number of schools in many Local Government Areas in Borno State as detention or killing centres (Halima, 2022).

In one such incident, Umaru Shuaib, a witness in Biu, Borno State, noted that,

Soldiers had occupied a primary school for six months beginning in November 2013, sleeping there and bringing women from the village to stay there with them. Insurgents then attacked the school in May 2014. Insurgents and government forces used schools as detention centres and military bases in 2014. The children stopped going to school in May 2014 after insurgents occupied and transformed the school into a base, before burning it down three weeks later. In

one case, members of the group used schoolbooks to make fires; in the other, they shot and kidnapped victims in the dormitories. He further said that government security forces took over other schools in Biu and Bama, Borno State, in February 2014 (Shuaib, 2022).

In situations of displacement, children leave the place where they have access to school and go to a place where they have no access to education, such as some IDP Camps and other places where there may be schools, but their parents at that point do not have the money to enrol them due to the impact of the insurgency attack.

Secondary schools

According to Bosso (2022), Biu town in Biu Local Government Area has not been completely captured and ransacked by the insurgents because they are said to have formed a strong indigenous local hunters and vigilantes group who worked along with the Joint Military Task Force, and they are popularly known as Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). They helped in providing the town with defence against the insurgents, which ameliorated the degree of invasion of Biu town, but some of the surrounding communities or villages in Biu have been attacked and negatively affected. He further opined that, in 2014, insurgents and unidentified armed assailants continued to target schools in the area and Borno State at large, often using arson, suicide attacks, and other methods that caused dozens of deaths and injuries. Attacks that year occurred both during the day and at night. For example, unidentified insurgents set fire to a residential building for education personnel at a girls' secondary school in one of the communities on the night of April 20, 2014. They equally razed two primary schools in the Shedarki and Yelwan Darazo villages on the night of May 14, 2014. He said that on September 7, 2014, Boko Haram members destroyed a school when they attacked Biu. In November 2014, Boko Haram fighters stormed a school in Chikide and set classrooms on fire, burning eleven children and three teachers to death. They also abducted several women and children in the same attack. On November 10, 2014, a suicide bomber dressed as a student detonated a bomb during a school assembly at the Government Science and Technical College; the explosion killed 26 students and inflicted minor to grave injuries on an additional 81 students. The UN documented an incident of national security forces using secondary schools in many Local Government Areas in Borno State and Biu town as barracks and detention centres for two months between April and June 2014 (Ibrahim, 2021).

In February 2016, Human Rights Watch documented the presence of government security forces and military hardware in at least two schools in Goniri (Forest, 2012).

The soldiers had reportedly been in the schools since March 2015. (Nabashi, 2022) noted that,

Students' adoption on their way to school and recruitment was part of the insurgents' activities in Bui. At least four instances of students' recruitment from schools were reported, which fit into a context in which students' recruitment was common. The recruitment and use of students by insurgents from 2013 through 2016, as well as by a pro-government local group in 2015 and 2016. The number of UN-verified cases of recruitment jumped from 278 in 2015 to 2,122 in 2016, the group having recruited 1,947 of the 2,122 verified cases in 2016 alone.

It has been reported by Human Rights Watch (2016) that there is an uptick in the use of students, particularly girls, by insurgents in areas such as the Lake Chad region in early 2017, with 27 students used to carry out bomb attacks in the first three months of the year, almost the number used in such incidents in all of 2016. It reported that insurgents recruited approximately 13 students from the Army Children's School in Monguno, northern Borno State, when they attacked on March 22, 2013. Religious schools in Bui, Borno, were used as recruitment centres in 2014. Women and girls of secondary school age reported experiences of sexual slavery, forced marriage, and pregnancy in Bui (Ibrahim, 2021). According to Marshal (2022), who noted that,

Attacking secondary schools during armed conflict is a grave violation of students' rights. Such attacks are mounted against students, teachers and other education personnel. They include the killing, abduction, kidnapping, illegal detention, torture, sexual abuse of and forced recruitment of secondary school students and teachers, and result in the violent denial of students' right to access to education. Such attacks also involve damaging educational buildings and other facilities, occupying secondary school buildings for military purposes, initiating violent attacks on educational activities such as attacks on convoys carrying WAEC and NECO examination papers, and preventing the repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction of secondary schools already attacked. The targeted attacks at secondary schools during the conflict and the general state of insecurity have forced them to close down. This has the effect of depriving thousands of students of their right to education and therefore the ability to realise their potential. Condemning such grave violations of students' rights.

Nurudeen (2022) also pointed out that:

There are several ways in which insurgents' activities affected secondary schools in Bui and beyond. These include, among others, school closure due to targeted attacks; collateral damage and the military use of school buildings; death and injury to teachers and students; the fear of sending children to school and teachers' fear of attending school due to their being threatened with targeted attacks; general insecurity reducing the freedom of movement; the forced recruitment of teachers and students by armed forces (state and non-state); forced population displacement interrupting education; and the students health impacts of conflict, which reduce the possibility of access and learning. These disruptions have the effect of preventing access to education and diminishing the quality of the learning experience. Even where educational opportunities exist in relative peace, parents worrying about the safety of their children may be reluctant to send them to school. In 2014, insurgents attacked secondary schools in Bui, keeping many students out of school. The attack on schools in Bui has reduced enrolment and increased the rate of school drop-out. It also led to the withdrawal of educational personnel, leading to a shortage of teachers. Many students were deprived of the chance of acquiring an education that could transform their lives.

It is obvious that the attacks on secondary schools in Bui exposed children to trauma as a result of the loss of loved ones, displacement, lack of food, and the interruption of school activities. Students are affected by Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD), such as irritability, insomnia, sleeping disorders, fear, aggression, confusion and an inability to concentrate, which greatly affects their ability to have a loving relationship with their family and friends and to perform well in school as a result of the insurgents' activities.

According to Bukar Kullima, the Executive Chairman of the Borno State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), over 512 schools have been destroyed over the years, with over 30 in the Bui LGA. He further explained that the attack not only destroys buildings but also the teaching materials and the students' records as well. Despite the importance of education in the development of human capital, increasing security votes have a negative effect on the funding that would have hitherto gone to other sectors of the economy. He again stated that 59 students were shot and burnt to death in their dormitories during the attack on February 25, 2014 (Bukar, 2022). Twenty-nine

victims are reported here based on data from the Nigerian Ministry of Education provided to Human Rights Watch (2016).

On May 12, 2025, two staff members of the Damboa Local Government Education Authority, Blessing Luka and Bitaleaf Gedion, were killed by a Boko Haram landmine on the Damboa-Maiduguri road while travelling to sit for the TRCN examination (Vanguard, 2025a). Both were class teachers at secondary schools in Damboa but used the Biu corridor. The incident highlights the risk to teachers seeking professional advancement.

Higher education institutions

Higher educational institutions in Biu were also targeted by the insurgents. The institutions experienced attempted attacks/invasions by the insurgents. In 2015, a coordinated attack was launched at the College of Education, Waka-Biu. In 2013, insurgents abducted and killed dozens of students and staff in an attack at the affiliated Polytechnic in GSS Miringa. In another report, the insurgents abducted the Education Director of Degree Programmes on his way to Maiduguri from Biu on January 22, 2019. Armed assailants believed to be insurgents stormed the College of Education Waka-Biu, killing some students and injuring about 18 on September 29, 2013, according to a UN Report. A military spokesman in the area reported that they also set fire to some classrooms in the College. There were about six attacks in 2014, most of which involved suicide bombers or the threat of such violence that targeted higher education institutions in the region. For example, on February 28, 2014, the College of Education in Waka-Biu was closed down after the insurgents sent a series of threats to students. On June 23, 2014, a suicide bombing occurred in the area, killing at least 7 prospective students and wounding at least 20 more. The unknown perpetrator concealed the bomb in a bag and detonated it near the school's main gate, an area that students frequented between classes.

Human Rights Watch and Scholars at Risk reported that on July 30, 2014, a female suicide bomber dressed as a student detonated a bomb in a crowd of students gathered around a notice board. Approximately 6 students were killed, and 7 were injured. The report further stated that suicide bombers detonated explosive devices in a full lecture hall in the college, while others shot at those who attempted to escape, leading to the death of about 27 students and 2 lecturers (Human Rights Watch, 2016).

On January 19, 2016, unidentified gunmen kidnapped the Director of the Centre for Continuing Education in Biu. His whereabouts remained unknown. Similarly, on May 3, 2016, some gunmen reportedly entered the campus of the College at night, firing shots to disperse security guards and bystanders. They kidnapped a lecturer and two students from their residential quarters. Another attack occurred on May 13, 2017, when three suicide bombers

attempted to enter the College of Education, Waka-Biu. As soon as they were stopped by two security guards, the assailants detonated the devices, killing one security guard and injuring the other. In another attack reported on June 25, 2017, a suicide attacker detonated a device on the College campus, killing a female security guard. Despite efforts to prevent attackers from entering the campus, on July 6, unidentified individuals entered the campus and set off explosive devices. There were no reported casualties in the attack (UNESCO, 2011).

Higher educational institutions in Biu witnessed loss of visiting lecturers, transfer of experienced lecturers, killing and abduction of lecturers and examiners, low standard of education and brain drain as a result of the impacts of insurgents' activities. The cumulative effects of disruption of academic activities due to school closures, teacher shortages, and failure to carry out immediate renovation of damaged schools/classrooms pose a serious challenge to education advancement in Biu.

In 2024, suspected Boko Haram members abducted a professor from NAUB along the Damaturu-Biu Road near Kamuya village. The professor was returning from Maiduguri and was among 30 candidates for Vice-Chancellor (Punch, 2024). Senator Ali Ndume later identified the victim as Prof. Abubakar El-Jumma, Dean of Engineering and Technology, confirming he remains in captivity as of 2025. The abduction disrupted university administration and created fear among academic staff.

IMPACTS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BIU LGA

On a general note, the Boko Haram insurgents' activities in Biu have a significant impact on the educational institutions, especially in terms of the disruption of the academic calendar and Access to schools. It was on this note that Senator Mohammed Ali Ndume (representing Borno South Senatorial District) opined that the Maiduguri-Damaturu-Buni Yadi-Biu road is "unsafe," forcing Biu residents to travel via Gombe State, invariably turning a 2-hour journey into 12+ hours (Punch, 2024).

This affects the NAUB operations on a large scale, which makes it difficult for Staff and students to commute safely to Maiduguri for conferences, medicals, or administrative tasks. Candidates for the Teachers' Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN) examination and the Senior Secondary School Examination (SSCE) risk landmines and abduction. The Borno State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) finds it difficult to deploy teachers to Biu due to route insecurity.

Psychosocial impact on Staff and Students cannot be overemphasised. The abduction of Prof. El-Jumma and the killing of teachers created fear across NAUB and secondary schools. A NAUB official, speaking anonymously, stated, "the news is all over campus", and university communication was delayed (Punch, 2024).

Also, the fear of travel reduces lecture attendance and research output.

The challenges of overcrowding and Resource Strain must be mentioned too. Biu, being one of the two LGAs with operational boarding schools, absorbs displaced students from Damboa, Chibok, and Hawul (Borno State Government, 2020). This strains classrooms, dormitories, and security despite no direct school burnings in Biu town since 2024.

Families spend more on transport via Gombe, increasing dropout risk. The Borno State Government spent ₦1.2 billion on school reconstruction statewide in 2024, but Southern Borno, including Biu, received limited allocations due to access issues (Ndume, 2025).

GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS RESPONSE

On June 5, 2025, Operation Hadin Kai troops foiled and repelled Boko Haram attacks on Fatori and Buratai, a town in Biu LGA and hometown of former Chief of Army Staff Lt. Gen. Tukur Buratai (Vanguard, 2025b). Although no school was directly hit, the attack signalled insurgent penetration into Biu LGA and increased military restrictions on movement.

Despite this, Borno State maintained boarding schools in Biu but imposed 6 pm curfews in Southern Borno (Ndume, 2025). The UNICEF/NGOs established 350 temporary learning spaces statewide and enrolled 750,000 children in 2024, though Biu-specific data is scarce (UNICEF, 2024).

Biu LGA illustrates a “partial sanctuary” pattern: institutions function, but access routes are weaponised. Boko Haram’s 2024–2026 strategy shifted from mass school burnings to targeted abductions and IEDs on highways, creating a “siege by mobility denial.” This aligns with global patterns of education under attack, where insurgents avoid fortified campuses but target transit (GCPEA, 2024). The impact on NAUB is significant because the university was designed to project state authority through education. Its staff abductions undermine that mandate.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that insurgency has seriously impacted school administration in Nigeria. The inability of school administrators to effectively carry out management functions due to the destruction of vital school records and information systems, mass abduction, and inadequate routine inspection. Armed conflict affects the entire populace, but usually has a grave impact on women and children believed to be the most vulnerable part of society worldwide. They are made to pay the supreme price for a war that is not of their making. One of the greatest impacts is losing out on the right to acquire. They often end up being used as sex slaves, child soldiers or suicide

bombers. More so, those who find themselves in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) Camps are exposed to inadequate provision of basic services such as food, health, education and infrastructure, as well as broken family union/protection. Insurgents’ attack on education institutions in Biu has exposed many students to untold hardship, such as psychological trauma, vulnerability to social vices and so on.

Recommendations

In light of the above, it is therefore recommended that:

1. There is a need for the provision of military escorts for academic convoys on the Damaturu-Biu road and mine clearance where necessary as a means to ensure the safety of staff and students.
2. The Borno State Government need to decentralize examinations centres. The establishment of TRCN and JAMB CBT centres in Biu becomes necessary to reduce travel.
3. Staff of the NAUB and Secondary Schools in Biu deserve a special hazard pay as a way of compensation and encouragement.
4. There is also a need for the University to provide a counselling unit(s) for abducted staff or member(s) of their families. This will help in reducing the level of psychological trauma they are going through.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- Amnesty International (2019, April 29) Nigeria: Children Slaughtered, Schools under Siege. Retrieved, November 7th, 2022 from <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2013/10/nigeria-children-slaughtered-schools-under-siege/>.
- Amnesty International (2013, October 4). “Keep away from Schools or we will kill you”: Right to Education under Attack in Nigeria. Index number: AFR 44/019/2023. Retrieved from <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr44/019/2013/en/>
- Borno State Government (2020). Closure of Boarding Schools in Borno State due to Insecurity. Press Release.
- Bosso, A. (2022). Personal Interview at Biu, October 12th, 2022.
- Bukar, K. (2022). Personal Interview at Biu, October 12th, 2022.
- Forest, J. F. (2012). Confronting the Terrorism of Boko Haram in Nigeria. Joint Special Operations University, 7701 Tampa Point Boulevard, MacDill AFB FL 33621. Retrieved from <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/tr/pdf/ADA591800.pdf>
- GCPEA (2024). Education under Attack 2024. Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack. Retrieved from <https://eua2024.protectingeducation.org/#title>.
- Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA) (2018). Education under 2018: Nigeria my Country Profile.

- Retrieved from https://www.right-to-education.org/sites/right-to-education.org/files/resource-attachments/GCPEA_eua_2018_ENG.pdf.
- Halima, M. (2022). Personal Interview, October 14th, 2022.
- Human Rights Watch (2016). "They set the Classrooms on Fire": Attacks on Education in Northeast Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/04/11/they-set-classrooms-fire/attacks-education-northeast-nigeria>
- Mapcarta (2024). Biu Map - Borno State, Nigeria. Retrieve from <https://mapcarta.com/Biu>
- Marshal, G. (2022). Personal Interview, 17th October, 2022.
- Nabashi, A. (2022), Personal Interview at Biu, 12th March, 2022.
- Ndume, A. M. (2025, May). Senate Plenary Statement on Insecurity in Southern Borno. National Assembly Records.
- Nurudeen, L. (2022). Personal Interview at Biu, 17th October, 2022.
- Punch (2024, December 8). B'Haram abducts professor, others in fresh Borno attack. <https://punchng.com/bharam-abducts-professor-others-in-fresh-borno-attack/>
- Shuaib, U. (2022). Personal Interview at Biu, October 14th, 2022.
- UNESCO (2011). The Hidden Crisis: Armed Conflict and Education, EFA Global Monitoring Report. UNESCO. Retrieve from <https://www.unesco.org/gem-report/en/publication/hidden-crisis-armed-conflict-and-education>.
- UNICEF (2024). Nigeria: Schools Boko Haram. United Nations. Retrieve from <https://media.un.org/unifeed/en/asset/d198/d1982968>
- Vanguard (2025a June 5). Troops foiled Boko Haram attacks on two communities in Borno. <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2025/06/troops-foiled-boko-haram-attacks-on-two-communities-in-borno/>
- Vanguard (2025b May 13). Boko Haram landmine kills two education staff in Borno. Retrieved from <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2025/05/boko-haram-landmine-kills-two-education-staff-in-borno/>