ISN BULLETIN AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS PUBLICATIONS

HUB OF SECURITY EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONALISM

CONTENTS

LEADERSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE OF SECURITY NIGERIA: EXCELLENCE IN SECURITY PROFESSIONALISM

The Institute of Security Nigeria (ISN) is a premier professional body dedicated to promoting security excellence, professionalism, and best practices in Nigeria and beyond. With a rich history of over a decade, ISN has established itself as a leading voice in the security sector, providing a platform for security professionals to share knowledge, expertise, and experiences.

Our mission is to enhance the professionalism of security practitioners, promote best practices, and contribute to the development of the security sector in Nigeria and globally. Our vision is to be a world-class professional body that sets the standard for security excellence, innovation, and leadership.

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- General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR

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The leadership of ISN is committed to promoting security excellence, professionalism, and best practices in Nigeria and beyond. We are dedicated to providing a platform for security professionals to share knowledge, expertise, and experiences, and to advancing the security agenda in Nigeria and globally.

About ISN
The Institute of Security Nigeria (ISN) is a professional body that provides a forum for security professionals to share knowledge, expertise, and experiences. ISN is committed to promoting security excellence, professionalism, and best practices in Nigeria and beyond. Our membership is drawn from a diverse range of security professionals, including law enforcement officers, military personnel, security consultants, and academics.

ISN is a leading provider of security training, research, and consultancy services in Nigeria. Our programs are designed to enhance the skills and knowledge of security professionals, and to promote best practices in the security sector.

We are proud to be a partner of choice for government agencies, private sector organizations, and international partners seeking to enhance their security capabilities.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

As we publish the maiden edition of the ISN BULLETIN AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS, we are pleased to present a comprehensive collection of articles, papers, and news items that reflect the Institute of Security Nigeria's commitment to advancing the field of security management.

This edition covers a wide range of security topics, including national security and defence, security governance, law enforcement, and crime prevention, as well as cybersecurity and information security. We also feature articles on terrorism and counter-terrorism, electronic and physical security, artificial intelligence and surveillance, and risks management and protection services.

We congratulate the recipients of the Fellowship of the Institute of Security Nigeria, who were recognized for their outstanding contributions to the field of security. Their achievements are a testament to the Institute's commitment to excellence and its role as a leading voice in security management.

We also extend our congratulations to His Excellency, Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR, who was honoured by the President of Angola on the 50th Independence Day of the Republic of Angola. We appreciate the Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria, His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR, for his message of congratulations.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to Prince General Dr Olu Bajowa, the first Patron of the Institute, for his distinctive leadership qualities and contributions to security architecture in Nigeria. His vision and guidance have been instrumental in shaping the Institute into the esteemed organization it is today.

We also appreciate the efforts of Mr Ade Ogidan, the Director of Corporate Communication and Public Relations of the Institute of Security Nigeria, for his tireless work in promoting the Institute's activities and mission. Our gratitude also goes to Barrister Adebayo Akinade dfisn, Deputy President and Chief Executive of Institute of Security Nigeria, for his leadership and dedication to the Institute.

The ISN BULLETIN AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS is a platform for security experts and professionals to share their knowledge and expertise. We encourage readers to submit articles and papers for publication in future editions.

The editorial committee, comprising Dr Akintunde S. Alayande fisn (Editor-in-Chief), Dr Oluwafemi Ipinnimo, Dr Moses Ogundeji, Colonel Moses Aderemi Oketola, Mr Adeola Adesope, and Mrs Titi Omotayo Alade, has worked tirelessly to bring this edition to fruition. We appreciate their dedication and commitment to excellence.

We are pleased to announce that the maiden edition of the ISN BULLETIN AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS will be launched at the 18th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria on November 29, 2025.

Dr Akintunde S. Alayande fisn
Editor-in-Chief, ISN BULLETIN AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS

EDITORIAL TEAM

1. Dr. Akintunde S. Alayande - Editor-in-Chief
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7. Dr. Moses Adegbola Ogundeji - Associate Editor
8. Mr. Ade Ogidan - Consulting Editor

Remarks From the Office of the Deputy President and Chief Executive

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the maiden edition of the ISN Bulletin and Occasional Papers Publications, a flagship publication of the Institute of Security Nigeria (ISN). As the Deputy President and Chief Executive of ISN, I am honored to share with you the progress made by the Institute since its establishment in 1999.

Over the years, ISN has grown to become a leading institution in Nigeria, dedicated to promoting excellence in security management and research. One of our key areas of focus has been publications, and we are proud to say that we have made significant strides in this area. Our Institute Journal of Contemporary Security Studies, which was established in 2016, has become a respected platform for scholars and practitioners to share their research and experiences. We have also published several practicing books, with over 200 titles, including books of readings written by members of the Institute.

The ISN Bulletin and Occasional Papers Publications is another milestone in our publication journey. This maiden edition features a range of articles, papers, and features that are relevant to the security landscape in Nigeria and beyond. We believe that this publication will provide a unique platform for security experts, scholars, and practitioners to share their knowledge and experiences, and contribute to the development of security policies and practices in Nigeria and beyond.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our teaching faculty, including our guest lecturers and distinguished lecturers, who have contributed to the success of our academic and professional programmes. Your expertise and dedication to teaching and research have been instrumental in shaping the next generation of security professionals in Nigeria. We are proud to partner with reputable universities such as the University of Lagos, Afe Babalola University, Tai Solarin University of Education, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta and other institutions to offer Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Advanced Specialist Certificate in Security, Advanced Specialised Diploma, Postgraduate Diploma in Security Management and Master's Degree Programmes in security and Intelligence Studies.

As we continue to grow and develop, we intend to establish a Doctorate degree programme in the University of Lagos, which will provide opportunities for advanced research and specialization in security studies. We also plan to establish a Professional Research and Resource Centre, which will serve as a hub for security research and innovation, promoting interdepartmental approaches covering behavioural sciences, protection sciences, law enforcement, intelligence studies, technology, and scientific methods in security practices.

I would like to appreciate the progressive roles played by the leadership of the Institute of Security Nigeria, particularly our Patrons, General Olu Bajowa OFR, CFR, *dfisn* and General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR, *dfisn,* former Chief of Army Staff. Their vision, guidance, and support have been instrumental in the growth and development of the Institute of Security Nigeria.

This maiden edition of ISN Bulletin is specially dedicated to His Excellency, Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR, OCORT, *dfisn*, The Founder and Chairman of Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development.

To our students who are seeking to be admitted to the associate membership and full professional membership of the Institute, I say congratulations on taking the first step towards joining a community of security professionals who are dedicated to promoting excellence in security management and research. I encourage you to take advantage of the opportunities offered by ISN to enhance your knowledge, skills, and networking.

To our new and old Fellows and Distinguished Fellows of the Institute, I say congratulations on your achievements. Your contributions to the Institute have been invaluable, and we expect you to continue to play a leading role in promoting the objectives of ISN. Your expertise and experience are essential to our mission to promote security and development in Nigeria and beyond.

As we embark on this new journey with the ISN Bulletin and Occasional Papers Publications, I urge all members of ISN to support this initiative and contribute to its success. Together, we can make a difference in the security landscape of Nigeria and beyond.

Barrister Adebayo Akinade, *dfsin*
Deputy President and Chief Executive
Institute of Security Nigeria

LEADERSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE OF SECURITY NIGERIA: EXCELLENCE IN SECURITY PROFESSIONALISM

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM THE PATRON

A Message from General Olu Bajowa OFR CFR dfisn, Patron, Institute of Security Nigeria and Experienced Security Expert

As security practitioners, we are constantly faced with challenges that require wisdom, courage, and integrity. I am pleased to share my thoughts and experiences with you, and to offer guidance and encouragement as you navigate the complex and ever-changing security landscape.

Security Wisdom for Today's Challenges

- "A secure nation is a prosperous nation."
  Security is the foundation upon which a nation's prosperity is built. As security practitioners, we have a critical role to play in ensuring the stability and security of our nation.

- "Security is not just a job, it's a vocation that demands dedication, discipline, and sacrifice."
  We are called to serve and protect, to make a difference in the lives of others. Let us approach our work with dedication, passion, and commitment.

- "Integrity is the bedrock of security professionalism; without it, we are nothing."
  Integrity is the foundation of trust, and trust is the cornerstone of security. We must uphold the highest standards of integrity in all our actions and decisions.

- "The best security is that which prevents insecurity; prevention is better than cure."
  Let us focus on preventing security breaches and threats, rather than just responding to them.

- "Security is a collective responsibility; we are all stakeholders in security."
  Let us work together to create a secure and safe environment for all.

- "Insecurity is a cancer that eats away at the fabric of society; we must eradicate it."
  We must take a proactive and collective approach to addressing the root causes of insecurity, and work towards creating a more just and equitable society.

- "Fear is a greater enemy than insecurity itself; courage and determination can overcome any challenge."
  Let us not be intimidated by the challenges we face, but rather let us face them head-on with courage and determination.

Navigating the Security Challenges

In the face of the current insecurity in the nation, I offer the following words of encouragement and guidance:

- "Stay vigilant, stay alert, and stay focused on the task at hand."
  We must remain vigilant and proactive in the face of security threats, and work together to prevent and respond to them.

- "Security is not just about responding to threats, it's about building resilience and promoting sustainable development."
  Let us focus on building strong and resilient communities, and promoting sustainable development and economic growth.

- "We are all security stakeholders; let us work together to create a secure and safe environment for all."
  We must work collectively and collaboratively to address the security challenges we face, and create a secure and safe environment for all citizens.

- "The security of our nation is a shared responsibility; let us take ownership and act with urgency."
  We must take ownership of our security, and work with urgency to address the challenges we face.

- "There is hope; let us not despair, but rather let us work together to create a brighter future for all."
  Despite the challenges we face, there is hope for a brighter future. Let us work together to create a more secure, stable, and prosperous nation.

My Journey in Security

I have had the privilege of serving in various capacities in the security sector, and I have seen firsthand the impact that security can have on individuals, communities, and nations. I have also seen the consequences of insecurity, and I am convinced that security is a fundamental human right.

Lessons Learned

- Security is not just about responding to threats, it's about preventing them.

- Integrity is the foundation of security professionalism.

- Security is a collective responsibility; we are all stakeholders in security.

- Dedication, discipline, and sacrifice are essential qualities for security practitioners.

Advice to Security Practitioners

- Continually update your knowledge and skills to stay relevant in the industry.
- Uphold the highest standards of integrity and professionalism.
- Work collaboratively with others to achieve common goals.
- Focus on prevention rather than just response.
- Stay vigilant and proactive in the face of security threats.

Conclusion

As security practitioners, we have a noble profession that requires dedication, discipline, and sacrifice. Let us strive to excel in our profession, and to make a positive impact on our nation and the world. I am confident that with the right mindset, skills, and guidance, we can create a secure and prosperous future for all.

General Olu Bajowa OFR CFR dfisn
Patron, Institute of Security Nigeria
Experienced Security Expert

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL TUKUR YUSUFU BURATAI (RTD) CFR

THEME: EXPANDING FRONTIERS OF INNOVATION AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT FOR NATION-BUILDING IN NIGERIA AT THE 18TH INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CONFERENCE BEING HELD O N 29TH NOVEMBER, 25 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

Protocols

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

1. It is a privilege to stand before you at this 18th International Security Conference. Nigeria, our beloved nation, stands at a critical juncture. We are confronted by a complex and pervasive spectrum of security threats—from terrorism and insurgency to kidnapping, cybercrime, and communal violence—that not only undermine our national security but actively hinder our economic growth and the very process of nation-building. Today, I wish to argue that overcoming these challenges requires a fundamental paradigm shift. We must move beyond purely military responses and expand the frontiers of our thinking to embrace a holistic strategy that leverages innovation, strategic leadership, and collaborative governance.

2. We must also secure the nation's body politic through decisive and intelligent action. To do this, we must first understand the terrain. The challenges we face are not monolithic. They range from the deep-seated ethno-religious conflicts fueled by competition over scarce resources and political power to the alarming erosion of our socio-cultural value system. As noted by Idris (2019), the traditional African values of collectivism, honesty, and mutual harmony that once kept our society secure have been gradually abandoned, weakening our social fabric.

3. Compounding this is the porous nature of our borders, which, as security experts highlight, has facilitated the influx of illegal weapons and migrants, making it easier for criminal and insurgent groups to operate. Furthermore, we cannot ignore the potent fuel of unemployment and poverty. As Aigbakhon (2008) rightly characterizes it, poverty is a prolonged lack of wellbeing, and when combined with idleness, it creates a fertile recruiting ground for those who seek to destabilize our nation. These issues are exacerbated by the fragility of our institutions, a point presciently identified by Professor Gambari (2009), who linked the difficulty of nation-building to the quality of our political leadership and the fragility of our development institutions.

4. Faced with this multifaceted crisis, our current security architecture, though complex and comprising brave men and women, reveals significant gaps. The system, as derived from the 1999 Constitution, involves multiple stakeholders: the military, law enforcement agencies, paramilitary organisations, and private security companies. Yet, too often, these entities operate in silos. The concept of security architecture, which General Leo Irabor defines as "the design and implementation of security systems and processes to prevent and respond to security threats," demands a more integrated approach. We have learned that effective security requires a multi-faceted strategy incorporating intelligence-led policing, community engagement, and robust public-private partnerships.

5. This is where the power of innovation becomes non-negotiable. Victor and Thompson (1989) define innovation as the generation, acceptance, and implementation of new ideas and processes. In our context, this means fully embracing technology-driven solutions. We must leverage drones and artificial intelligence for surveillance, biometric identification for border security, and data analytics to predict crime patterns. But technology alone is not a silver bullet. It must be part of a disciplined, cyclic innovation management process—from ideation and identification to prototyping, implementation, and evaluation—that becomes routine within our security organisations.

6. However, for innovation to thrive, we must look beyond technology to our structures and our people. A rigid, centralized bureaucracy, as outlined in the 1999 Constitution, which places security exclusively in the hands of the federal government, severely curtails the flexible and creative processes vital for security administration. We must, therefore, seriously consider amending this framework to incorporate sub-national units, fostering a more responsive and adaptable security infrastructure.

7. Concurrently, we must invest in our most valuable asset: our human capital. The principle of "Getting the right people and getting the people right" is paramount. This involves not only planned recruitment but also consistent policies in training, education, and development. As Akinade (2012) astutely observes, we must distinguish between efficiency and effectiveness. A security department may be efficient in its use of resources but utterly ineffective in achieving its goal of public safety. The

greatest improvement in security will come from attracting the best talent, educating it to its full capacity, and empowering it to lead.

8. This leads me to propose a strategic model for security management, one grounded in stakeholder theory as advanced by Freeman (1984). In this model, the three core stakeholders with both a legitimate and intrinsic interest in security are: the government, the security agencies, and the general public. Currently, the relationship between these groups is unbalanced, with the public often relegated to a passive role. We must formalize this partnership. Imagine a system where the public is actively involved in security assessment, reporting weaknesses and suspicious activities; in security control, working alongside agencies in a structured manner; and in security communication, participating in a two-way flow of information that builds trust and manages risk perception. This creates a synergistic ecosystem where vigilance is a shared civic duty.

9. The failure to fully embrace such a collaborative, intelligence-led approach has tangible consequences. Our counter-terrorism efforts, for instance, have at times been hampered by an over-reliance on military force, which overlooks the underlying socio-economic drivers of extremism. A critical puzzle remains our inability to ensure comprehensive citizen identification and registration in volatile regions. Without robust data, intelligence gaps widen, resource allocation is misguided, and community trust erodes. We must prioritize this, using mobile registration units and local partnerships to ensure every Nigerian is accounted for, not for political expediency, but for the security of all.

10. Underpinning all these strategies is the irreplaceable element of leadership. The leadership crisis is a fundamental obstacle to our progress. As I reflected in my book, Thoughts and Principles on the Journey to Generalship (2022), a well-developed strategy is essential, but it is nothing without leaders who can execute it. Democratic and innovative leadership is essential to foster a culture of integrity and change management. Leaders must promote transparency and accountability, encourage citizen participation, and be visionary enough to anticipate future challenges. Peter Northouse (2010) defines leadership as "a process whereby an individual influences a group of individuals to achieve a common goal." Today, that common goal is nothing less than the survival and prosperity of Nigeria.

11. Therefore, let me conclude with a call to action, grounded in concrete policy recommendations:
   a. Constitutional and Institutional Reform: The National Assembly must consider amendments to the 1999 Constitution to decentralize security management, empowering states and local governments. We must also establish specialist, merit-based counter-intelligence departments.

   b. Strategic and Technological Initiatives: We propose the establishment of a National Security Innovation Hub to serve as a central platform for research and development in security-related technologies.

   c. Community and Human Capital Development: We must strengthen community-based security initiatives and invest relentlessly in the continuous training and education of our security personnel.

   d. Socio-Economic Integration: Finally, we must address the root causes of insecurity through targeted programs that combat poverty, unemployment, and radicalization.

12. In conclusion, the task before us is monumental but not insurmountable. Expanding the frontier of innovation for security enhancement is critical for nation-building in Nigeria. It requires a productive approach that emphasizes leadership, strategy, and collaboration. As Best Agbese noted in The Great Exploits of Buratai (2021), synergy is the best antidote to terrorism and criminality. Let us, therefore, embark on this path with determination. Let us secure our borders, our communities, and the minds of our youth. Let us build a Nigeria where safety and prosperity are the birthright of every citizen.

13. Thank you. God bless you, and God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Special Features

SPECIAL FEATURE: A TRIBUTE TO EXCELLENCE IN LEADERSHIP, DIPLOMACY, AND GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY
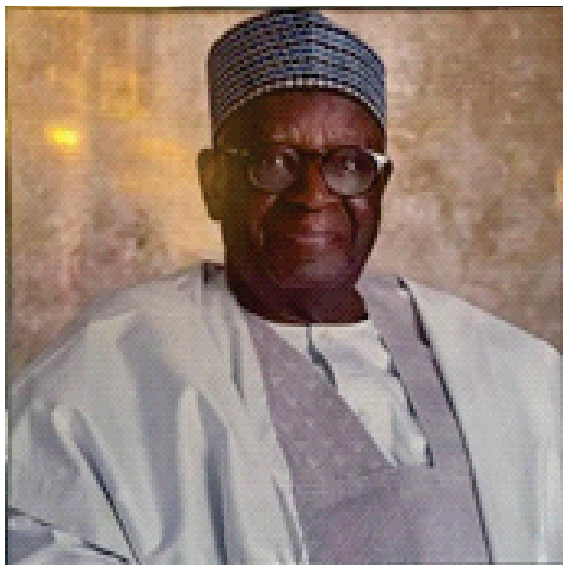
The Institute of Security Nigeria (ISN) is honored to dedicate the maiden edition of the ISN Bulletin and Occasional Papers Publications to Professor and Ambassador Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR, a distinguished diplomat, statesman, and scholar who has made outstanding contributions to the advancement of global peace and security.

As a former Chief of Staff to the former Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, Professor Gambari has demonstrated exceptional leadership, diplomacy, and commitment to promoting peace and security globally. His illustrious career has been marked by numerous achievements, including his instrumental role in shaping Nigeria's foreign policy and promoting African interests on the global stage.

Professor Gambari's contributions to global peace and security are immeasurable. He has served as a Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to various countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, Afghanistan, and Iraq, where he played a key role in promoting peace and stability. He has also been a vocal advocate for the reform of the United Nations and the promotion of democracy and human rights globally.

As a scholar, Professor Gambari has made significant contributions to the field of international relations and diplomacy. He has published numerous books and articles on topics such as international law, human rights, and global governance. His work has been widely acclaimed and has inspired a new generation of scholars and diplomats.

Professor Gambari is a recipient of numerous honorary doctorates from several universities and research institutions in Nigeria and abroad, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to global peace and security, diplomacy, and scholarship.

Accolades

- Professor and Ambassador Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR is a recipient of numerous awards and honors, including the Commander of the Federal Republic (CFR), one of Nigeria's highest national honors.
- He has been recognized by the United Nations for his outstanding contributions to global peace and security.

Citation

Professor and Ambassador Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR, a distinguished diplomat, statesman, and scholar, is being honored for his outstanding contributions to global peace and security. His exceptional leadership, diplomacy, and commitment to promoting peace and stability in Nigeria and around the world are a testament to his dedication to excellence in public service.

Tribute

The ISN Bulletin and Occasional Papers Publications is proud to dedicate this maiden edition to Professor and Ambassador Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR, a true champion of global peace and security. We celebrate his achievements and contributions to the advancement of humanity.

Angola reminds the world of Nigeria's old glory

SPECIAL FEATURE

The people and government of Angola have honoured three distinguished Nigerians — late Head of State General Murtala Ramat Mohammed, former President Olusegun Obasanjo, and former Nigeria's Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ibrahim Gambari — as part of activities marking the country's 50th Independence Anniversary.

The awards, presented in Luanda, recognized the historic contributions of Nigeria to Angola's liberation struggle and the country's enduring commitment to African solidarity. General Murtala Mohammed was honoured posthumously for his decisive role in supporting Angola's independence, while Professor Ibrahim Gambari, who personally attended the event, received his own award as well as that of Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, who was unavoidably absent.

Angola's recognition of the three Nigerians formed one of the highlights of the golden jubilee celebrations, which paid tribute to countries and leaders whose courage and solidarity helped shape Angola's freedom from Portuguese colonial rule.

Nigeria played a pivotal role during Angola's liberation struggle in the mid-1970s. At a time when the newly independent country faced economic blockade and international isolation, Nigeria — under General Murtala Mohammed's leadership — was among the first to recognize the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) government. The country also provided a financial lifeline of $17 million to help Angola rebuild and resist external pressures.

Nigeria's stance was bold and principled. Despite Cold War tensions and opposition from Western powers, General Murtala Mohammed declared Angola's government legitimate in 1975, defying global skepticism and affirming Nigeria's leadership as the moral voice of Africa. Under his successor, General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria deepened its diplomatic and economic engagement with Angola, strengthening solidarity among newly independent African states.

At the anniversary event, Professor Ibrahim Gambari — who served as Nigeria's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in the late 1970s — was warmly received. His presence symbolized Nigeria's long-standing friendship with Angola and its continuing advocacy for Pan-African cooperation.

In a moving address, Tangyalamba Veloso, President of the Angola–Nigeria Chamber of Commerce and Industry, paid glowing tribute to General Murtala Mohammed's courage and foresight.

"It's truly a pleasure because in all my speeches I incorporate General Murtala Mohammed for what he did for Angola," Veloso said, recalling how Nigeria's intervention saved Angola from collapse during its struggle for independence.

She narrated how Murtala personally travelled to Angola to meet the country's leaders and challenged international oil companies that were pulling out in protest of the independence movement. "He told the oil companies, if you pull out of Angola and don't give them back their resources, you will also pull out from Nigeria and lose all your money. You won't have Angola nor Nigeria to help you finance," she recounted.

According to Veloso, that act of leadership changed the course of Angola's history. "He was the first to provide financial assistance - $17 million - and the first president to recognize Angola as an independent country," she said to loud applause.

Observers at the event said Veloso's remarks served as both a heartfelt tribute and a powerful reminder of Nigeria's once-commanding moral authority in Africa's liberation struggles. During the Cold War, while apartheid South Africa and Western allies supported rival factions, Nigeria stood firmly behind the MPLA and the principle of African self-determination.

As Angola celebrates 50 years of independence, the recognition of Murtala Mohammed, Olusegun Obasanjo, and Ibrahim Gambari stands as a poignant reflection of Nigeria's legacy in Pan-African diplomacy - a legacy built on courage, conviction, and solidarity.

Veloso's concluding words captured the spirit of the occasion: "I incorporate General Murtala Mohammed in all my speeches for what he did for Angola." Her tribute not only honoured a hero but also reminded the world of a time when Nigeria's voice resonated across the continent as a beacon of hope and leadership.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE

W armest Congratulations to Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR!

His Excellency General Tukur Yusuf Buratai, former Chief of Army Staff and Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria, extends his heartfelt congratulations to His Excellency Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR on being conferred with the prestigious Merit and Lifetime Award on Peace by the President of Angola.

A Distinguished Scholar-Diplomat
Professor Gambari's outstanding contributions to diplomacy, international relations, and security peace and crises resolutions globally, particularly in Africa and Nigeria, are truly inspiring. His tireless efforts to promote peace, stability, and development on the continent have earned him widespread recognition and respect.

A Legacy of Excellence
His illustrious career spans decades, with notable appointments as Nigeria's Minister of External Affairs, Chief of Staff to President Muhammadu Buhari, and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political Affairs. His expertise and leadership have been instrumental in shaping Nigeria's foreign policy and promoting African unity.

A Champion of Peace
His commitment to peace and security is evident in his work with the United Nations, the African Union, and other international organizations. His role in facilitating peace processes in countries like Angola, Zimbabwe, and Myanmar is a testament to his exceptional diplomatic skills and dedication to promoting global peace.

Congratulations, Professor Gambari!
The Institute of Security Nigeria joins the global community in celebrating Professor Gambari's remarkable achievements and congratulates him on this well-deserved recognition. His legacy will continue to inspire generations to come.
May your tireless efforts to promote peace and security be an enduring source of inspiration to us all!

His Excellency General Tukur Yusuf Buratai
Former Chief of Army Staff and Patron, Institute of Security Nigeria

His Excellency General Tukur Yusuf

Angola Honours Murtala, Obasanjo, Gambari at 50th Independence Anniversary

T he government of Angola has honoured the Nigeria's late Head of State, General Murtala Mohammed; former president, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo and foremost diplomat, Professor Ibrahim Gambari, at the country's 50th independence anniversary.

The awards, presented in Luanda by President Joan Manuel Lourenco, recognized and appreciated Nigeria's timely and decisive role in Angola's liberation struggle and the country's enduring commitment to African solidarity and Pan-Africanism.

Gambari, the longest serving ambassador/ permanent representative to the United Nations who later served as the UN's under-secretary general, personally attended the event. In a tribute at the ceremony, president of the Angola–Nigeria Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tangyalamba Veloso, hailed Murtala Mohammed's courage and foresight.

"It's truly a pleasure because in all my speeches I incorporate General Murtala Mohammed for what he did for Angola," Veloso said, recalling how Nigeria's intervention helped save Angola from collapse during its independence struggle.

She recounted how Murtala Muhammed challenged foreign oil companies that threatened to withdraw from Angola, warning them that if they left, they would also lose Nigeria's market.

"He told them, if you pull out of Angola and don't give them back their resources, you will also pull out from Nigeria and lose all your money," she said to an applause.

Angola's President, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, said the recognition also celebrated Prof. Gambari's long-standing contributions to peace and development on the continent. Gambari, who once mediated peace in Angola under the United Nations, was earlier announced as recipient of Angola's Peace and Development Medal.

As Nigeria's former permanent representative to the United Nations and a joint special representative of the UN and African Union in Darfur, Gambari played a central role in mediating peace in Angola following the Lusaka Protocol.

He supervised the implementation of the peace accord, coordinated humanitarian interventions for displaced persons, and supported post-conflict reconstruction through institution building and human rights advocacy.

Gambari 's work earned him commendation from the late UN secretary general, Kofi Annan, who in 2003 praised his "tireless efforts and exemplary dedication" to the cause of peace and development in Angola. Gambari, a former Chief of Staff to Nigeria's president, remains one of Africa's most respected voices in diplomacy and conflict resolution.

In a ceremony filled with symbolism and reflection, President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço of the Republic of Angola has conferred the Peace and Development Medal, one of the nation's highest distinctions, on Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari, former Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and former Chief of Staff to the President of Nigeria.

The award, presented during the official festivities marking the 50th Anniversary of Angola's Independence, celebrates Professor Gambari's pivotal contributions to peace, diplomacy, and multilateral cooperation across Africa — and his instrumental role in advancing the Angolan peace process during his

years of service with the Nigerian government and the United Nations.

A Presidential Recognition of Africa's Peacemaker
Approved by President Lourenço, the honour stands as a national expression of gratitude to a man whose quiet diplomacy helped shape the peace that Angola enjoys today.

In a message delivered earlier through the Embassy of Angola in Abuja, Ambassador Dr. José Bamónduinga Zau described the award as "a symbol of deep gratitude and recognition of Professor Gambari's vital role through the United Nations in advancing the peace process in Angola."

The Ambassador added that the medal equally reflects "the enduring solidarity and support of the Nigerian people in Angola's journey toward national sovereignty and sustainable development."

A Life Devoted to Africa's Peace and Progress
Professor Ibrahim Gambari ranks among Africa's most respected diplomats, scholars and public servants. Over five decades, his career has spanned academia, national service, and international diplomacy.

He served as Nigeria's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and Special Adviser on Africa to successive UN Secretaries General.

At the United Nations, he played an instrumental role in conflict prevention, mediation, and peacebuilding — from Angola and Darfur to Myanmar and beyond. His efforts in Angola were particularly lauded for helping sustain the dialogue that culminated in the country's enduring peace after decades of conflict.

Returning to public service in Nigeria, Professor Gambari was appointed Chief of Staff to President Muhammadu Buhari, where he continued to champion good governance, regional stability, and Africa's integration into global decision-making.

Angola at 50: Celebrating Peace, Unity, and Renewal
The conferment of the Peace and Development Medal formed part of the broader celebrations of Angola's Golden Jubilee, a landmark moment reflecting on five decades since independence from Portugal in 1975.

The historic event in Luanda brought together African leaders, diplomats, cultural icons, and international partners — all commemorating Angola's journey from war to stability, and from reconstruction to prosperity under President Lourenço's leadership.

President Lourenço's administration has made peace consolidation, economic diversification, and Pan African cooperation central to Angola's diplomatic outreach. The recognition of Professor Gambari thus symbolized the country's appreciation for friends and partners who stood by Angola in its most difficult years and continue to support its development agenda today.

The honour bestowed on Professor Gambari also underscores the deep historical and diplomatic friendship between Nigeria and Angola — two nations that share common ideals of self-determination, regional solidarity, and African renaissance.

A Bridge Between Nations and Generations
The honour bestowed on Professor Gambari also underscores the deep historical and diplomatic friendship between Nigeria and Angola — two nations that share common ideals of self-determination, regional solidarity, and African renaissance.

Through platforms such as the African Union, ECOWAS, and the United Nations, both countries have continued to cooperate in promoting peace, democracy, and development across the continent.

For Angola, recognizing Professor Gambari at this defining moment — the country's 50th year of independence — affirms its gratitude not only to an individual but to the spirit of Pan-African unity and shared destiny.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE
Warmest Congratulations to His Excellency
Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR

His Excellency General Tukur Yusuf Buratai, former Chief of Army Staff and Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria, extends his heartfelt congratulations to His Excellency Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari CFR on being conferred with the prestigious Merit and Lifetime Award on Peace by the President of Angola.

A Distinguished Scholar-Diplomat
Professor Gambari's outstanding contributions to diplomacy, international relations, and security peace and crises resolutions globally, particularly in Africa and Nigeria, are truly inspiring. His tireless efforts to promote peace, stability, and development on the continent have earned him widespread recognition and respect.

His illustrious career spans decades, with notable appointments as Nigeria's Minister of External Affairs, Chief of Staff to President Muhammadu Buhari, and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political Affairs. His expertise and leadership have been instrumental in shaping Nigeria's foreign policy and promoting African unity.

His commitment to peace and security is evident in his work with the United Nations, the African Union, and other international organizations. His role in facilitating peace processes in countries like Angola, Zimbabwe, and Myanmar is a testament to his exceptional diplomatic skills and dedication to promoting global peace.

The Institute of Security Nigeria joins the global community in celebrating Professor Gambari's remarkable achievements and congratulates him on this well-deserved recognition. His legacy will continue to inspire generations to come.

May your tireless efforts to promote peace and security be an enduring source of inspiration to us all!
His Excellency General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR
Former Chief of Army Staff and Patron, Institute of Security Nigeria

The Institute of Security Nigeria: A Catalyst for Security Education, Training, and Human Resources Development in Nigeria

The Institute of Security Nigeria (ISN) has been at the forefront of promoting security education, training, and human resources development in Nigeria since its establishment. As a premier professional body of security experts, ISN has made significant contributions to the development of security studies in Nigeria, leveraging collaborations and partnerships with institutions of higher learning, conferences, seminars, workshops, and other events. This article highlights the achievements of ISN in promoting security education, training, and human resources development in Nigeria.

Security is a critical component of national development, and Nigeria has faced numerous security challenges in recent years, including terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts. The need for effective security education, training, and human resources development has become imperative to address these challenges. ISN, as a professional body, has recognized this need and has been working tirelessly to promote security education, training, and human resources development in Nigeria.

ISN's contributions to security education, training, and human resources development in Nigeria are anchored on the need to promote a culture of security consciousness, enhance security awareness, and develop the capacity of security professionals to address emerging security challenges. The Institute has achieved this through collaborations and partnerships with institutions of higher learning, conferences, seminars, workshops, and other events. These initiatives have enabled ISN to disseminate relevant information on security safety and protection sciences, promote research and innovation, and develop teaching and learning resources for the improvement of security education in Nigeria.

Achievements of the Institute of Security Nigeria

ISN's achievements in promoting security education, training, and human resources development in Nigeria include:

1. Collaborations and Partnerships: ISN has collaborated with institutions of higher learning, such as the University of Lagos, Afe Babalola University, and Federal University of Technology, Akure, to develop and implement security-related programs, including diploma, advanced diploma, and master's degree programs in security and intelligence studies.

2. Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops: ISN has organized and participated in numerous conferences, seminars, and workshops on security-related topics, providing a platform for security experts to share their experiences and expertise.

3. Publications: ISN has published several practicing books, journals, and bulletins, including the ISN Journal of Contemporary Security Studies and the ISN Bulletin and Occasional Papers Publications, to disseminate relevant information on security safety and protection sciences.

4. Teaching and Learning Resources: ISN has developed teaching and learning resources, including textbooks and manuals, to support security education and training in Nigeria.

5. Capacity Building: ISN has trained and certified security professionals, enhancing their capacity to address emerging security challenges in Nigeria.

ISN's contributions to security education, training, and human resources development in Nigeria are justified by the need to:

1. Promote Security Consciousness: Enhance security awareness and promote a culture of security consciousness among Nigerians.

2. Address Emerging Security Challenges: Develop the capacity of security professionals to address emerging security challenges, including terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts.

3. Enhance Security Education: Improve security education and training in Nigeria, leveraging collaborations and partnerships with institutions of higher learning.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen Collaborations: ISN should strengthen its collaborations with institutions of higher learning, security agencies, and other stakeholders to promote security education, training, and human resources development.

2. Expand Programs: ISN should expand its programs to address emerging security challenges, including cyber security, counter-terrorism, and intelligence studies.
3. Increase Funding: ISN should increase its funding to support research, publications, and capacity building initiatives.

Conclusion
The Institute of Security Nigeria has made significant contributions to security education, training, and human resources development in Nigeria. The Institute's achievements are a testament to its commitment to promoting security consciousness, enhancing security awareness, and developing the capacity of security professionals to address emerging security challenges. As Nigeria continues to focus on addressing its security challenges, ISN's role in promoting security education, training, and human resources development will become increasingly important.

By Dr. Akinyemi F. Orukotan, *fisn*
Deputy Chairman,
Editorial Board
Security and Intelligence Reviews
Institute of Security Nigeria

SECURITY BRIEFS

Nigeria Security Update
- Boko Haram Attacks: A Growing Concern
- Recent attacks by Boko Haram insurgents in northeastern Nigeria have resulted in the deaths of several civilians and security personnel. The attacks have also led to the displacement of thousands of people, putting a strain on local resources.
- ISN Commentary: The Nigerian military has made significant progress in recent years in combating Boko Haram, but the group's continued attacks highlight the need for sustained efforts to address the root causes of the conflict.
- Herdsmen-Farmers Clashes: A Growing Threat to National Security
- Closer to home, the herdsmen-farmers clashes have resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people and the displacement of thousands. The clashes have also led to the destruction of property and disruption of economic activities.
- ISN Commentary: The clashes are a symptom of a broader problem of resource competition and lack of effective governance in rural areas. The government must address these underlying issues to prevent further violence.
- Cyber Security: A Growing Concern for Nigerian Businesses
- Nigerian businesses are increasingly falling victim to cybercrime, with losses running into billions of naira. The rise in cybercrime has led to concerns about the security of online transactions and the protection of sensitive data.
- ISN Commentary: Nigerian businesses must take proactive steps to protect themselves against cybercrime, including implementing robust security measures and training employees on cyber security best practices.
- Security Agencies: Working Together to Address Security Challenges
- The Nigerian security agencies, including the military, police, and intelligence services, are working together to address the country's security challenges. The agencies have made significant progress in recent years, but more needs to be done to address the evolving security landscape.
- ISN Commentary: The security agencies must continue to work together to address the security challenges facing Nigeria. This includes sharing intelligence, coordinating efforts, and addressing the root causes of conflict.

Security Events
- ISN Conference: Promoting Security and Stability in Nigeria
- The Institute of Security Nigeria (ISN) will be hosting a conference on promoting security and stability in Nigeria. The conference will bring together security experts, policymakers, and other stakeholders to discuss the security challenges facing Nigeria and propose solutions.

- Date: **29th November, 2025**
- Venue: **Faculty of Social Sciences Auditorium Complex, University of Lagos**.

- Security Training: Enhancing the Capacity of Security Personnel
- The ISN will be conducted a training program for security personnel on enhancing their capacity to address emerging security challenges. The training covered topics such as counter-terrorism, cyber security, and intelligence gathering.

- Date: **10th November, 2025**
- Venue: **Unilag Consult Building, University of Lagos**

Security Tips
- Stay Vigilant: Protect Yourself Against Crime
- Nigerian citizens are advised to stay vigilant and report any suspicious activity to the authorities. This includes being aware of your surroundings, keeping valuables secure, and avoiding traveling alone at night.
- Use Secure Online Practices: Protect Yourself Against Cybercrime
- Nigerian businesses and individuals are advised to use secure online practices, including using strong passwords, updating software regularly, and being cautious when clicking on links or downloading attachments from unknown sources.

Nigeria Security Update
The security situation in Nigeria remains volatile, with various incidents and updates emerging daily. Here's a breakdown of recent developments:

Security Incidents:
- Abduction of Schoolgirls: 25 schoolgirls were abducted by gunmen in Kebbi State, with two girls managing to escape. The Nigerian military has intensified search efforts.
- Terrorist Attacks: ISWAP claimed responsibility for executing a senior Nigerian army officer, Brigadier-General M. Uba, who was captured during an ambush in Borno State.
- Banditry and Kidnappings: Bandits have attacked several communities, kidnapping residents and demanding ransom. In Zamfara State, 64 people were abducted, while in Kaduna, an Anglican priest and his wife were kidnapped.

Government Response:
- National Security Debate: The House of Representatives has scheduled a full-day national security debate to address the escalating security challenges.
- Intelligence Sharing: The Nigerian government has emphasized the need for real-time intelligence sharing among security agencies to combat threats effectively.
- Military Operations: The Nigerian military has launched operations to tackle insecurity, with the Chief of Defence Staff directing security agencies to harmonize their efforts.

Other Developments:
- Ansaru Terrorist Group: The National Security Adviser announced the capture of two top Ansaru terrorist leaders, marking a significant blow to the group's operations.
- International Cooperation: Nigeria has urged the international community to refrain from "naming and shaming" the country over security challenges, emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts.

Travel Advisory:
- The UK government advises against non-essential travel to Nigeria due to the unpredictable security situation and significant risk of terrorism, crime, and kidnappings.
- The US Department of State also warns against travel to certain states in Nigeria, citing risks of terrorism, banditry, and kidnappings.

Mr. Ridwan Adekunle Kosoko
Administration Manager
Institute of Security Nigeria

GREAT THINKERS AND INNOVATIVE MINDS IN SECURITY DISCIPLINES AND INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper examines the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria. The study provides an overview of the evolution of security studies in Nigeria, highlighting the key players, their contributions, and the impact of their work on the country's security landscape. The paper also explores the principles and practices of security management, including risk assessment, threat analysis, and crisis management. Furthermore, it discusses the applications of security concepts in various industries, including aviation, maritime, and energy. The study concludes with recommendations for improvements and innovations in security practices in Nigeria.

Keywords: Security, Innovation, Great Thinkers, Security Management, Risk Assessment, Threat Analysis, Crisis Management

Introduction

Nigeria, as a nation, has faced numerous security challenges, including terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts. The country's security landscape has been shaped by various factors, including historical, political, and socio-economic influences. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of security studies in Nigeria, with many scholars and practitioners contributing to the development of the field. This paper aims to examine the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria, highlighting their impact on the country's security landscape.

The study of security in Nigeria has evolved over the years, with various scholars and practitioners making significant contributions to the field. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including the application of technology and intelligence-led policing. This paper will explore the work of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria, including Professor Ibrahim Gambari, a renowned diplomat and scholar, and Dr. Dele Jegede, a security expert and former Director-General of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC).

The security landscape in Nigeria is complex and dynamic, with various threats and challenges emerging daily. The country's security agencies, including the military, police, and intelligence services, have made significant efforts to address these challenges. However, there is a need for innovative approaches to security management, including the application of technology and intelligence-led policing. This paper will examine the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria, highlighting their impact on the country's security landscape.

The security of Nigeria is a critical component of the country's development and prosperity. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including the application of technology and intelligence-led policing. This paper aims to contribute to the development of security studies in Nigeria, highlighting the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry. This study is justified by the need to:

1. Examine the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria.
2. Identify the principles and practices of security management in Nigeria.
3. Explore the applications of security concepts in various industries in Nigeria.
4. Provide recommendations for improvements and innovations in security practices in Nigeria.

Literature Review

The literature on security studies in Nigeria is extensive, with various scholars and practitioners contributing to the field. However, there is a need for more research on the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria. This paper aims to contribute to the development of security studies in Nigeria, highlighting the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry.

The contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria have numerous advantages and benefits, including:

1. Improved security management: The application of innovative approaches to security management has improved the effectiveness of security agencies in Nigeria.
2. Enhanced national security: The contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds have enhanced national security in Nigeria, reducing the risk of terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts.
3. Economic benefits: The application of security concepts in various industries has generated economic benefits, including increased investment and job creation.
4. International cooperation: The contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds have facilitated international cooperation in security matters, enhancing Nigeria's global reputation.

Despite the advantages and benefits, there are several problems and challenges associated with the contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria, including:
1. Limited resources: The lack of resources, including funding and technology, has hindered the effectiveness of security agencies in Nigeria.
2. Corruption: Corruption has undermined the efforts of security agencies in Nigeria, reducing their effectiveness and credibility.
3. Lack of coordination: The lack of coordination among security agencies in Nigeria has hindered the effectiveness of security efforts.
4. Emerging security threats: The emergence of new security threats, including cybercrime and terrorism, has posed significant challenges to security agencies in Nigeria.

To address the problems and challenges, the following solutions are proposed:
1. Increased funding: The government should increase funding for security agencies in Nigeria to address emerging security challenges.
2. Training and development: Security personnel should be trained and developed to address emerging security challenges.
3. Coordination and cooperation: Security agencies should coordinate and cooperate to address security challenges effectively.
4. International cooperation: Nigeria should seek international cooperation to address emerging security threats.

Nigeria has had its fair share of remarkable security leaders who've made significant contributions to the country's stability and growth. Here are some notable ones:

Notable Security Leaders
- General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR: Former Chief of Army Staff and Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He's known for establishing the University of the Nigerian Army and various training schools.
- Dr. John Adewale Abolurin OFR: Former Commandant General of the Nigerian Security Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC). He is credited with establishing many Academies and training schools for the NSCDC.
- Barrister Adebayo Akinade: Deputy President and Chief Executive of the Institute of Security Nigeria. He is a renowned security expert and founder of the Institute of Security Nigeria.
- General Murtala Muhammed: Former Head of State, known for his anti-corruption policies and efforts to streamline the government.
- General Olusegun Obasanjo: Former Head of State and President, credited with implementing democratic and economic reforms.
- Hassan Usman Katsina: Former Minister of Internal Affairs, played a crucial role in laying the foundation of Nigeria's national security policy.
- Nuhu Ribadu: Former National Security Adviser, known for his efforts to combat insecurity and corruption.
- Dr. Kayode Egbetokun: Current Inspector General of Police, focused on reforming the Nigeria Police Force and improving internal security.
- Professor Omololu Soyombo: A renowned sociologist, criminologist and crime prevention specialist.

Other Notable Figures
- Professor Femi Odekunle: A leading criminologist in Nigeria, known for his work on crime prevention strategies and policy development.
- Professor A. A. Adeyemi: Late Professor A. A. Adeyemi was a leading criminologist in Nigeria, known for his work on crime prevention.
- Dr. Ayo Ogunlewe: A pioneer in criminology, contributing significantly to understanding crime and improving the criminal justice system in Nigeria.

- Professor Martins Anikuno: An expert in forensic criminology, collaborating with law enforcement agencies to enhance crime investigation and solving.
- Ambassador Mohammed Mohammed: Director-General of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA).
- Professor Franca Attoh: A renowned sociologist and crime prevention specialist.
- Mr. Adeola Oluwatosin Ajayi: Director-General of the Department of State Services (DSS).
- Professor Odekunle: A leading criminologist in Nigeria, contributing to crime prevention strategies.
- Professor Ayo Atsenuwa: A renowned criminologist and crime prevention specialist.
- Dr. Ayo Ogunlewe: A pioneer in criminology, working to improve the criminal justice system.

Institutions and Initiatives
- Nigerian Defence Academy: Offers courses on intelligence and security science.
- National Institute for Security Studies: Publishes books and journals on security and intelligence studies.
- Institute of Security Nigeria: A leading institution for security studies and research.

Recommendations and Suggestions
1. Establish a national security council: Nigeria should establish a national security council to coordinate security efforts.
2. Increase funding for security agencies: Nigeria should increase funding for security agencies to address emerging security challenges.
3. Promote security awareness: Nigeria should promote security awareness among citizens to prevent security breaches.
4. Encourage innovation: Nigeria should encourage innovation in security management, including the application of technology and intelligence-led policing.

Conclusion
The contributions of great thinkers and innovative minds in security disciplines and industry in Nigeria have had a significant impact on the country's security landscape. The study highlights the principles and practices of security management, including risk assessment, threat analysis, and crisis management. The management of security in Nigeria should be informed by these principles and practices, and the country should invest in security technology and promote security awareness among citizens.

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Occasional Papers

RELEVANCE OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL SECURITY IN NIGERIAN BUSINESSES ENVIRONMENT

By

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Abstract

This paper examines the relevance of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigerian businesses environment. The study provides an overview of the importance of forensic accounting and financial security in preventing and detecting financial crimes, and highlights the benefits of forensic accounting and financial security for Nigerian businesses. The paper also discusses the challenges and problems arising from the practices of forensic accounting and financial security, and provides suggestions for improvements and innovations.

Definitions and Explanations

- Forensic Accounting: The application of accounting principles and techniques to investigate and analyze financial crimes.
- Financial Security: The protection of financial assets and resources from financial crimes and threats.
- Financial Intelligence: The collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial information to prevent and detect financial crimes.

Introduction

Nigeria, as a nation, has faced numerous financial crimes, including money laundering, corruption, and embezzlement. The country's businesses environment has been shaped by various factors, including historical, political, and socio-economic influences. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of forensic accounting and financial security in preventing and detecting financial crimes. This paper aims to examine the relevance of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigerian businesses environment.

The study of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigeria has evolved over the years, with various scholars and practitioners making significant contributions to the field. The country's financial crimes have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to financial security, including the application of forensic accounting and financial intelligence.

The financial landscape in Nigeria is complex and dynamic, with various threats and challenges emerging daily. The country's businesses environment has been shaped by various factors, including historical, political, and socio-economic influences. This paper will examine the relevance of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigerian businesses environment, highlighting the benefits and challenges of forensic accounting and financial security.

The financial security of Nigeria is a critical component of the country's development and prosperity. The country's financial crimes have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to financial security, including the application of forensic accounting and financial intelligence. This paper aims to contribute to the development of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigeria, highlighting the relevance of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigerian businesses environment. This study is justified by the need to:

1. Examine the relevance of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigerian businesses environment.
2. Identify the benefits and challenges of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigeria.
3. Provide suggestions for improvements and innovations in forensic accounting and financial security practices.

Theoretical Clarification and Theoretical Framework Analysis

The theoretical framework of forensic accounting and financial security is based on the principles of accounting, finance, and law. The study will apply the theories of financial crime prevention, detection, and investigation to examine the relevance of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigerian businesses environment.

- Akin Oyegbile: "Forensic accounting and financial security are critical components of financial crime prevention and detection in Nigeria."
- John Nwoha: "Forensic accounting is a vital tool for investigating and analyzing financial crimes in Nigeria."
- Oluwatoyin Ogbonna: "Financial security is essential for protecting financial assets and

resources from financial crimes and threats in Nigeria."

Advantages and Benefits

The benefits of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigeria include:

1. Prevention and detection of financial crimes: Forensic accounting and financial security can help prevent and detect financial crimes, including money laundering, corruption, and embezzlement.
2. Protection of financial assets and resources: Forensic accounting and financial security can help protect financial assets and resources from financial crimes and threats.
3. Improved financial reporting and transparency: Forensic accounting and financial security can help improve financial reporting and transparency, reducing the risk of financial crimes.

The following incidents and occurrences are instinctive: -

1. Halliburton Scandal: In 2010, Halliburton, a US-based oilfield services company, was involved in a $180 million bribery scandal in Nigeria. The company's subsidiary, KBR, was accused of bribing Nigerian officials to secure a contract to build a liquefied natural gas plant.
2. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Scandal: In 2014, the NNPC was embroiled in a $20 billion scandal involving the country's oil revenues. The scandal led to the resignation of the NNPC's managing director and the arrest of several top officials.
3. Diamond Bank Scandal: In 2016, Diamond Bank, one of Nigeria's largest banks, was involved in a $340 million scandal involving the bank's CEO and other top executives.
4. Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) Scandal: In 2017, the FIRS was involved in a $1.6 billion scandal involving tax evasion and corruption.

Challenges and Problems

The challenges and problems arising from the practices of forensic accounting and financial security in Nigeria include:

1. Limited resources: The lack of resources, including funding and technology, can hinder the effectiveness of forensic accounting and financial security practices.

2. Corruption: Corruption can undermine the efforts of forensic accounting and financial security practitioners, reducing their effectiveness.
3. Lack of expertise: The lack of expertise in forensic accounting and financial security can hinder the effectiveness of financial crime prevention and detection efforts.

Solutions and Suggestions

To address the challenges and problems, the following solutions are proposed:

1. Increased funding: The government should increase funding for forensic accounting and financial security practices to address emerging financial crimes.
2. Training and development: Forensic accounting and financial security practitioners should be trained and developed to address emerging financial crimes.
3. International cooperation: Nigeria should seek international cooperation to address emerging financial crimes.

Recommendations and Conclusions

1. Establish a national forensic accounting and financial security agency: Nigeria should establish a national forensic accounting and financial security agency to coordinate financial crime prevention and detection efforts.
2. Increase funding for forensic accounting and financial security practices: Nigeria should increase funding for forensic accounting and financial security practices to address emerging financial crimes.
3. Promote financial awareness: Nigeria should promote financial awareness among citizens to prevent financial crimes.

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EXPLORING ROLES AND NEED FOR LAW, LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN SECURITY MANAGEMENT AND PRACTICES IN NIGERIA

By
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Abstract
This paper explores the roles and need for law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices in Nigeria. The study provides an overview of the importance of law and legal aspects in security management, highlighting the principles of law, statutory provisions, and regulations governing security practices in Nigeria. The paper also examines the advantages and benefits of applying laws and regulations in security practices, citing real-life incidents and scenarios in Nigeria.

Definitions and Explanations
- Law: A set of rules and regulations governing the behavior of individuals and organizations in a society.
- Security Management: The process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating security risks to protect people, assets, and interests.
- Security Practices: The methods and techniques used to manage and mitigate security risks.

Introduction
Nigeria, as a nation, faces numerous security challenges, including terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts. The country's security landscape has been shaped by various factors, including historical, political, and socio-economic influences. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices in Nigeria.

The study of law and legal aspects in security management in Nigeria has evolved over the years, with various scholars and practitioners making significant contributions to the field. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including the application of law and legal knowledge and skills.

The security landscape in Nigeria is complex and dynamic, with various threats and challenges emerging daily. The country's security agencies, including the military, police, and intelligence services, have made significant efforts to address these challenges. However, there is a need for a more nuanced understanding of the roles and need for law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices in Nigeria.
The security of Nigeria is a critical component of the country's development and prosperity. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including the application of law and legal knowledge and skills. This paper aims to contribute to the development of security studies in Nigeria, highlighting the roles and need for law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices.

This study is justified by the need to:
1. Examine the roles and need for law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices in Nigeria.
2. Identify the principles of law, statutory provisions, and regulations governing security practices in Nigeria.
3. Explore the advantages and benefits of applying laws and regulations in security practices in Nigeria.

Principles of Law and Legal Aspects of Security Management
1. Rule of Law: The principle that all individuals and organizations are subject to the law and are equal before the law.
2. Due Process: The principle that individuals and organizations have the right to fair treatment and protection under the law.
3. Proportionality: The principle that security measures should be proportionate to the risks and threats.

Literature Review Analysis and Theories
The literature on law and legal aspects in security management in Nigeria is extensive, with various scholars and practitioners contributing to the field. However, there is a need for more research on the roles and need for law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices in Nigeria.

Advantages and Benefits
The advantages and benefits of applying laws and regulations in security practices in Nigeria include:
1. Protection of Human Rights: The application of laws and regulations can help protect human rights and prevent abuses.
2. Promotion of Transparency and Accountability: The application of laws and regulations can help promote transparency and accountability in security practices.

3. Enhancement of Security Effectiveness: The application of laws and regulations can help enhance the effectiveness of security practices.

Fundamental Human Rights and Integrity Issues
1. Right to Life: The right to life is a fundamental human right that is often violated in Nigeria, particularly in the context of security operations.
2. Right to Dignity: The right to dignity is another fundamental human right that is often violated in Nigeria, particularly in the context of security operations.
3. Integrity: Integrity is a crucial aspect of security management and practices in Nigeria, particularly in relation to the prevention of corruption and abuse of power.

Policies and Programmes
1. National Security Policy: Nigeria's National Security Policy provides a framework for addressing security challenges in the country.
2. Anti-Corruption Policies: Nigeria has implemented various anti-corruption policies, including the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC).
3. Human Rights Policies: Nigeria has implemented various human rights policies, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

Procedures and Processes
1. Security Operations: Security operations in Nigeria are governed by various procedures and processes, including the use of force and the protection of human rights.
2. Investigations: Investigations into security-related incidents are governed by various procedures and processes, including the Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code.
3. Prosecution: Prosecution of security-related offences is governed by various procedures and processes, including the Attorney General's Office and the Judiciary.

Impacts and Effects
1. Improved Security: The application of law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices can improve security in Nigeria.
2. Protection of Human Rights: The application of law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices can protect human rights in Nigeria.

3. Promotion of Integrity: The application of law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices can promote integrity in Nigeria.

Challenges and Solutions
1. Limited Resources: The lack of resources, including funding and technology, can hinder the effectiveness of law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices.
2. Corruption: Corruption can undermine the efforts of law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices.
3. Lack of Expertise: The lack of expertise in law and legal knowledge and skills can hinder the effectiveness of security practices.

Recommendations and Conclusions
1. Establish a National Security Council: Nigeria should establish a national security council to coordinate security efforts and promote law and legal knowledge and skills in security management and practices.
2. Increase Funding for Security Agencies: Nigeria should increase funding for security agencies to address emerging security challenges.
3. Promote Security Awareness: Nigeria should promote security awareness among citizens to prevent security breaches.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A TOOL FOR INNOVATIONS IN SECURITY ENHANCEMENT AND IMPROVED LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES IN NIGERIA

By
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Abstract

This paper explores the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in enhancing security and improving law enforcement services in Nigeria. The study provides an overview of the current security challenges facing Nigeria and the potential benefits of AI in addressing these challenges. The paper also examines the challenges and problems associated with the adoption of AI in security and law enforcement, and provides suggestions for improvements and innovations.

Definitions and Explanations of Keywords and Terms

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): The development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, and decision-making.
- Security: The protection of people, assets, and interests from harm or danger.
- Law Enforcement: The agencies and institutions responsible for enforcing laws and maintaining order in a society.

Introduction

Nigeria, as a nation, faces numerous security challenges, including terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts. The country's security landscape has been shaped by various factors, including historical, political, and socio-economic influences. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of technology, particularly artificial intelligence (AI), in enhancing security and improving law enforcement services.

The study of AI in security and law enforcement is a rapidly growing field, with various scholars and practitioners making significant contributions to the field. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including the application of AI.

The security landscape in Nigeria is complex and dynamic, with various threats and challenges emerging daily. The country's security agencies, including the military, police, and intelligence services, have made significant efforts to address these challenges. However, there is a need for a more nuanced understanding of the role of AI in enhancing security and improving law enforcement services.

The security of Nigeria is a critical component of the country's development and prosperity. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including the application of AI. This paper aims to contribute to the development of security studies in Nigeria, highlighting the role of AI in enhancing security and improving law enforcement services.

This study is justified by the need to:

1. Examine the role of AI in enhancing security and improving law enforcement services in Nigeria.
2. Identify the challenges and problems associated with the adoption of AI in security and law enforcement.
3. Provide suggestions for improvements and innovations in the application of AI in security and law enforcement.

Literature Review Analysis and Theories

The literature on AI in security and law enforcement is extensive, with various scholars and practitioners contributing to the field. However, there is a need for more research on the application of AI in security and law enforcement in Nigeria.

Challenges and Problems

1. Limited Resources: The lack of resources, including funding and technology, can hinder the adoption of AI in security and law enforcement.
2. Lack of Expertise: The lack of expertise in AI can hinder the effectiveness of security and law enforcement agencies.
3. Ethical Concerns: The use of AI in security and law enforcement raises ethical concerns, including the potential for bias and discrimination.

Corporate Security Management in Public Institutions

1. Airports: AI can be used to enhance security in airports, including facial recognition and predictive analytics.
2. Seaports: AI can be used to enhance security in seaports, including container scanning and cargo

inspection.

3. Public Transport: AI can be used to enhance security in public transport, including surveillance and emergency response systems.

Intelligence in Security Practices

1. Predictive Analytics: AI can be used to predict security threats and prevent incidents.
2. Social Media Monitoring: AI can be used to monitor social media and detect security threats.
3. Cyber Security: AI can be used to enhance cyber security and protect against cyber threats.

Suggestions for Improvements and Innovations

1. Invest in AI Technology: Nigeria should invest in AI technology to enhance security and improve law enforcement services.
2. Training and Development: Security and law enforcement agencies should provide training and development programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of personnel in AI.
3. Collaboration and Partnership: Security and law enforcement agencies should collaborate and partner with other stakeholders, including academia and industry, to leverage AI expertise and resources.

Recommendations and Conclusions

1. Establish an AI Unit: Nigeria should establish an AI unit to coordinate AI efforts and promote the adoption of AI in security and law enforcement.
2. Develop an AI Strategy: Nigeria should develop an AI strategy to guide the adoption and application of AI in security and law enforcement.
3. Promote AI Awareness: Nigeria should promote AI awareness among citizens to enhance understanding and acceptance of AI in security and law enforcement.

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POSITION PAPER: NIGERIA'S SECURITY DILEMMA - A CALL TO RECKONING

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Abstract

Nigeria's security challenges have reached a critical juncture, requiring immediate attention and action. This position paper provides an analysis of the country's security situation, highlighting the security dilemma, and offering recommendations for a way forward. As a security expert and practitioner, I have drawn on my experience and knowledge to provide an overview of the theoretical framework, philosophical and legal foundations, and security architecture of Nigeria, and offer insights into the benefits and advantages, prospects and benefits, challenges and problems, and solutions to addressing the country's security challenges.

Definitions, Descriptions, and Explanations of Keywords and Terms

- Security: Refers to the protection of citizens, institutions, and territory from harm or threat.
- Security Dilemma: A situation in which a state's efforts to increase its security led to a decrease in the security of others, creating a cycle of insecurity.
- Human Security: A concept that emphasizes the protection of individuals and communities from threats such as poverty, disease, and violence.
- Terrorism: The use of violence and intimidation to achieve political or ideological goals.
- Insurgency: A rebellion or uprising against a government or authority.

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, is facing a myriad of security challenges, including terrorism, insurgency, kidnapping, and communal conflicts. The country's security situation has been exacerbated by corruption, institutional weaknesses, and a lack of effective governance. As a result, the Nigerian people are living in fear, and the country's economic development and stability are under threat.

Nigeria's security challenges are complex and multifaceted, with various factors contributing to the country's insecurity. The country's location in a volatile region, bordering countries with terrorist groups, has made it vulnerable to transnational security threats. Additionally, Nigeria's diverse ethnic and religious makeup has led to communal conflicts and tensions.

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Nigeria's security challenges have been extensively studied, with various scholars and experts offering insights into the country's security situation. Studies have highlighted the role of corruption, institutional weaknesses, and poor governance in exacerbating Nigeria's security challenges. Other studies have emphasized the importance of addressing the root causes of insecurity, including poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

Nigeria's security challenges can be understood through the lens of the security dilemma theory, which posits that states, in an anarchic international system, prioritize self-help and security, often leading to a cycle of insecurity and mistrust. In Nigeria's case, the security dilemma is exacerbated by internal conflicts, corruption, and institutional weaknesses.

Nigeria's security challenges have been extensively studied, with various scholars and experts offering insights into the country's security situation. Studies have highlighted the role of corruption, institutional weaknesses, and poor governance in exacerbating Nigeria's security challenges (Adebayo, 2018; Oyewole, 2019). Other studies have emphasized the importance of addressing the root causes of insecurity, including poverty, unemployment, and inequality (Nwankwo, 2017; Okeke, 2020).

Nigeria's security challenges can be understood through the lens of the Security Dilemma Theory, which posits that states, in an anarchic international system, prioritize self-help and security, often leading to a cycle of insecurity and mistrust. In Nigeria's case, the security dilemma is exacerbated by internal conflicts, corruption, and institutional weaknesses.

Philosophical Concepts and Foundations

The concept of Human Security is central to Nigeria's security challenges. The Nigerian government's primary responsibility is to ensure the security and well-being of its citizens. However, the government's response to security threats has been inadequate, and in some cases, counterproductive.

Nigeria's security architecture is guided by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999), which provides for the security and welfare of citizens. Additionally, Nigeria is a signatory to various international and regional security instruments, including the African Union's (AU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and the United Nations' (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Security, in the context of this paper, refers to the protection of citizens, institutions, and territory from harm or threat. The security dilemma is a situation in which a state's efforts to increase its security led to a decrease in the security of others, creating a cycle of insecurity. Human security, on the other hand, emphasizes the protection of individuals and communities from threats such as poverty, disease, and violence.

The concept of human security is central to Nigeria's security challenges. The Nigerian government's primary responsibility is to ensure the security and well-being of its citizens. However, the government's response to security threats has been inadequate, and in some cases, counterproductive.

Legal Foundations and Security Architecture

Nigeria's security architecture is guided by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999), which provides for the security and welfare of citizens. Additionally, Nigeria is a signatory to various international and regional security instruments, including the African Union's (AU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and the United Nations' (UN) Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Nigeria's security architecture is comprised of various institutions, including the National Security Council (NSC), National Security Adviser (NSA), Ministry of Defence (MOD), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), and the Military (Army, Navy, Air Force). However, these institutions have been criticized for their ineffectiveness, corruption, and lack of coordination.

Diplomatic Position and Foreign Intervention

Nigeria's diplomatic efforts to address its security challenges have been met with mixed success. While the country has received support from international partners, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, the efforts have been hindered by a lack of coordination and inconsistent policy implementation. The recent security trip to Washington, D.C. led by National Security Adviser Mallam Nuhu Ribadu is a case in point. The trip was aimed at strengthening counterterrorism cooperation and resetting relations, but its success was limited by the absence of legislative representation and the diversion of attention to politically sensitive issues.

Foreign intervention in Nigeria's security situation has been a contentious issue. While the country has benefited from international support, including military aid and intelligence sharing, there are concerns about the effectiveness and sustainability of such interventions. The presence of foreign troops, including those from the United States, France, and the United Kingdom, has raised questions about sovereignty and the potential for mission creep.

Efficiency and Effectiveness of Security Architecture

Nigeria's security architecture is comprised of various institutions, including the National Security Council (NSC), National Security Adviser (NSA), Ministry of Defence (MOD), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), and the Military (Army, Navy, Air Force). However, these institutions have been criticized for their ineffectiveness, corruption, and lack of coordination. The security agencies have also been plagued by inadequate funding, poor training, and inadequate equipment.

Technology Development and Innovations

Nigeria has made significant strides in developing its technology sector, including the establishment of a national cybersecurity agency and the development of a national biometric identity system. However, the country still lags behind in terms of technology adoption and innovation in the security sector. The use of drones, artificial intelligence, and data analytics is still in its infancy, and there is a need for greater investment in research and development.

Benefits and Advantages

Addressing Nigeria's security challenges offers several benefits, including improved stability, enhanced human security, and increased international cooperation. A secure environment promotes economic growth, investment, and development, and ensures the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms.

Prospects and Benefits

Nigeria's security challenges present opportunities for security sector reform, economic growth, and regional cooperation. Reforming security institutions to ensure they are effective, accountable, and transparent is critical to addressing the country's security challenges.

Challenges and Problems

Niger, like many countries, faces challenges in addressing its security challenges. Corruption, institutional weaknesses, and a lack of coordination among security agencies are major obstacles to effective security governance.

Solutions and Recommendations

Addressing Nigeria's security challenges requires a comprehensive and sustained response. This includes strengthening institutions, addressing corruption, improving intelligence, promoting dialogue, and enhancing international cooperation. Specifically, the government should establish a National Security Commission to oversee security sector reform, develop a National Security Strategy that prioritizes human security, and increase funding for security institutions.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen Institutions: Reform and strengthen security institutions to ensure they are effective, accountable, and transparent.
2. Address Corruption: Tackle corruption and ensure that security funds are utilized efficiently and effectively.
3. Improve Intelligence: Enhance intelligence gathering and sharing to prevent and respond to security threats.
4. Promote Dialogue: Engage with stakeholders, including civil society, to promote national unity and address grievances.
5. International Cooperation: Strengthen partnerships with international organizations and countries to enhance security cooperation and capacity building.
6. Invest in Technology: Increase investment in research and development, and adopt innovative technologies to enhance security operations.
7. Enhance Legislative Oversight: Ensure that the legislature plays a more effective role in overseeing security policy and budgeting.

Conclusion

Nigeria's security challenges are complex and multifaceted, requiring a comprehensive and sustained response. The government must take immediate action to address these challenges and ensure the security and well-being of its citizens.

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ADVOCATING SECURITY SECTOR REFORMS: PROGRESS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

By
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Abstract
This paper examines the progress, challenges, and opportunities associated with security sector reforms in Nigeria. The study provides an overview of the current security landscape in Nigeria, highlighting the need for reforms in the security sector. The paper also explores the principles and procedures for security sector reforms, including the role of prominent authors and experts in the field.

Definitions and Explanations of Keywords and Terms

- Security Sector Reforms: The process of reforming the security sector to enhance security and improve law enforcement services.
- Security: The protection of people, assets, and interests from harm or danger.
- Law Enforcement: The agencies and institutions responsible for enforcing laws and maintaining order in a society.

Introduction

Nigeria, as a nation, faces numerous security challenges, including terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts. The country's security landscape has been shaped by various factors, including historical, political, and socio-economic influences. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need for security sector reforms to address these challenges.

The study of security sector reforms is a rapidly growing field, with various scholars and practitioners making significant contributions to the field. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including security sector reforms.

The security landscape in Nigeria is complex and dynamic, with various threats and challenges emerging daily. The country's security agencies, including the military, police, and intelligence services, have made significant efforts to address these challenges. However, there is a need for a more nuanced understanding of the role of security sector reforms in enhancing security and improving law enforcement services.

The security of Nigeria is a critical component of the country's development and prosperity. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including security sector reforms. This paper aims to contribute to the development of security studies in Nigeria, highlighting the progress, challenges, and opportunities associated with security sector reforms. This study is justified by the need to:

1. Examine the progress, challenges, and opportunities associated with security sector reforms in Nigeria.
2. Identify the principles and procedures for security sector reforms.
3. Provide suggestions for improvements and innovations in security sector reforms.

Literature Review Analysis and Theories

The literature on security sector reforms is extensive, with various scholars and practitioners contributing to the field. According to Abubakar (2018), security sector reforms are essential for enhancing security and improving law enforcement services in Nigeria. Similarly, Oyewole (2019) argues that security sector reforms are critical for addressing the security challenges facing Nigeria.

1. Boko Haram Insurgency: The Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria has highlighted the need for security sector reforms to address the security challenges facing the country.
2. Police Brutality: The police brutality in Nigeria has highlighted the need for security sector reforms to improve law enforcement services and promote accountability.

Principles and Procedures for Security Sector Reforms

1. Good Governance: Good governance is essential for security sector reforms, including transparency, accountability, and professionalism.
2. Security Sector Oversight: Security sector oversight is critical for ensuring that security agencies are accountable to the government and the people.
3. Security Sector Management: Security sector management is essential for enhancing security and improving law enforcement services.

Progress, Challenges, and Opportunities

1. Progress: Nigeria has made significant progress in security sector reforms, including the establishment of the National Security Council.
2. Challenges: Nigeria faces numerous challenges in security sector reforms, including corruption, inadequate funding, and lack of expertise.
3. Opportunities: Nigeria has numerous opportunities for security sector reforms, including the potential for innovation and collaboration with international partners.

Suggestions for Improvements and Innovations

1. Increase Funding: Nigeria should increase funding for security sector reforms to enhance security and improve law enforcement services.
2. Capacity Building: Nigeria should invest in capacity building for security personnel to enhance their skills and knowledge.
3. Collaboration and Partnership: Nigeria should collaborate and partner with international partners to leverage expertise and resources.

Recommendations and Conclusions

1. Establish a National Security Council: Nigeria should establish a national security council to coordinate security efforts and promote security sector reforms.
2. Develop a National Security Strategy: Nigeria should develop a national security strategy to guide security sector reforms and enhance security.
3. Promote Security Awareness: Nigeria should promote security awareness among citizens to enhance understanding and acceptance of security sector reforms.

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Position Paper: Incident Involving Minister Barrister Nyensom Wike and Nigerian Navy Officer Abuja, 11th November 2025

Introduction

The recent incident involving Minister Barrister Nyensom Wike, the civilian Minister in charge of Abuja, and a commissioned officer of the Nigerian Navy, has sparked widespread concern and debate. The incident, which involved the Minister using abusive language and verbally assaulting the officer, raises serious questions about the conduct of public officials and the integrity of the security forces.

On 11th November, Minister Wike was involved in an altercation with a Nigerian Navy officer who was maintaining orders from his superior officer while in uniform. The Minister allegedly used abusive language and verbally assaulted the officer, sparking a heated exchange. The incident has been widely reported in the media and has sparked outrage among Nigerians.

The incident is a clear example of the abuse of power and the disregard for the rule of law and the integrity of the security forces. As a public official, Minister Wike has a responsibility to uphold the law and maintain the highest standards of integrity and professionalism. His actions are a betrayal of the public's trust and undermine the efforts of the security forces to maintain peace and order in the country.

Commentary

It is both unfortunate and inappropriate for a federal minister to use such language and attitude towards a serving officer of the Armed Forces. Public Officials at such status should model civility and restraint especially when addressing those officers in uniform who embody national service and sacrifice for national security. However, the officer's response and attitude reflect discipline and composure and qualities of emotional intelligence of a professional military leadership. His ability to remain calm, firm and respectful under such verbal provocation demonstrated discipline and professionalism.

If the Minister had a grievance or concern, he could have invited the Naval Chief to discuss the matter, and if the issue was not resolved, he could have sought redress in a court of law. Resorting to self-help and taking the law into his own hands is not the solution and sets a bad precedent for the country.

Reasons in Favor of the Public Official

It is worth noting that the Minister claimed to be the owner of the land in issue and alleged that he had lawful papers to support his claim. Investigations reveal that the Minister has a valid title deed and has obtained necessary approvals from the Ministry of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, for the construction of a residential building on the land. However, it is unclear whether the Naval Chief of the Nigerian Navy has lawful papers to the land in dispute. It is also unclear whether the Naval Chief obtained necessary approval from the Ministry of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, before commencement of the building in dispute.

Policy Implications

The incident has serious policy implications for the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It highlights the need for a clear policy on the conduct of public officials and the protection of security personnel in the line of duty. The incident also underscores the importance of upholding the integrity of the security forces and ensuring that they are able to carry out their duties without fear of intimidation or harassment.

Legal Implications

The incident may have legal implications under the Laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Minister's actions may be considered a breach of the Code of Conduct for Public Officers and may attract disciplinary action.

Integrity Policy of Public Office Holders

The incident is a clear breach of the Integrity Policy of Public Office Holders, which requires public officials to maintain the highest standards of integrity and professionalism. The policy requires public officials to treat others with respect and dignity, and to avoid any behavior that may bring the office into disrepute.

Appropriate Steps the Minister Should Have Taken

To avoid confrontation with the military personnel, the Minister should have:
- Remained calm and composed
- Identified himself and explained his position
- Requested to speak with the officer's superior
- Sought assistance from the relevant authorities
- Avoided engaging in a heated exchange
- nvited the Naval Chief to discuss the matter and sought redress in a court of law if necessary

Recommendations

- ` The National Assembly should investigate the incident and take appropriate action against the Minister.
- The Head of State should issue a public statement condemning the Minister's behavior and reaffirming the government's commitment to upholding the integrity of the security forces.
- The Minister should apologize to the officer and the Nigerian people for his behavior.
- The government should consider taking disciplinary action against the Minister in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Public Officers.

Conclusions

The incident involving Minister Wike and the Nigerian Navy officer is a serious breach of the code of conduct for public officials and undermines the integrity of the security forces. The government should take immediate action to address the incident and ensure that those responsible are held accountable.

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RECLAIMING NIGERIA'S DIPLOMATIC EDGE: A CALL TO REALIGN FOREIGN POLICY MACHINERY AMIDST INSURGENCY AND BANDITRY CHALLENGES

By Barrister Adebayo Akinade, *dfisn*

Nigeria's recent diplomatic efforts have been marred by weaknesses in foreign policy machinery, delegation planning, and diplomatic reach. Amidst the ongoing insurgency and banditry challenges, it is imperative that Nigeria urgently realigns its foreign policy institutions, restores institutional roles, and prioritizes strategic diplomacy to reclaim its position as a leading African nation.

The current security situation in Nigeria is precarious, with ongoing conflicts in the Northeast, Northwest, and other regions. The government has launched various security initiatives, including Operation Lafiya Dole and Operation Awatse. However, these efforts have been criticized for lacking coherence and strategic focus.

As a nation, Nigeria must recognize that its diplomatic efforts are a reflection of its national interests and security. The principles of international security, including sovereignty, non-interference, and self-defense, guide Nigeria's foreign policy. The country's diplomatic efforts must prioritize national interests and security in an anarchic international system, while also promoting cooperation, diplomacy, and international law.

Nigeria's diplomatic influence depends on its ability to project attractive values, culture, and institutions. The concept of soft power is crucial in this regard, as it enables Nigeria to attract foreign investment, promote economic development, and enhance its role in regional and international organizations.

The ongoing insurgency and banditry in Nigeria require a diplomatic response that addresses the root causes of these conflicts, including poverty, unemployment, and marginalization. Nigeria's diplomatic efforts should focus on strengthening partnerships with neighboring countries to combat cross-border terrorism and banditry, seeking international assistance for security and development initiatives, and promoting economic diplomacy to attract foreign investment.

The government of Nigeria has taken steps to address these challenges, including the establishment of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) and the National Intelligence Agency (NIA). The NIA has been working to strengthen Nigeria's intelligence gathering capabilities, while the NCTC has been coordinating efforts to combat terrorism and insurgency.

To further address these challenges, Nigeria must prioritize diplomatic law and intelligence gathering. The country must ensure that its diplomatic efforts are guided by international law, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons. Nigeria must also strengthen its intelligence gathering capabilities, including human intelligence, signals intelligence, and imagery intelligence.

Recommendations

1. **Restore Institutional Roles:** Ministers should lead delegations in their domains, and intelligence services should guide strategic diplomacy.

2. **Strengthen Diplomatic Reach:** Nigeria must rebuild high-level access in Washington, D.C., and reinforce the role of the NIA in external engagements.

3. **Prioritize Strategic Diplomacy:** Nigeria should focus on key diplomatic objectives, including strengthening bilateral relations with strategic partners, promoting economic diplomacy, and enhancing Nigeria's role in regional and international organizations.

4. **Enhance Intelligence Gathering:** Nigeria must strengthen its intelligence gathering capabilities, including human intelligence, signals intelligence, and imagery intelligence.

5. **Promote Economic Diplomacy:** Nigeria should prioritize economic diplomacy to attract foreign investment and promote economic development.

Conclusion

Nigeria's diplomatic machinery is at a critical juncture. The country must realign its foreign policy institutions, restore institutional roles, and prioritize strategic diplomacy to address the ongoing insurgency and banditry challenges. It is only through a concerted effort that Nigeria can reclaim its position as a leading African nation and promote economic development, security, and prosperity for its citizens.

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EXPLORING THE ROLES OF FAITH LEADERS, THE COMMUNITY, AND TRADITIONAL TITLE HOLDERS IN STRATEGIC INNOVATION, SECURITY ENHANCEMENT, AND DEMOCRATIC NATION-BUILDING IN NIGERIA

By

Dr. Amb. Dahiru Aliyu, LLB (Hons), DoJ, fisn

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the interconnected roles of faith leaders, the community, and traditional title holders in advancing strategic innovation, security enhancement, and democratic nation-building in Nigeria. It examines the historical, cultural, and spiritual significance of these actors, their evolving functions in governance, peacebuilding, and moral leadership, and their continuing relevance in the face of modernization. The study argues that faith and traditional institutions remain indispensable for promoting unity, stability, and inclusive development. It also identifies the challenges facing these institutions and proposes strategies for strengthening their capacity and collaboration with modern governance systems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Traditional rulers and faith leaders have been central to Nigeria's historical, cultural, and moral evolution. As custodians of culture, morality, and communal values, they play complementary roles in sustaining peace, justice, and social harmony. Despite the encroachment of modern democratic structures, these institutions remain deeply rooted in the people's consciousness and continue to influence governance, conflict resolution, and community development.

Traditional rulers, such as Emirs, Obas, Obis, and Chiefs, hold symbolic and practical authority in their domains. Similarly, faith leaders — Imams, Pastors, Priests, and other spiritual heads — provide moral direction and guide societal values. Together, they serve as moral compasses and bridges between the people and the state, reinforcing unity and collective progress.

2. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Pre-Colonial Era

Before colonial rule, traditional leaders were the primary custodians of governance, law, and security. Systems such as the Emirate structure in the North, Obaship in the West, and the Igbo Council of Elders in the East ensured justice, peace, and community welfare. Faith leadership was also integral — guiding the moral and spiritual life of communities.

Colonial Era

During the British Indirect Rule, traditional rulers became intermediaries between colonial administrators and local populations. While this enhanced their administrative importance, it also limited their autonomy and traditional authority.

Post-Colonial Era

Post-independence, modern governance reduced the formal powers of traditional rulers, yet their influence endures through community mobilization, advisory roles, conflict mediation, and social regulation. Faith leaders, too, have expanded their influence in advocacy, humanitarian work, and peacebuilding.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This paper adopts the Cultural Theory and Communitarian Approach, which emphasize the interdependence of culture, faith, and community in shaping governance and social behavior. These frameworks explain how traditional and faith-based institutions maintain moral order and stability in society through shared norms and values.

4. ROLES OF FAITH LEADERS AND TRADITIONAL RULERS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Custodians of Culture and Morality
Both faith and traditional leaders safeguard cultural heritage and moral values, promoting discipline, respect, and communal harmony.

2. Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding
They mediate disputes using dialogue and traditional mechanisms, reducing the burden on formal courts and enhancing reconciliation.

3. Community Development and Social Welfare
They mobilize resources for education, healthcare, and economic empowerment through partnerships with governments, NGOs, and private stakeholders.

4. Civic Education and Democratic Participation
Faith and traditional leaders promote political awareness, voter education, and peace during elections — fostering transparency and civic responsibility.

5. Social Control and Security
Through moral influence and traditional authority, they help maintain law and order, discourage crime, and support community policing efforts.

5. ROLES IN STRATEGIC INNOVATION AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT
1. Intelligence Gathering and Early Warning Systems

Traditional rulers' grassroots networks enable them to detect early signs of insecurity, providing vital intelligence to security agencies.

2. Promoting Indigenous Solutions

Their knowledge of local realities fosters homegrown innovations in agriculture, youth development, and community security.

3. Bridging Tradition and Modernity

They help translate government programs into culturally acceptable practices, ensuring community ownership of development projects.

4. Faith-Based Mediation for Peace

Faith leaders play active roles in inter-religious dialogue, reducing extremism, and building tolerance across ethnic and religious divides.

5. Youth Engagement and Moral Reorientation

By promoting values of honesty, service, and patriotism, these leaders counter youth restiveness and moral decay.

6. FAITH, TRADITION, AND DEMOCRATIC NATION-BUILDING

1. Promoting Civic Responsibility

Both institutions instill respect for rule of law and democratic participation through value-based education and moral persuasion.

2. Strengthening Unity in Diversity

Traditional and faith leaders transcend ethnic and religious boundaries, fostering national integration and mutual respect.

3. Advisory Roles in Governance

Their counsel informs policy implementation and bridges gaps between government and grassroots citizens.

4. Supporting Accountability and Transparency

Their influence can promote ethical governance, curbing corruption and misuse of power.

7. CHALLENGES FACING FAITH AND TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Limited Legal Powers: Their constitutional roles remain undefined or advisory in nature.

Political Interference: Partisan involvement undermines neutrality and credibility.

Corruption and Misconduct: Isolated cases of abuse diminish public trust.

Cultural Erosion: Westernization and globalization threaten indigenous values.

Lack of Institutional Support: Insufficient funding, training, and inclusion in policy-making hinder effectiveness.

8. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS AND INNOVATIONS

1. Institutional Strengthening:

Establish clear legal frameworks defining traditional and faith leaders' advisory and developmental roles.

2. Capacity Building:

Provide leadership and governance training to enhance their effectiveness in modern contexts.

3. Collaborative Governance:

Create structured platforms for regular engagement between traditional institutions, religious bodies, and government agencies.

4. Community Policing Partnership:

Integrate traditional rulers and faith leaders into the national security architecture through intelligence-sharing frameworks.

5. Moral Reorientation Campaigns:

Utilize faith and traditional channels to promote ethics, patriotism, and unity.

9. CONCLUSION

Faith leaders and traditional rulers remain vital pillars of Nigeria's democratic and security architecture. Their combined influence in moral guidance, community development, and conflict resolution complements the efforts of formal institutions.

For sustainable peace, innovation, and national development, Nigeria must harness the strengths of these time-tested institutions. Empowering them through collaboration, capacity building, and policy recognition will reinforce governance, deepen democracy, and strengthen national security.

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Book Review

Introduction

In an age where security dynamics shape the destiny of nations, Managing Security in Public Institutions and Parliaments in Nigeria stands out as an authoritative and pioneering contribution to the study and practice of public sector security management. Authored by Barrister Adebayo Akinade, a distinguished scholar-practitioner and Deputy President of the Institute of Security Nigeria, the book merges theory, policy, and practice in a compelling and contextually rich narrative that examines how security consciousness, institutional resilience, and parliamentary oversight intersect in promoting good governance and nation-building.

Presented in lucid and accessible language, the book underscores that effective governance cannot thrive where insecurity and institutional vulnerabilities persist. It calls attention to the urgent need for legislative institutions, civil service agencies, and executive arms to internalize security culture as a fundamental pillar of democratic accountability.

Background and Context

Nigeria's evolving security environment — marked by insurgency, terrorism, cyber threats, vandalism, and internal sabotage — has expanded the responsibility of state institutions beyond traditional law enforcement. Public institutions and parliaments, often viewed as symbols of national authority, have become prime targets for security breaches, espionage, and public disorder.

Akinade's book arrives at a critical juncture. It seeks to fill a yawning gap between security policy formulation and institutional implementation, arguing that effective protection of public assets and democratic institutions requires both legal reform and behavioural change. Drawing on over three decades of professional experience in law, intelligence, and public administration, the author situates security management within Nigeria's constitutional framework and institutional realities.

Overview of the Book

The book is divided into Sixteen well-organised chapters, each offering theoretical grounding, empirical insights, and practical recommendations.

Each chapter is enriched with Nigerian case studies — including incidents from the National Assembly, state parliaments, and major ministries — and comparative insights from the United Kingdom, United States, and South Africa, making it both globally informed and locally relevant.

Specifications and Scholarly Qualities

From an academic standpoint, the book meets and exceeds the specifications of a standard scholarly review volume:

Conceptual Depth: Strong theoretical framing in governance, law, and security studies.

Empirical Rigor: Incorporation of field-based examples and institutional case studies.

Policy Relevance: Alignment with Nigeria's national security strategy and legislative mandates.

Scholarly Apparatus: Includes end-of-chapter references, footnotes, appendices, and a comprehensive index.

Clarity and Organisation: Systematic presentation, logical flow, and practical tone suitable for training, research, and policy dialogue.

The book combines the academic precision of a scholar with the practical wisdom of a security practitioner, reflecting Barrister Akinade's dual identity as a legal expert and institutional leader.

Critical Assessment

While the book's breadth is commendable, a few points merit reflection:

1. **Comparative Expansion:** A fuller exploration of African legislative systems (e.g., Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda) could strengthen regional contextualisation.

2. **Quantitative Data:** Statistical analysis of security incidents within public institutions could enhance the empirical foundation.

3. **Visual Elements:** The inclusion of infographics or organisational charts (for readers in training institutions) would improve pedagogical utility.

4. **Policy Implementation Gaps:** Some recommendations, though powerful, would benefit from a more detailed costing and implementation roadmap.

Nonetheless, these observations do not diminish the book's intellectual and professional value. Rather, they highlight potential directions for subsequent editions or companion research volumes.

Contributions to Scholarship, Public Affairs, and Good Governance

The book makes three major contributions:
1. **To Scholarship:** It provides a new subfield in Nigerian security literature — "Parliamentary Security Management" — bridging law, governance, and institutional risk. It will serve as a foundational text for students of political science, public policy, and security studies.

2. **To Public Affairs and Governance:** It offers a governance model where security is a public value — one that enhances transparency, policy continuity, and public confidence in state institutions.

3. **To Statecraft and Nation-Building:** The book redefines statecraft as the art of governing securely — through lawful, accountable, and innovative institutional conduct. This vision resonates with Nigeria's democratic consolidation and public sector reform agenda.

Recommendations
For policymakers, security professionals, and academics, Managing Security in Public Institutions and Parliaments in Nigeria should be adopted as:

A training manual for public officers, legislative staff, and security administrators.

A reference textbook for tertiary institutions and professional institutes of security and governance.

A policy guide for the National Assembly and state Houses of Assembly committees on security, ethics, and oversight.

A research template for postgraduate students exploring governance-security intersections.

The Institute of Security Nigeria is encouraged to translate key sections into abridged training modules for continuous professional education across the public sector.

Conclusion
In conclusion, Barrister Adebayo Akinade's Managing Security in Public Institutions and Parliaments in Nigeria is a landmark achievement in Nigerian security and governance scholarship. It illuminates the critical pathways through which innovation, law, and institutional ethics can strengthen the security architecture of the nation.

It deserves wide readership, national recognition, and policy adoption. I wholeheartedly recommend it as a core text for all who seek to understand and reform the dynamics of security management within Nigeria's public institutions and parliaments.

DYNAMICS MODELS OF INSURGENCY AND COUNTERINSURGENCY IN NIGERIAN DEMOCRATIC ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT
This paper examines the dynamics of insurgency and counterinsurgency in Nigeria's democratic environment. The study provides an overview of the current security challenges facing Nigeria, highlighting the Boko Haram insurgency and other forms of violent conflicts in the country. The paper also explores the methods and techniques of operations and activities of insurgent groups, as well as the problems and challenges facing the Nigerian government in its efforts to counter insurgency.

The paper concludes that a comprehensive approach is needed to address the root causes of insurgency in Nigeria, including poverty, unemployment, and social inequality. The study recommends that the Nigerian government should prioritize security sector reforms, increase funding for security agencies, and promote community engagement and participation in security efforts.

JUSTIFICATIONS
This study is justified by the need to:
- Examine the dynamics of insurgency and counterinsurgency in Nigeria's democratic environment.
- Identify the methods and techniques of operations and activities of insurgent groups in Nigeria.
- Analyze the problems and challenges facing the Nigerian government in its efforts to counter insurgency.
- Provide suggestions for improvements and innovations in counterinsurgency strategies.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF KEYWORDS AND TERMS
- **Insurgency**: A rebellion or uprising against a government or authority.
- **Counterinsurgency**: Military and political actions taken to defeat an insurgency.
- **Terrorism**: The use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in pursuit of political aims.

INTRODUCTION
Nigeria, as a nation, faces numerous security challenges, including terrorism, insurgency, and communal conflicts. The country's security landscape has been shaped by various factors, including historical, political, and socio-economic influences. In recent years, the Boko Haram insurgency has been a major security challenge facing Nigeria, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives and displacement of millions of people.

The study of insurgency and counterinsurgency is a rapidly growing field, with various scholars and practitioners making significant contributions to the field. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including counterinsurgency strategies.

The security landscape in Nigeria is complex and dynamic, with various threats and challenges emerging daily. The country's security agencies, including the military, police, and intelligence services, have made significant efforts to address these challenges. However, there is a need for a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics of insurgency and counterinsurgency in Nigeria's democratic environment.

The security of Nigeria is a critical component of the country's development and prosperity. The country's security challenges have necessitated the development of innovative approaches to security management, including counterinsurgency strategies. This paper aims to contribute to the development of security studies in Nigeria, highlighting the dynamics of insurgency and counterinsurgency in the country's democratic environment.

NIGERIAN COMMUNITIES REAL-LIFE INCIDENTS SCENARIOS AND OCCURRENCES
- **Boko Haram Insurgency**: The Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria has resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and displacement of millions of people.
- **Fulani Herdsmen Attacks**: The Fulani herdsmen attacks in Nigeria have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and displacement of thousands of people.
- **Militant Attacks in the Niger Delta**: The militant attacks in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria have resulted in the disruption of oil production and loss of revenue for the government.

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES
- **Guerrilla Warfare**: Insurgent groups in Nigeria use

guerrilla warfare tactics, including ambushes and bombings.

- **Propaganda**: Insurgent groups in Nigeria use propaganda to spread their ideology and recruit members.
- **Kidnapping**: Insurgent groups in Nigeria use kidnapping as a means of raising funds and intimidating the government.

PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- **Corruption**: Corruption is a major challenge facing the Nigerian government in its efforts to counter insurgency.
- **Inadequate Funding**: Inadequate funding is a major challenge facing the Nigerian government in its efforts to counter insurgency.
- **Lack of Expertise**: Lack of expertise is a major challenge facing the Nigerian government in its efforts to counter insurgency.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

- **Security Sector Reforms**: Security sector reforms are needed to address corruption and improve the effectiveness of security agencies.
- **Increased Funding**: Increased funding is needed to support security agencies and address the root causes of insurgency.
- **Community Engagement**: Community engagement and participation are needed to address the root causes of insurgency and promote security.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS

- **Intelligence-Led Policing**: Intelligence-led policing is needed to improve the effectiveness of security agencies.
- **Community-Based Security**: Community-based security is needed to promote security and address the root causes of insurgency.
- **Public-Private Partnerships**: Public-private partnerships are needed to support security agencies and address the root causes of insurgency.

INSURGENCY: CONCEPTS, NATURE AND SCOPE

Insurgency is defined as an organised rebellion aimed at overthrowing a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflicts. Insurgencies arc complex, dynamic and' adaptive; they can rapidly shift, split, combine or reorganise'. It is seen as the organized use of subversion and violence by a group or movement that seeks to overthrow or force change of a governing authority. Insurgency is viewed as a movement with political effort and a specific aim which sets it apart from both guerilla warfare and terrorism, as they are both methods available to pursue the goals of the political movement.

(A) Elements of Insurgency

An insurgent organisation consists of various elements which include:

(i) Leadership

Leadership figures engage in command and control of the insurgency movement. They are the ideal people and planners. They see solutions to the grievances of society in structural terms. They believe that only altering the way institutions and practices of society fit together will result in real change. Reforms and changes in personalities are deemed insufficient to "liberate" or "redeem" society.

(ii) Combatants

This is another element of insurgency. The combatants are those that do the actual fighting and they are often mistaken for the movement itself. They exist to carry out the same functions as the police and armed forces of the state only. They as a matter of fact, constitute part of the movement, along with the planners and idea people. In many insurgents, the combatants are those that maintain local control and protect as well as expand the counterstate. Combatants who secure local areas are the local forces. These local forces use terror initially to intimidate and establish local control and subsequently to enforce the will of the leadership. They conduct united ambushes of government forces and police.

(iii) Cadre

The cadre is the political activist and local political leaders of the insurgency. They are also referred to as militants as they are actively engaged in struggling to accomplish insurgent goals. The insurgent movement basically provides guidance and procedures to the cadre, while the cadre uses these to assess the grievances in local areas and carry out activities that satisfy those grievances. They then attribute the solutions they have provided to the insurgent movement itself. Deeds are the key to making insurgent slogans meaningful to the population.

(iv) Mass Base

This is another element of the insurgency. The mass base consists of the followers of the insurgent movement that arc the population of the counterstate. Members of mass base are recruited and indoctrinated by the cadre, who implement instructions and procedures provided by the insurgent leadership. The most potent weapon available to insurgents is violence. This is often accompanied by a variety of nonviolent means that act as a potent weapon in an external propaganda war and assist recruiting. For instance, the insurgents in Algeria rarely defeated the

French forces in the field; they employed indiscriminate violence, successfully initiated violent strikes, developed associated propaganda for external use, and handily won their war.

(B)   Dynamics of Insurgency
Seven dynamics that are common to most insurgencies arc identified by the Department of the Army. These dynamics provide a framework for analysis that can reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the insurgency. The identified dynamics of insurgency include the following:
i)   Leadership
ii)   Objectives
iii)   Ideology
iv)   Environment and Geography
v)   External support
vi)   Phasing and timing
vii)   Organisational and operational patterns

Leadership
Leadership is important to any insurgency since insurgency is directed and focused political violence. Leadership is required to provide vision, direction to establish and set the long-term way ahead, short-term guidance coordination and organisational coherence. Insurgent leadership may be distributed, collective or dynamic. Insurgent leaders need to make their cause known to the people and gain popular support. The key tasks of the insurgent leaders are to break and supplement the ties between the people and the government, and to establish legitimacy for their movement. To lead an insurgency, their education, family, social and religious connections and positions, beliefs, motivations and ideologies, temperament etc., may contribute to their ability to think clearly, communicate and organise, while lack of education and connections may delay or impair their access to positions where they are able to exercise leadership. The power base of some insurgencies is collective and does not depend on specific leaders or personalities to be effective. Two types of leaders identified arc senior leaders and subordinate leaders.

Objectives
Effective analysis of an insurgency needs interpreting strategic, operational and tactical objectives. The understanding of the root causes of insurgency is crucial to analysing the insurgents' objectives. Strategic objectives include the insurgents' desired end state: the seizure of political power and the overthrow of an existing government; operational objectives are the decisive points military, political and ideological-along lines of operation toward the strategic objective, and they are the means to link tactical goals, with strategic end states; while the tactical objectives are the immediate aims of insurgent acts which can either be psychological or physical in nature.

Ideology
Ideology shapes the movement's organisation and operational methods. It drives many factors of the insurgency. It influences the insurgent's perception of the environment by providing the prism, to include vocabulary and analytical categories, through which the situation is assessed. An insurgency in its ideology sets forth a political alternative to the existing state; it offers a vision of a counterstate.

Environment and Geography
In a conflict, environment and geography as well as cultural and demographic factors, affect all participants. The manner in which insurgents adapt to these realities creates advantages and disadvantages. The effects of these factors are visible at the tactical level where they arc the predominant influence on decisions regarding force structure and doctrine.

External Support
External support provides political, psychological and material resources that might otherwise be limited or totally not available. The need for access to external resources and sanctuaries has been a constant throughout insurgency history. Rarely has an insurgent force been able to obtain arms and equipment (especially ammunition) necessary for decisive action from within the battle External support for an insurgency can be provided by a state organisation or non-state actor.

(C)   INDICATORS AND APPROCHES
(i)   Indicators of Urban Terrorist Approach
In the urban terrorist approach, the insurgents attack government targets with the intention of causing government forces to overreact against the population. This strategy can be initiated without popular support and its success relies almost exclusively on spontaneous uprising sparked by rage at government oppression. The urban terrorist approach actions are often predictable. Some indicators that the insurgents arc using this approach are:
a)   Insurgent actions calculated to provoke harsh government or counterinsurgent response.
b)   Terrorist attacks which are high-visibility and produce high casualities.
c)   Propaganda focuses on government brutality, calling attention to specific harsh government actions such as massacres, torture of political prisoners, "disappearances", brutal responses to peaceful demonstrations.
d)   In this strategy there normally is little political

organisation or sustained effort to indoctrinate political cadre or the masses.

e) Little or no effort to subvert the government from within.

f) Insurgency may have popular sympathy if government is particularly brutal or corrupt, but very limited committed support.

(ii) Indicators of a Military-Focused Approach

Insurgents using this approach are focused on causing the government to lose legitimacy, and inspiring a vulnerable population to join the insurgents against the government. This approach is vulnerable to effective counter guerrilla operations. Its success depends upon successful military action and popular uprising. Like the urban terrorist approach, a military-focused strategy can be predictable. Some indicators of this approach are:

a) Attacks on government targets, accompanied by propaganda inciting people to join the insurgency and rise up against the government

b) Little evidence of long-term efforts at building a political base.

c) Few efforts along other lines of operations such as creating a political wing or infiltrating legitimate organisations.

(iii) Indicators of a Protracted Popular War Approach

The protracted popular war approach ii based upon three distinct phases: latent and incipient, guerilla warfare, and war of movement. Each phase's activities build upon those of the previous; the insurgents generally continue activities from previous phases. There are a number of variations to this strategy, with different emphasis along different lines of operations. This approach has a political wing and a military wing. This approach is characterised by its high level of organisation and indoctrination, actions along multiple lines of operations, and ability of leadership to direct shifting of phases according to circumstances. **(Abolurin A. (2014).**

(iv) Indicators of a Subversive Approach

An insurgency using a subversive approach uses part of its illegal political wing to become a legitimate political party and enter the government. It then attempts to subvert and destroy the government from within. The insurgents' purpose is not to integrate into the national government, but to overthrow the government. This is a difficult approach to counter due to its highly political nature. Indicators of this approach are:

a) Insurgents' seeking meeting with government or coalition forces to discuss ceasefires.

b) Repeated attacks on infrastructure; designed to wear down and reduce credibility of government.

c) Public statements denouncing violence, distancing

itself from the insurgency while still operating under control of insurgent leadership.

d) An apparent breach between militant and political elements of the insurgency.

e) Formation of new alliances, sometimes with groups that seem to have little in common with the insurgency or its ideology.

f) End or reduction in guerilla activities; increase in political activities.

g) Intensive efforts to gain international moral and political support.

h) Emergence of insurgent political wing that seeks recognition and entry into national politics or election to local, district, department, regional, or national offices.

INSURGENCY: Nigerian Experiences

The emergence of militia groups across the country is sequel to persistent yearnings and aspirations of ethnic nationalities. These groups are also referred to as Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). They engage in criminal activities such as oil bunkerings, hostage taking and vandalism of multinational oil companies pipelines to divert the attention of the Federal and State Governments from their illegal acts. They exchange or arc involved in the trade by barter deal of exchanging oil for sophisticated weapons and armoury to facilitate their militant movement. **(Abolurin A. (2014)**

Some of these militant groups include Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND), Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVh), National Democratic Coalition (NADI;CO), Oodua People's Congress (OPC), Arewa People's Congress (APC), Movement for the Actualisation of the Sovereign State ofl3iafra (MASSOI3), Egbesu, Bakassi Boys, Igbo's People's Congress (IPC), Yandaba, Boko Haram amongst a few. These ethnic nationalities spring up and assert their identities with the use of force and venom which threatens the corporate existence of this country as a nation. **(Abolurin A. (2014)**

Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND)

The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MIEND) is one of the largest militant groups in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The organisation claims to expose exploitation and oppression of the people of the Niger Delta and devastation of the natural environment by public-private partnerships between the Federal Government of Nigeria and corporations involved in the oil in the Niger Delta. The Economist has described the organisation as one that "portrays itself as political organisation that wants a great share of Nigeria's oil revenues to go to the impoverished region that sits atop the oil. In fact, it is more of an umbrella organization for

several armed groups, which it sometimes pays in cash or guns to launch attacks." MEND has been linked to attacks on petroleum operations in Nigeria as part of the conflict in the Niger Delta, engaging in actions including sabotage, theft, property destruction, guerrilla warfare, and kidnapping.

Tactics
MEND's attacks involve substantially more sophisticated tactics than those of previous militant groups in the Niger Delta. MEND's recent tactics have included:

- **Swarm-based Manoeuvers**: guerrillas are using speed boats in the Niger Delta's swamps to quickly attack targets in succession. Multiple, highly maneuverable units have kept the government and Shell's defensive systems off-balance defending their sprawling networks.

- **Radically improved firepower and combat training**: allowing guerrillas to overpower a combination of Shell's Western-trained private military guards and elite Nigerian units in several engagements. (One of Shell's private military operators was captured as a hostage.).

- **Effective use of system disruption**: targets have been systematically and accurately selected to completely shut down production and delay and/or halt repairs, and the guerrillas are making effective use of Shell's hostages to coerce both the government and the multinational.

The militants have repeatedly bombed pipelines, triggering an international increase in the cost of oil. They have also kidnapped foreign oil workers.

BEST PRACTICES IN COUNTERINSURGENCY
Sepp identified the best practices in counterinsurgency. According to him, "best practices" common to successful counterinsurgencies can be discerned by studying the past century's insurgent wars. Historical analysis, he contends, help one to understand the nature and continuities of insurgencies over time and in various cultural, political and geographical settings. Successful operational practices identified by Sepp in counterinsurgency include the following:

I) Human rights: The security of the people must be assured as a basic need, along with food, water, shelter, health care and a means of living. These are human rights, along with freedom of worship, access to education and equal rights for women. The failure of counterinsurgencies and the root cause of the insurgencies themselves are attributed to government disregard of these basic rights as in Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Yemen among others.

ii) Law enforcement: Intelligence operations that help detect insurgents for arrest and prosecution are the single most important practice to protect a population from threats to its security. Honest, trained, robust police forces responsible for information can gather intelligence at the community level. In turn, an incorrupt functioning judiciary must support the police, avers Sepp. In addition, military and paramilitary forces can support the police in the performance of their law enforcement duties.

iii) Population control: Insurgents according to Sepp, rely on members of the population for concealment, sustenance and recruits, so they must be isolated from the people by all possible means. Among the most effective means are such population-control measures as vehicles and personnel checkpoints and national identity cards.

iv) Population control: Information campaigns, submits Sepp, explain to population what they can do to help their government make them secure from terrorists, or insurgents: encourage participation in the political process by voting in local and national elections; and convince insurgents that they can meet their personal interests and avoid the risk of imprisonment or death by reintegrating themselves into the population through amnesty, rehabilitation, or by simply not fighting. A case in point is the Amnesty granted to Niger Delm militants in August 2009. Efforts are currently being maw dialogue with the Boko Haram sect to contain them_ Lm, addition, Sepp contends that after the police and support forces secure a neighbourhood, village, township infrastructure facility from terrorist or insurgent activity, the government can apply resources to expand the secure area again when that zone is completely secure. For instance, in Malayo, the government designed secure, contested and enemy zones by white, grey and black colours (a technique that mirrored that of rebels) and promised rewards of service and aids to persons who helped purge an area of insurgents.

v) Counterinsurgent Warfare: Sepp contends that allied military forces and advisory teams, organised to support police forces and fight insurgents, can bolster security until indigenous security forces are competent to perform these tasks without allied assistance. In addition, constant patrolling by government forces establishes an official presence that enhances security and builds confidence in the government. Patrolling is a basic tenet of policing, and in the last 100 years, all successful counterinsurgencies have employed this fundamental security practice, he contends.

vi) Securing borders: Border crossings need to be restricted so as to deny insurgents a sanctuary and to enhance national sovereignty. Police and military rapid-reaction units can respond to or spoil major insurgent attacks. Special-mission units can perform direct-action

operations to rescue hostages, and select infantrymen can conduct raids, submits Sepp. For example, to seal off National Liberation wont bases in "Tunisia, the French built a 320-kilometre-long barrier on the eastern Algerian border, and helicopter-borne infantry attacked guerillas attempting to breach the barrier.

vii)   Executive Authority: Emergency conditions dictate that a government needs a single, fully empowered executive to direct and coordinate counterinsurgency efforts. Powersharing among political bodies, while appropriate and necessary in peacetime, presents wartime vulnerabilities and gaps in coordination that insurgents can exploit. Thus, the requirement for exceptional leadership during an internal war calls for a leader with dynamism and imagination. To ensure long-term success, this leader must remain in authority after the insurgency ends, while advisers continue to move the government and its agencies towards independence, concluded Sepp.

Counterinsurgency Operations
The primary objective of counterinsurgency operations neutralise the insurgents and, together with population and resources control measures, establish a secure environment with which political, social and economic progress is possible. The key is success is effective and actionable intelligence at the local level many insurgents, it is noted, are "local boys" swept up in the excitement of the movement. Others are outsiders easily identified by the locals. In either case, when insurgents overplay their hand and place the community at risk, it is likely local personnel will identify these insurgents to the authorities concerned. This information may now lead to the development of sound intelligence, enabling security forces to focus operations towards specific objectives. Several fundamentals are involved in the planning, preparing, executing, and assessing counterinsurgency operations.

The security forces in counterinsurgency is made up of the civil police, paramilitary (also called the militia), and the military. The elements of the security force work in concert to:
(i)   secure, protect and separate the population from the insurgents; and
(ii)   neutralise and defeat the insurgent forces

INTELLIGENCE IN COUNTERINSURGENCY: CONCEPTS, NATURE, FUNCTION AND SCOPE
General Geighton Abrams Jr., US Army avers that "everything good that happens seems to come from good intelligence". Intelligence is very crucial in countering insurgency, hence purposes of joint intelligence in a counterinsurgency include the following:
(i)   Intelligence drives counterinsurgency operations and successful counterinsurgency operations generate additional intelligence.

(ii)   Intelligence should provide an understanding of the adversary's probable intention, objectives, strengths, weaknesses, critical vulnerabilities and human factors. Objectives should be based on adversary's critical factors (capabilities, requirements and vulnerabilities).
(iii)   Intelligence is essential to plan, direct, conduct and assess operations.
(iv)   Intelligence is crucial to identify specific objectives and targets.
(v)   Intelligence will further enable analysis of desired and undesired effects, and determine means of operations and tactics to most efficiently achieve overall mission objective
(vi)   Intelligence supports effective friendly intelligence operations through human factors analysis of the adversary leadership. This analysis in turn can assess insurgent leaders' beliefs information environment, and decision-making process.
(vii)   Intelligence assesses operations' impact on the population, insurgents, and other relevant aspects.

Intelligence assists commanders in visualising their battlespace, knowing the enemy or adversary, organising their forces, and controlling operations to achieve the desired tactical objectives or end. Intelligence to support counterinsurgency operations focuses on three areas viz:
(i)   factors motivating the insurgency;
(ii)   appeal the insurgency holds for insurgents; and
(iii)   organisation, leadership and key functions of the insurgency.

The practice of drawing information from the news media and processing it into intelligence is referred to as "opensource intelligence." The six (6) categories of media and news sources providing open-source intelligence are:
(i)   newspapers;
(ii)   periodicals;
(iii)   military and other professional journals;
(iv)   Internet web logs referred to as "blogs"
(v)   visual media (TV); and
(vi)   radio

Types of Intelligence Support Systems
Intelligence disciplines as defined in JP3-24 are core competences of the intelligence community involved in intelligence planning, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, production and dissemination using a specific category of technical or human resources. Types of intelligence support therefore include the following:
(1)   Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT)
(2)   Human Intelligence (HUMINT)
(3)   Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)
(4)   Imagery Intelligence (IMINT)
(5)   Communications Intelligence (COMINT)
(6)   Electronic Intelligence (ELINT)

(7)   Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence (FISINT)
(8)   Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT)
(9)   Technical Intelligence (TECHNIT)
(10)   Counter Intelligence (CI)

Geospatial Intelligence (GTOINT): This is the combination of imagery, the intelligence derived from imagery and geospatial information. Together, they provide the ability to visualise the operational environment and establish a shared situational awareness picture. It aids in identifying facilities and structures, finding and fixing potential adversaries, and warning of possible hostile action.

Human Intelligence (HUMINT): This is a category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources. Humint operations often collect information which is difficult or sometimes impossible to obtain by other, more technical means. During counterintelligence operations, actionable intelligence is often based on information gathered from people.

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT): This is intelligence produced by exploiting foreign communications systems and noncommunications emitters. SIGINT collection is a good sources for determining adversary locations, intentions, capabilities and morale. SIGINT is helpful for confirming or denying HUMINT reporting and may be the primary source for intelligence in area under insurgent control. Also, SIGINT provides unique intelligence information, complements intelligence derived from other sources and is often used for cueing other sensors to potential targets of interest.

Imagery Intelligence (IMINT): This is the technical, geographic and intelligence information derived through the interpretation or analysis of imagery and collateral materials. IMINT provides the who, what and why of facilities, buildings or equipment identified on imagery.

Communications Intelligence (COMINT): This is intelligence and technical information derived from collecting and processing intercepted foreign communications passed by radio, wire or other electromagnetic means. It also includes computer network exploitation, which is gathering data from target or adversary automated information systems or network. It may also include imagery, when pictures 'or diagrams arc encoded by a computer network/radio frequency method for storage and/or transmission.

Electronic Intelligence (ELINT): This is intelligence derived from the interception and analysis of noncommunications emitters such as radar. It provides locational data by emitter type and can be useful in conducting nodal analysis.

Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence (FISINT): It involves the technical analysis of data intercepted from foreign equipment and control systems such as elementary, electronic interrogators, tracking fusing /aiming /firing command systems, and video data links.

Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT): This is scientific and technical intelligence obtained by quantitative and qualitative analysis of data (metric, angle, spatial, wavelength etc.) derived from specific technical sensors for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the target, source, emitter or sender. MASINT sensors can provide remote monitoring of avenues of approach or border regions for smugglers or insurgents. They can also be used to locate insurgents' safe havens and cache sites as well as determine insurgents' activities and capabilities. In addition, MASINT can contribute to targeting.

Technical Intelligence (TECHINT): It assesses the capabilities and vulnerabilities of captured military materials and provides detailed assessment of foreign technical threat capabilities, limitations and vulnerabilities. TECHINT on insurgents' equipment can help understand insurgent's capabilities, which may include how insurgents use IUDs, homemade mortars, and other pieces of customised military equipment.

Counter Intelligence (CI): This counters or neutralises intelligence collection efforts through collection, counter intelligent investigations cooperations, analysis, and production, as well as functional and technical services. Counter intelligence is crucial in counter insurgency to prevent insurgents infilteration into Host Nation and other areas. Counter intelligence include all actions taken to detect, identify, exploit and neutralise the multidiscipline intelligence activities of competitors, opponents, adversaries and enemies.

FACTORS EFFECTING INTELLIGENCE COLLABORATION

Effective intelligence collaboration organises the collection and analysis actions of counterinsurgent organisations into a coherent, mutually supportive intelligence effort. Hence, factors effecting intelligence collaboration include the following among others:

(i)   **Complexity**: Insurgencies arc often localised, most however have national or international undertone. This characteristic complicates intelligence collaboration between adjacent units and among various echelons. Analysis therefore must establish good working relationships with various agencies and elements so that they can fuse intelligence.

(ii)   **Intelligence Cells and Working Groups**: Intelligence officers form working groups or boards, so as to synchronise counterinsurgent,

collection, analysis and targeting efforts. Cells and working groups conduct regular meetings to establish and maintain a shared understanding of the operating environmental and situational awareness, share collection priorities, deconflict activities and operations, discuss target development and share results of operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Prioritize Security Sector Reforms**: The Nigerian government should prioritize security sector reforms to address corruption and improve the effectiveness of security agencies.
- **Increase Funding**: The Nigerian government should increase funding for security agencies to support their efforts to counter insurgency.
- **Promote Community Engagement**: The Nigerian government should promote community engagement and participation in security efforts to address the root causes of insurgency.

CONCLUSIONS

The study concludes that insurgency in Nigeria is driven by a complex interplay of factors, including poverty, unemployment, and social inequality. The study recommends that the Nigerian government should prioritize security sector reforms, increase funding for security agencies, and promote community engagement and participation in security efforts.

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BOKO HARAM: ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS IN DEMOCRATIC ENVIRONMENT

By Dr. Moses Adegbola Ogundeji
Chief Security Officer, Tai Solarin University of Education

ABSTRACT
This paper examines the roles of Boko Haram in religious conflicts and traditional communities in Nigeria. Boko Haram, a militant Islamist group, has been responsible for numerous violent attacks and human rights abuses in Nigeria and the West African region. The group's activities have had devastating impacts on the country, leading to loss of lives, displacement of people, and destruction of property. This paper provides an overview of the Boko Haram group, its ideology, and its activities in Nigeria and West Africa. It also discusses the impacts of Boko Haram's activities on Nigeria and Africa, the roles of security agencies in combating the group, and the challenges and solutions to the problems arising from the group's activities.

KEYWORDS: BOKO HARAM, RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS, TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES, NIGERIA, WEST AFRICA, SECURITY AGENCIES, TERRORISM.

INTRODUCTION
Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, has been plagued by various forms of violence and conflicts, including religious conflicts, ethnic conflicts, and terrorism. One of the most significant security challenges facing Nigeria is the Boko Haram insurgency, which has resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and displacement of millions of people. Boko Haram, which translates to "Western education is forbidden," is a militant Islamist group that emerged in 2002 in north-eastern Nigeria. The group's primary objective is to establish an Islamic state in Nigeria, and it has been responsible for numerous violent attacks on civilians, security personnel, and government institutions.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
Boko Haram was founded by Mohammed Yusuf in 2002, and it gained prominence in 2009 after Yusuf's death in police custody. The group's current leader, Abubakar Shekau, has led the group in a campaign of violence and terror against the Nigerian state and its citizens. Boko Haram's ideology is rooted in a radical interpretation of Islam, which rejects Western education, democracy, and other aspects of modern society.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
The literature on Boko Haram is extensive, and it highlights the group's ideology, tactics, and impacts on Nigerian society. According to Adesoji (2010), Boko Haram's ideology is rooted in a radical interpretation of Islam, which rejects Western education and democracy. The group's activities have been characterized as terrorism, insurgency, and religious extremism (Onuoha, 2012; Okeke, 2014). This paper is grounded in the frustration-aggression theory, which posits that individuals and groups engage in violent behavior when they feel frustrated and deprived of their basic needs (Gurr, 1970). Boko Haram's activities can be seen as a manifestation of this theory, as the group's members feel marginalized and excluded from the Nigerian state.

THE ANATOMY OF BOKO HARAM AS A TERRORIST GROUP
Boko Haram is a complex and decentralized organization with a hierarchical structure. The group's leadership is comprised of a shura council, which is responsible for making strategic decisions. The group has a strong presence in north-eastern Nigeria, particularly in the states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe. Boko Haram has also established links with other terrorist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

ANALYSIS OF BOKO HARAM'S IDEOLOGY
Boko Haram's ideology is rooted in a radical interpretation of Islam, which rejects Western education, democracy, and other aspects of modern society. The group's ideology is influenced by Salafist and Wahhabist ideologies, which emphasize the need for Muslims to return Boko Haram's ideology has been shaped by the group's leader, Abubakar Shekau, who has emphasized the need for Muslims to reject Western education and democracy.

TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES OF BOKO HARAM'S OPERATIONS
Boko Haram has employed various tactics and techniques in its operations, including:

- Bombings: Boko Haram has carried out numerous bombings, targeting government institutions, churches, and markets.
- Assassinations: The group has assassinated numerous individuals, including politicians, security personnel, and civilians.
- Kidnappings: Boko Haram has kidnapped numerous individuals, including schoolgirls, women, and security personnel.

- Arson: The group has set fire to numerous buildings, including churches, schools, and government institutions.

AUDACITY OF BOKO HARAM
Boko Haram has demonstrated audacity and bravery in its operations, often attacking targets that are considered secure. The group's most notable attack was the 2014 kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls from Chibok, which sparked widespread outrage and condemnation.

OVERVIEW OF BOKO HARAM'S ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA AND AFRICA
Boko Haram has been responsible for numerous violent attacks in Nigeria and West Africa, including:
- **2011**: Bombing of the United Nations headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria.
- **2012**: Attack on the Kano Mosque, killing over 100 people.
- **2013**: Attack on the Baga military base in north-eastern Nigeria, killing over 200 people.
- **2014**: Kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls from Chibok, Nigeria.
- **2015**: Attack on the Garissa University College in Kenya, killing over 140 people.

IMPACTS OF BOKO HARAM'S ACTIVITIES
The impacts of Boko Haram's activities have been devastating, leading to loss of lives, displacement of people, and destruction of property. According to the United Nations, over 20,000 people have been killed and over 2 million displaced as a result of Boko Haram's activities.

ROLES OF SECURITY AGENCIES IN COMBATING BOKO HARAM
The Nigerian security agencies, including the military, police, and intelligence services, have been involved in combating Boko Haram. The government has launched several military operations to counter the group's activities, including Operation Lafiya Dole and Operation Python Dance.

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS
The challenges facing Nigeria in combating Boko Haram include inadequate intelligence, corruption, and lack of coordination among security agencies. Solutions to these challenges include strengthening intelligence gathering, improving coordination among security agencies, and addressing the root causes of the conflict, including poverty and unemployment.

THE DOCTRINES AND THE ROLE OF BOKO HARAM SECT AS TERRORIST GROUP
Boko Haram is not the official name of the group. The official name of the sect is "JAMAIATU AHLIS SUNNA LIDDA'AWATI WAL-JIHAD" - the translation of this in Arabic means "people committed to the propagation of the prophet's teachings and Jihad ". However, Boko Haram is the local dubbing of the sect by residents of Maiduguri when it was formed in 2002. Boko Haram according to the local Hausa language; simply translates "Western Education is forbidden or is a sin". The residents gave the group this name because of its strong aversion to western education. The term "Boko Haram" is a derivative of the Hausa word which means "Animist, western non-Islamic education" Haram is a word with Arabic origin that figuratively means "sin" hut literally means - forbidden".

The followers of the sect are said to be influenced and indoctrinated by the Koranic phase that sans "Anyone who lot governed by what Allah has revealed is among the transgressor".

Boko Haram promotes the version of Islam that makes it "haram" or "forbidden" for Muslims to participate in any political or social activity associated with western society. These activities are "forbidden" or "haram" include; voting in election, wearing shirts and trousers or receiving secular education. To Boko Haram, the Nigerian State is run by non-believers, even when the country had a Muslim president.

Since the Sokoto Caliphate that rule parts of what is now northern Nigeria, Niger and southern Cameroon, fell under British colony in 1903, there was a strong resistance among the Muslims in the area to western education. It is as a result of this that the Muslim cleric Mohammed Yusuf formed Boko Haram in Maiduguri in 2002. Boko Haram, as an Islamic religious sect, has targeted Nigeria Police, rival clerics politicians, and public institution with increasing violence since 2009.

Some experts posited that the group should primarily be seen as leading an armed revolt against the government's entrenched corruption, abusive security forces, strife between the disaffected Muslim north and Christian south, high rate of poverty and unemployment in the country this include widening regional economic disparity in an already improvised country. They argue that Abgja should do more to address the issues facing the disaffected Muslim north.

BOKO HARAM'S ACTIVITIES AND RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ORGANISATION

The group has international recognition as it is reputed to be collaborating with al-Qaeda and al - Shabaab, two of the world's most vicious and notorious terrorist groups. Recent report stated that Boko Haram group already has stringy link with Al-Qaeda in Yemen recently.

Al-Qaeda is a terrorist group, a sub-state financial provider, and an ideological rallying point for groups striving towards a broad, common goal. Indeed, some analysts portray the organisation as "nexus" of global terrorism, with connections to almost all other terrorist groups. The Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb has infiltrated this country.

The message of Al-Qaeda's founder, Osama bin Laden, combines a number of disparate elements. These elements include: the restoration of the former greatness of Islam through selective historical interpretation, the deference of oppressed Muslims and the defeat of the ideological through the legitimate use of physical force. Efforts to describe the growth of terrorism into a global phenomenon including its linkages to globalization have focused on three areas; culture, economics and religion. It is important to observe that Boko Haram sect has initiated every segment of Nigeria's private and public sector. Some of them are in the executive arm of government; some are in the parliament legislative. Some are also in the armed forces, the police and other security agencies. The sect has repeatedly boasted that the membership of Boko Haram is extensive and capable of destabilizing the nation through urban violence.

Nigeria could never be described as a peaceful country, because the terrorist group Boko Harmn's bombing campaign is quite unlike anything the country has ever faced betoxe. With a death toll rising above 160 from bombings in Kano, the credibility of the security forces, the government and the state itself has been profoundly undermined.

At first, Boko Haram looked like another messianic Islamic sect emerging from North-East Nigeria that would, like others before it, burn out with its very ferocity. The biggest of these movements, Maitatsine, in the 1970s, also believed in killing infidels, and its suppression in Kano in 1980 resulted in the deaths of some 4000 people. Founded in 2002, Boko Haram calls for an Islamic Caliphate in northern Nigeria under strict Islamic law were non-Muslims will not be allowed to live. In 2009, police attacked the movement's headquarters in Maiduguri, seized its leader, Mohammed Yusuf, and executed him. Boko Haram declared war on the state and the police in particular. Already deeply despised by the population, the police became Boko Haram's chief target.

Since 2009, Boko Haram"s campaign of terror has been facing Nigeria, although the escalating clashes between pastoralists and farmers across the country struggle to eclipse the insurgency. The group's ideological objective has evolved from simple advocacy for Islamic puritanism in northern Nigeria to the creation of the Islamic State in West Africa and Lake Chad region in particular. Its campaign of violence started as a less organised and less sophisticated uprising in 2002; but by 2015 it has acquired the infamous title of the world's deadliest terrorist organization".

Boko Haram"s campaign of terror ends have concern in Nigeria and beyond. (5) Subsequent governments of Nigeria have been committed to a series of efforts to contain Boko Haram"s in the Lake Chad region - Chad, Cameroon and Niger - have joined the war against Boko Haram, complemented by series of supportive initiatives by the international community. The uprising was brutally suppressed by state security forces, during which hundreds of its members were murdered and Yusuf extra-judicially killed by the police. Abubakar Shekau succeeded Yusuf as Boko Haram"s leader, traclandestine organisation that adopted the strategy of terrorism and insurgency from 2010. Under Shekau"s brutal leadership, the Boko Harm has s overwhelmingly targeted civilians involving assassinations, assaults, bombings, abductions, invasion of border communities, and seizures and control of territory in Nigeria.

Boko Haram developed capacity for insurgency with recruits and sometimes conscription from Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, Chad and beyond. It professed support for Al Qaida in 2010 and later pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in 2015.

Boko Haram members were known to have received training from Al Qaida in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), which operates across the Sahel and North Africa, and from Al Shabaab in East Africa. Besides self-produced bombs and projectiles, they sourced weapons internationally from trans-Sahel trafficking groups that have developed amidst the ruin of Gadhafi regime in Libya, and raiding of

armoury of police stations and military bases in Nigeria and Cameroon. A number of local politicians provided support for Boko Haram with the aim of gaining some political advantage in Nigeria.

Overtime, the militant group has diversified its funding sources from foreign terrorist groups, bank robbery, cattle rustling, drug trafficking, e businesses, collection of levies, and kidnapping for ransom. Boko Haram has made over US$10 million from kidnapping for ransom, considering US$3.75 million allegedly paid by Cameroonian government between 2013 and 2014, and €7million Nigeria between 2017 and 2018.

The group has carried out more than 60 attacks, which claimed over 200 lives across the Lake Chad region in the first three months of 2018. On 19 February 2018, the ISWAP faction of Boko Haram kidnapped one hundred and five (105) school-girls from the Government Girls Science and Technical College (GGSTC), Dapchi, Yobe State, in a fashion similar to the April 2014 abduction of Chibok schoolgirls. As the time of writing, the group appears mainly focused on carrying out suicide bombings and kidnapping.

There are several factors responsible for the decline of Boko Haram as a violent group in Nigeria. One of them is the lingering internal crisis within the group. The contention for the leadership of Boko Haram between Shekau, Khalid al-Barnawi, and Mamman Nur caused factionalism in the group after the death of Yusuf, and was crucial to the formation of Ansaru otherwise known as Jama''atu Ansarul Musilimina fi Biladin Sudan (Defender of Islam in the Land of Black Africa) in January 2012.(14) His would-be-successors had disagreement over doctrine, ideology, targets and tactics caused a major split in August 2016, leading to the emergence of at least three factions with control over several cells. One faction is led by Abubakar Shekau. The other faction, ISWAP, is headed by the ISIS-appointed Abu-Musab alBarnawi, the son of Mohammed Yusuf. There is also speculation of a third group led by Mamman Nur who is allied with al-Barnawi's faction but not part of the Islamic State.

The Nigerian authorities announced an amnesty offer to Boko Haram members. The government's penchant for negotiation with the insurgents has attracted criticism, cynicism and suspicion from the public. There was a great deal of controversy about the manner the Dapchi school-girls were audaciously abducted and later triumphantly returned in broad daylight amidst cheers from the locals. On 21 March 2018, one of Nigeria's leading Newspapers, The Guardian, conducted online poll to gauge the public opinion on the release of the Dapchi girls. It sought to ascertain if with the release of 101 Dapchi girls.

RECOMMENDATIONS
- The Nigerian government should strengthen intelligence gathering and sharing among security agencies.
- The government should address the root causes of the conflict, including poverty and unemployment.
- The international community should provide support to Nigeria in combating Boko Haram, including military assistance and humanitarian aid.

CONCLUSION
Boko Haram is a significant security challenge facing Nigeria and the West African region. The group's activities have had devastating impacts on Nigerian society, leading to loss of lives, displacement of people, and destruction of property. Addressing the root causes of the conflict, strengthening intelligence gathering, and improving coordination among security agencies are essential in combating Boko Haram.

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INTERVIEW SESSION

Dr. Ade Abolurin OFR, Former Commandant General, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

Conducted by: Mr. Ade Ogidan, fisn, Director Strategic Communication and Public Relations, Institute of Security Nigeria

Question 1: Give us an overview of the present Security situation in the country and how do we embark on solutions to the security challenges

The security situation in Nigeria is a complex and multifaceted issue. We are facing various security challenges, including terrorism, banditry, kidnapping, and communal clashes. These challenges are fueled by a combination of factors, including poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to basic amenities.

To embark on solutions to these security challenges, we need to adopt a holistic approach that addresses the root causes of the problems. This includes investing in education, job creation, and economic development, particularly in the rural areas. We also need to strengthen our security agencies and provide them with the necessary resources and training to effectively tackle the security challenges.

Furthermore, we need to promote community engagement and participation in security efforts. This includes encouraging citizens to report suspicious activities and providing them with the necessary support and protection.

Question 2: What strategies need to be put in place to overcome these security challenges in the country?

To overcome the security challenges in Nigeria, we need to implement a range of strategies, including:
i.   Strengthening the capacity of our security agencies to effectively tackle terrorism, banditry, and other security threats.
ii.   Promoting community engagement and participation in security efforts.
iii. Addressing the root causes of security challenges, including poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to basic amenities.
iv.   Improving intelligence gathering and sharing among security agencies.
v.   Enhancing border security and controlling the flow of illicit arms and contraband.
vi.   Promoting national unity and cohesion, and addressing issues of marginalization and exclusion.

Question 3: What advice do you have for our multiple security agencies in Nigeria to work in partnership and collaboration with each other to achieve perfect peace and security and stability in the country?

I advise our security agencies to work together in partnership and collaboration to achieve perfect peace and security and stability in the country. This includes:
i.   Sharing intelligence and best practices.
ii.   Coordinating efforts and avoiding duplication of efforts.
iii. Providing mutual support and assistance.
iv.   Respecting each other's roles and responsibilities.
v.   Promoting a culture of professionalism and accountability.

By working together, our security agencies can leverage their collective strengths and expertise to tackle the security challenges facing the country.

Question 4: What advice do you have for the president, national security adviser and the national assembly of the federal Republic of Nigeria?

I advise the president, national security adviser, and the national assembly of the federal Republic of Nigeria to prioritize security and provide the necessary resources and support to our security agencies. They should also promote national unity and cohesion, and address issues of marginalization and exclusion.

They should also ensure that security is treated as a national emergency, and that all necessary measures are taken to protect the lives and property of citizens.

Furthermore, I advise them to promote transparency and accountability in security governance, and to ensure that security agencies are held accountable for their actions.

Congratulatory Message

Warmest Congratulations to Colonel (Retd) Moses Aderemi Oketola!

I t is with great pleasure that I, Barrister Adebayo Akinade dfisn, Deputy President and Chief Executive of the Institute of Security Nigeria, extend my heartfelt congratulations to Colonel (Retd) Moses Aderemi Oketola on being conferred with the Distinguished Fellowship Award by the Institute of Security Nigeria on November 29, 2025.

This prestigious award is a testament to your outstanding contributions to the field of security, particularly in the areas of teaching, research, and operations. Your dedication to excellence in security management has been an inspiration to many, and your achievements are a shining example of your commitment to the profession.

Your remarkable achievements in security operations, particularly in the RAAMP ACTIVITIES in Oyo State, have not gone unnoticed. Your expertise and leadership have made a significant impact on the security landscape of our nation, and we are proud to recognize your efforts.

Your research and scholarly contributions to the field of security have also been impressive, with numerous publications in books and journals. Your work has enriched our understanding of security management and has provided valuable insights for security practitioners and academics alike.

As a Director of the Institute of Security Nigeria, your involvement in the Institute's activities has been invaluable, and your contributions to security teaching have helped shape the next generation of security professionals.

Please accept my warmest congratulations on this well-deserved recognition. I am honored to confer this award on you, and I look forward to witnessing your continued growth and success.

May your star continue to shine brightly!

Sincerely,

Barrister Adebayo Akinade dfisn
Deputy President and Chief Executive
Institute of Security Nigeria

SPECIAL TRIBUTE

Keynote Speaker at ISN Conference
We are honored to have General Buratai deliver the keynote address at the 18th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria, where he will share his rich experiences on security and nation-building in Nigeria.

Congratulations, General Buratai!
The Institute of Security Nigeria congratulates General Buratai on this well-deserved honor and looks forward to his continued guidance and support.
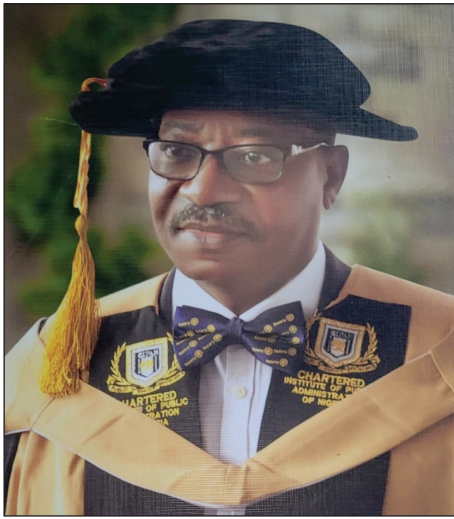
May your leadership continue to inspire and shape the future of security management in Nigeria!

Sincerely,

Colonel (Dr) Emmanuel Gbenga Adegbola dfisn

Congratulations to His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR!

Colonel (Dr) Emmanuel Gbenga Adegbola dfisn, extends his warmest congratulations to His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR, on the occasion of his installation as Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria.

His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR, is a renowned security expert and statesman with a distinguished career marked by exceptional leadership, dedication, and service to Nigeria. His contributions to the security of our nation are legendary, and his commitment to good governance and statecraft has inspired a generation of security professionals.

As a diplomat, General Buratai has earned international recognition and respect, and his academic and scholarly work has enriched our understanding of security management. He is a prolific writer and has published numerous books and journals, and his expertise has been sought after by governments and organizations.

Congratulatory Message

Warmest Congratulations, Chief Dr Edward Olu Alo!

I am beyond thrilled to hear about your well-deserved award of 'Fellow' of the Institute of Security, Nigeria! This prestigious honor is a testament to your tireless efforts, dedication, and passion for security management.

As a distinguished security expert, your contributions to the Nigeria Forest Security Services have been invaluable. Your expertise in forest security, protection services, and law enforcement has earned you recognition and respect within the industry. Your leadership and strategic vision have helped shape the country's forest security landscape, and your commitment to excellence has inspired a generation of security professionals.

Your remarkable achievements in security management, including your work in combating wildlife trafficking, forest protection, and community engagement, have not gone unnoticed. Your research and scholarly work in these areas have been widely published, and your expertise has been sought after by governments and organizations.

Please accept my heartfelt congratulations on this well-deserved recognition! May this milestone mark the beginning of even greater successes and accomplishments in your illustrious career.

Warm regards,
Mathew Olugbenga Oladimeji

Warmest Congratulations to
Professor Folake Feyisayo Olowokudejo!

It is with immense pleasure that I, Distinguished Professor Dele Olowokudejo FLS dfisn, President of the Institute of Security Nigeria, extend my heartfelt congratulations to my beloved wife, Professor Folake Olowokudejo, on being conferred with the prestigious Fellowship of the Institute of Security Nigeria!

This esteemed recognition is a testament to your exceptional academic and professional achievements in the field of RISKS MANAGEMENT and Financial and Economic Security. As a renowned scholar and university administrator, you have made significant contributions to the understanding and management of risks in various sectors, and your expertise has been sought after by governments, organizations, and institutions.

Your remarkable scholarship has resulted in numerous publications, keynote addresses, and research projects that have shaped policy and practice in risk management and financial security. Your leadership roles in various academic and professional institutions have inspired a generation of students and practitioners, and your commitment to excellence has earned you recognition and respect in Nigeria and beyond.

As a devoted wife and mother, you have been a constant source of inspiration and support to me and our children, and your unwavering commitment to our family has been a blessing. Your kindness, generosity, and compassion have made a lasting impact on all who know you, and I am honored to call you my own.

I am also grateful to our children, who have been a source of joy and pride, and to our family members, who have supported us every step of the way. Your love and support mean the world to us, and we are grateful for your presence in our lives.

Please accept my warmest congratulations on this well-deserved recognition! I am proud to be your husband and to have you as a partner in all aspects of life.

Warm regards,

Distinguished Professor Dele Olowokudejo FLS dfisn
President, Institute of Security Nigeria

Warmest Congratulations,
Mr. Abiodun Ramon OSENI

I am beyond thrilled to extend my heartfelt congratulations to you on being conferred with the prestigious Fellowship of the Institute of Security Nigeria!

This esteemed recognition is a testament to your exceptional achievements as a security practitioner, educator, and scholar. As an American military veteran, you have demonstrated unparalleled dedication, discipline, and expertise in the field of security, and your contributions have had a profound impact on the security landscape in Nigeria and beyond.

Your remarkable career is a shining example of efficiency, effectiveness, and professionalism. As a security analyst and commentator, your insights and perspectives have been sought after by governments, organizations, and institutions, and your scholarly contributions have enriched our understanding of security challenges and solutions. Your numerous publications in books and journals are a testament to your commitment to excellence and your passion for advancing the field of security.

As a security educator, you have inspired a generation of students and practitioners, and your teaching and mentorship have had a lasting impact on the security community. Your dedication to the development of security professionals is a hallmark of your legacy, and your contributions will continue to shape the future of security management in Nigeria and beyond.

I am honored to call you my brother, and I am proud of the man you have become. Your humility, kindness, and generosity have earned you the respect and admiration of all who know you, and I am grateful to have you as a role model and inspiration.

Please accept my warmest congratulations on this well-deserved recognition! May this milestone mark the beginning of even greater successes and accomplishments in your illustrious career.

Warm regards,

Honourable Rasaki Kukoyi OSENI
Lagos State Neighbourhood Safety Agency

CONGRATULATION MY GOOD FRIEND

Lt General (Rtd) Lamidi A Adeosun CFR, dfisn,
Distinguished Fellow, Institute of Security Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria.

It is with immense pleasure and profound respect that I extend my warmest congratulations to you on the conferment of the Lifetime Achievements and Distinguished Fellowship Award of the Institute of Security Nigeria.

This prestigious award is a testament to your outstanding contributions to the field of security, your unwavering commitment to excellence, and your dedication to the advancement of security studies in Nigeria. As a seasoned security expert and a distinguished leader, your illustrious career has been marked by remarkable achievements, notable milestones, and a profound impact on the security landscape of our great nation.

Your tireless efforts to promote security, stability, and peace in Nigeria have earned you the respect and admiration of your peers, colleagues, and the entire security community. Your leadership, vision, and expertise have inspired countless individuals and institutions, and your legacy will continue to inspire generations to come.

The Institute of Security Nigeria is honored to recognize your exceptional contributions to the field of security, and we are proud to confer on you the Lifetime Achievements and Distinguished Fellowship Award.

Please accept my heartfelt congratulations on this well-deserved recognition. I pray that God continues to bless you, your family, and our beloved nation.

His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR, dfisn

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE
Warmest Congratulations to the Fellowship Awardees

I t is with immense pleasure that I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the esteemed staff of the Department of State Security (DSS) on being conferred with the prestigious Fellowship Awards by the Institute of Security Nigeria (ISN) on November 29, 2025.

I am honored to specifically congratulate the following individuals:
- RASHEED ADEYINKA ADELAKUN, FSI+, STATE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY
- MUFTAU OGUNDELE AMUDA, DEPUTY DIR, INTELLIGENCE
- MACPHERSON CHIMA NWACHUKWU, DEP DIR, SECURITY ENFORCEMENT
- TEMITOPE IYABODE OLOKUNWE, DEP DIR, VETTING
- GODSWILL ENYINNA AKARAHU, DEP DIR, ADMIN & LOGISTICS
- MOHAMMED LANRE ABDULKAREEM, DEP DIR, OPS
- SAMUEL AYORINDE AGUNBIADE, Asst. Director, Intelligence

This distinguished recognition is a testament to your tireless efforts, dedication, and unwavering commitment to excellence in the service of our nation. Your contributions to the security architecture of Nigeria have been invaluable, and this award is a fitting tribute to your professionalism and expertise.

As a seasoned security professional, I am honored to acknowledge your outstanding achievements and applaud your relentless pursuit of excellence in the field of security. Your work has undoubtedly made a significant impact on the nation's security landscape, and I am confident that your expertise will continue to inspire and shape the future of security management in Nigeria.

Please accept my warmest congratulations on this well-deserved recognition. I am proud to be associated with such a distinguished group of security professionals, and I look forward to witnessing your continued growth and success.

May your star continue to shine brightly.

Sincerely,

Dr. Colonel (Retd) Emmanuel Gbenga Adegbola dfisn

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE
SPECIAL TRIBUTE

Congratulations to His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR

Colonel (Dr) Emmanuel Gbenga Adegbola dfisn, extends his warmest congratulations to His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR, on the occasion of his installation as Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria.

A Distinguished Career
His Excellency, General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR, is a renowned security expert and statesman with a distinguished career marked by exceptional leadership, dedication, and service to Nigeria. His contributions to the security of our nation are legendary, and his commitment to good governance and statecraft has inspired a generation of security professionals.

A Legacy of Excellence
As a diplomat, General Buratai has earned international recognition and respect, and his academic and scholarly work has enriched our understanding of security management. He is a prolific writer and has published numerous books and journals, and his expertise has been sought after by governments and organizations.

Keynote Speaker at ISN Conference
We are honored to have General Buratai deliver the keynote address at the 18th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security

Nigeria, where he will share his rich experiences on security and nation-building in Nigeria. Congratulations, General Buratai!

The Institute of Security Nigeria congratulates General Buratai on this well-deserved honor and looks forward to his continued guidance and support.

May your leadership continue to inspire and shape the future of security management in Nigeria!

Sincerely,

Colonel (Dr) Emmanuel Gbenga Adegbola dfisn

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

Warmest Congratulations, Sir

Please accept my warmest congratulations, Sir! I am honored to serve under your leadership and look forward to your continued guidance and support.

Sincerely,

Dr Edward Alo
Deputy Commandant General, Nigeria Forest Security Services

I am delighted to extend my heartfelt congratulations to you, Dr Joshua Osatimehin, Commandant General of the Nigeria Forest Security Services, on being awarded the prestigious Fellowship of the Institute of Security Nigeria!

This esteemed recognition is a testament to your exceptional leadership, intellectual depth, and scholarly contributions to the field of security and protection services. Your tireless efforts to promote excellence in security management, forest conservation, and community development have earned you this well-deserved honor.

Your remarkable achievements in security management, including your strategic vision for forest security, have made a significant impact on our nation's security landscape. Your commitment to research and scholarly work has enriched our understanding of security challenges and solutions, and your expertise has been sought after by governments and organizations.

As a role model and leader, you have inspired a generation of security professionals, including myself, with your passion, dedication, and integrity. Your leadership skills are renowned, and your guidance has been instrumental in shaping the Nigeria Forest Security Services into a world-class institution.

ISN
Photo News

Institute News

Aviation Security Management Training Concludes at University of Lagos

The Civil Aviation Authority of Nigeria's security personnel recently concluded a ten-day short-term certificate programme in Aviation Security Management, held from November 10 to 20, 2025, at the Unilagconsult Building, University of Lagos.

The training programme, designed to enhance the knowledge and skills of security personnel, covered critical areas such as physical and electronic security, personnel security, intelligence gathering, and surveillance. Other topics included investigation techniques, security monitoring systems, leadership decision-making, and crisis management[1].

Renowned facilitators led the training sessions, including Barrister Adebayo Akinade, Professor TV Bakare, Dr. Akintunde S. Alayande, Dr. Oluwafemi Ipinnimo, Colonel Moses Aderemi Oketola, Mr. Adeola Adesope, Mr. Johnson Adegbola, Mr. Adebowale Badejo, and Mr. Darlington Chinedum.

This programme aimed to equip security personnel with the necessary expertise to prevent, detect, and respond to security incidents, ensuring the safety and security of passengers, staff, and assets.

The training aligns with international standards, including ICAO Annex 17 and IATA regulations, emphasizing risk-based approaches to security management. Participants gained valuable insights into best practices and emerging trends in aviation security[2,3].

The Civil Aviation Authority of Nigeria commends the dedication and commitment of the security personnel and facilitators, recognizing their contributions to enhancing aviation security in Nigeria.

The Institute of Security Nigeria organised Certificate In Aviation Security Management Programme for the Security personnel of the Civil Aviation Authority of Nigeria. The picture indicates the participants and the facilitators.

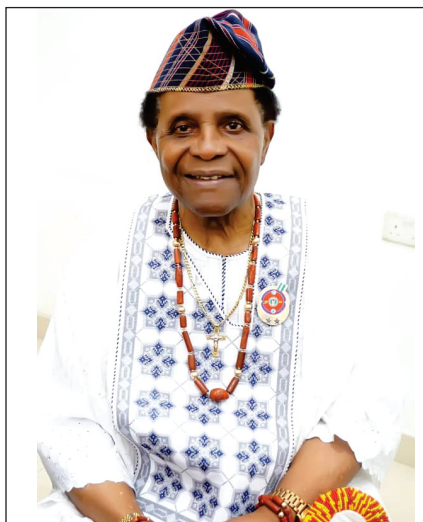Participants at the 17th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria

Dignitaries at the high table during the 17th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria
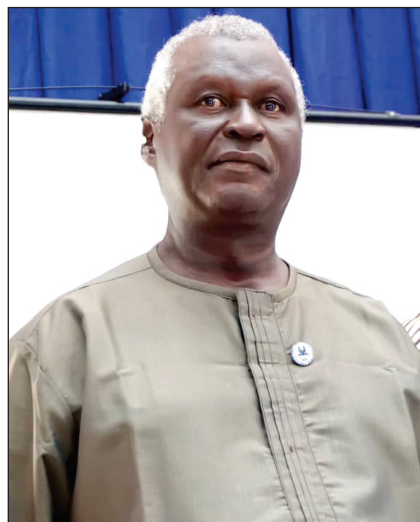

Participants at the 17th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria

L--General Lamidi Adeosun CFR,Professor Tunde Babawale dfisn the Keynote Speaker at the 17th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria,General Olu Bajowa OFR CFR dfisn,the first Patron and Distinguished Professor Dele Olowokudejo FLS dfisn the President of the Institute of Security Nigeria

General Olu Bajowa OFR CFR dfisn the
First Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria

Dr Ade Abolurin OFR dfisn,Director of Institute
of Security Nigeria,former Commandant General of
Nigeria Security Civil Defence Corps

Participants at the 17th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria

General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR with General Lamidi Adeosun and Mr MJ Khalill posing after
installation ceremony as Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria

Cross section of the participants at the 17th Annual International Security Conference of the Institute of Security Nigeria

General (Dr)Prince Olu Bajowa OFR CFR,
The First Patron Of The Institute Of Security
Nigeria At The Conference And Investiture Ceremony

Lt General Lamidi Adeosun being congralatulated on the
occasion of being awarded Distinguished fellowship
of the Institute of Security Nigeria on
the 29th November 2025 by General Tukur Yusuf Buratai

Professor Rahman Adisa, former Vice Chancellor of University of Lagos, Chairman of the Governing Council of Tai
Solarin University and the Chairman at the 18th Annual International Security Conference and Investiture ceremony
decorating General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR with the sash, crest emblem and badges of the Institute of Security Nigeria,
standing beside him is Barrister Adebayo Akinade dfisn Deputy President and Chief Executive of Institute of Security Nigeria

Delegates and friends of General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR who attended the conference and investiture ceremony

The newly inducted fellows of the Institute of Security Nigeria posed with
General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR after the investiture ceremony

Distinguished Professor Dele Olowokudejo FLS dfisn,the President of the Institute of Security Nigeria
welcoming Colonel (Dr)Emmanuel Gbenga Adegbola dfisn to the conference and investiture ceremony

Distinguished Professor Dele Olowokudejo FLS dfisn, the President of the Institute of Security Nigeria congratulatory message to his wife who is being awarded fellowship of the Institute of Security Nigeria at the 17th Annual International Security Conference and Investiture ceremony. Put this on the column for congratulatory messages

News item. General Tukur Yusuf Buratai CFR being installed as the Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria by General Olu Bajowa,the first Patron of the Institute of Security Nigeria at the 17th Annual International Security Conference and investiture Ceremony on the 23rd November 2024 at the Faculty of Social Sciences Auditorium,University of Lagos

DR AKINTUNDE S.ALAYANDE fisn,EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mrs. Mary Oluwaseun Oyeniyi
Managing Director, TREBLEM SECURITY SERVICES LTD

ISN BULLETIN AND OCCASIONAL PAPERS

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

The Managing Director, Mrs. Mary Oyeniyi, and the Board of TREBLEM SECURITY SERVICES LTD, are beaming with pride as we congratulate our organization on being conferred with the prestigious Corporate Fellowship Award of the Institute of Security Nigeria.

This esteemed award is a testament to the unwavering commitment and dedication of our team to providing top-notch security services to our clients. We are honored to receive this recognition and are grateful for the trust reposed in us.

We also extend our heartfelt congratulations to our Chairman, Engineer Olayinka Ajibola Oyeniyi, and our esteemed Consultant, Mr. Moses Adetunji Oluwaniyi, on being awarded the Fellowship Award of the Institute of Security Nigeria! Your expertise and contributions to the security industry are truly commendable, and we are privileged to have you lead and guide our organization.

We look forward to receiving these prestigious awards on 29th November 2025 at the 18th Annual International Security Conference and Investiture Ceremony at the Faculty of Social Sciences Auditorium, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos.

Congratulations once again to TREBLEM SECURITY SERVICES LTD, Engineer Olayinka Ajibola Oyeniyi, and Mr. Moses Adetunji Oluwaniyi.

Commentaries in Security Issues

POSITION PAPER: THE BIAFRA QUESTION AND NIGERIA'S SECURITY, GOVERNANCE, STATECRAFT, AND NATION-BUILDING

Author: Barrister Adebayo Akinade, DFISN
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Introduction

The Biafra question has been a recurring theme in Nigerian politics, with the recent agitation for self-determination by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) led by Mazi Nnamdi Kanu. This paper examines the Biafra question in the context of Nigeria's security, governance, statecraft, and nation-building, with a focus on the recent sentencing of Nnamdi Kanu to life imprisonment.

Security Implications

The Biafra agitation has significant security implications for Nigeria. The emergence of IPOB and its armed wing, the Eastern Security Network (ESN), has led to increased violence and instability in the South-East region. The group's activities have resulted in the deaths of security personnel, civilians, and the destruction of property.

The security situation is further complicated by the presence of other armed groups, including the Fulani herdsmen, who have been accused of attacking Igbo communities. The Nigerian government's response to the security situation has been criticized for being heavy-handed, leading to allegations of human rights abuses.

Governance and Statecraft

The Biafra question highlights the challenges of governance and statecraft in Nigeria. The country's federal system has been criticized for being ineffective in addressing the needs and concerns of different regions and ethnic groups. The government's response to the Biafra agitation has been seen as inadequate, leading to accusations of neglect and marginalization.

The Biafra question also raises questions about the nature of Nigerian statehood and the principles of federalism. The country's founding fathers opted for a federal system to accommodate the country's diversity, but the current system has been criticized for being overly centralized.

Nation-Building

The Biafra question has significant implications for nation-building in Nigeria. The country's diverse ethnic and linguistic groups have been brought together under a single national identity, but the Biafra agitation highlights the challenges of building a cohesive national identity. The Biafra question raises questions about the nature of Nigerian identity and the principles of citizenship. The country's constitution guarantees the right to self-determination, but the government's response to the Biafra agitation has been seen as restrictive.

The Case of Nnamdi Kanu

Nnamdi Kanu, the leader of IPOB, was sentenced to life imprisonment on November 20, 2025, by a Nigerian federal high court for terrorism-related charges. The court's decision has sparked mixed reactions from the Nigerian public, with some supporting the verdict as a necessary measure to maintain national unity, while others see it as an attack on Igbo identity and freedom of expression.

The judicial process has been marked by controversy, with allegations of judicial bias and improper procedures. Kanu's lawyers have argued that the charges against him are unfounded and that his detention is arbitrary. The Supreme Court had previously ordered the trial to continue, rejecting claims of unlawful rendition but criticizing procedural flaws.

Reactions to the Verdict

The verdict has been met with mixed reactions from the Nigerian public. Supporters of Kanu view him as a martyr and a champion of Biafra's right to self-determination, arguing that his trial was unfair and politically motivated. Critics of Kanu believe his actions incited violence and threatened national security, making the life sentence a justified outcome. Politicians have also weighed in, with some calling for dialogue and others supporting the court's decision.

Implications

The verdict may exacerbate tensions in the southeast region, where IPOB has significant

support. The case highlights Nigeria's challenges in balancing national security with individual rights and freedoms. Kanu's appeal is expected to further prolong the legal saga.

Resolving the Biafra Question: Procedures and Processes

Resolving the Biafra question requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach that addresses the legal, social, political, and economic dimensions of the issue. The following procedures and processes are recommended:

1. Dialogue and Negotiation: The Nigerian government should engage in dialogue with IPOB and other stakeholders to address the Biafra question. The dialogue should be inclusive, transparent, and facilitated by neutral parties.

2. Constitutional Review: The Nigerian government should initiate a constitutional review process to address the issues of governance and statecraft. The review should include the devolution of power to the regions, the restructuring of the federal system, and the protection of human rights.

3. Truth and Reconciliation Commission: A truth and reconciliation commission should be established to investigate the human rights abuses committed during the Biafra war and the current agitation. The commission should provide a platform for victims to share their experiences and recommend reparations and accountability.

4. Security Sector Reform: The Nigerian government should reform the security sector to address the issues of insecurity and human rights abuses. The reform should include the professionalization of the security agencies, the strengthening of the rule of law, and the protection of human rights.

5. Economic Development: The Nigerian government should prioritize economic development in the South-East region to address the issues of poverty and marginalization. The government should invest in infrastructure, education, and healthcare to promote economic growth and development.

6. Social Integration: The Nigerian government should promote social integration by addressing the issues of ethnic and linguistic diversity. The government should promote national cohesion through education, cultural exchange, and social programs.

7. International Support: The international community should support the Nigerian government's efforts to resolve the Biafra question. The international community should provide technical assistance, financial support, and diplomatic support to facilitate dialogue and promote national cohesion.

Techniques, Strategies, and Planning

Resolving the Biafra question requires a range of techniques, strategies, and planning, including:

1. Conflict Analysis: A thorough analysis of the conflict should be conducted to understand the causes, dynamics, and consequences of the Biafra agitation.
2. Stakeholder Mapping: A stakeholder mapping exercise should be conducted to identify the key stakeholders, their interests, and their roles in the conflict.
3. Strategic Planning: A strategic plan should be developed to address the Biafra question, including clear goals, objectives, and timelines.
4. Communication Strategy: A communication strategy should be developed to promote dialogue, transparency, and accountability.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation: A monitoring and evaluation framework should be established to track progress, identify challenges, and adjust the strategy as needed.

Development and Implementation

Resolving the Biafra question requires a long-term commitment to development and implementation. The Nigerian government should:

1. Establish a Coordination Framework: A coordination framework should be established to facilitate dialogue, planning, and implementation.
2. Develop a Roadmap: A roadmap should be developed to guide the implementation of the recommendations.
3. Allocate Resources: Resources should be allocated to support the implementation of the recommendations.

4.   Build Capacity: Capacity should be built to support the implementation of the recommendations.

5.   Engage Stakeholders: Stakeholders should be engaged throughout the implementation process to ensure inclusivity and transparency.

Conclusion

The Biafra question is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach. The Nigerian government should engage in dialogue with IPOB and other stakeholders, address the issues of governance and statecraft, and promote national cohesion. The international community should support the Nigerian government's efforts to resolve the Biafra question.

SECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA: A THREAT TO NATION-BUILDING AND REGIONAL STABILITY

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Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, is grappling with a plethora of security challenges that threaten its very fabric. The recent bandit attacks in Sokoto and Kebbi States, which resulted in the killing of residents and kidnapping of schoolgirls, are a stark reminder of the country's vulnerability. These incidents underscore the need for a comprehensive examination of Nigeria's security landscape, statecraft, good governance, and nation-building efforts. The security challenges facing Nigeria are multifaceted. Banditry and kidnapping have become lucrative ventures, with extremist groups such as Boko Haram and ISWAP exploiting the country's porous borders and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Communal clashes and farmer-herder conflicts have also resulted in significant loss of life and property.

These challenges are further exacerbated by poverty, unemployment, and corruption, which create an environment conducive to extremist recruitment. The root causes of these security challenges are complex and deeply ingrained. Poverty and unemployment have fueled discontent and desperation, making it easier for extremist groups to recruit members. Corruption and mismanagement of security resources have hindered effective security operations, while the lack of community engagement and trust between security agencies and local communities has exacerbated the problem. To address these security challenges, Nigeria must prioritize security sector reform, intelligence gathering, community engagement, and economic development.

The government must reform the security sector to improve its effectiveness and accountability, while also enhancing intelligence gathering and sharing to anticipate and respond to security threats. Community engagement is critical, and the government must work to build trust with local communities and promote a sense of ownership and responsibility for security.
Economic development is also crucial, as it can help address poverty and unemployment, which are significant factors contributing to insecurity. The government must prioritize economic development, including infrastructure, education, and healthcare, to promote economic growth and reduce poverty. In addition to these measures, Nigeria can leverage technology to enhance security operations. The use of drones, surveillance systems, and predictive analytics can help security agencies anticipate and respond to security threats more effectively. Community-based security initiatives, such as neighborhood watch programs and community policing, can also be effective in promoting security and stability.

Ultimately, addressing Nigeria's security challenges will require a comprehensive and sustained effort. The government must work to promote national cohesion, regional stability, and national security, while also addressing the root causes of insecurity. This will require a commitment to good governance, statecraft, and nation-building, as well as a willingness to engage with local communities and promote a sense of ownership and responsibility for security.

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NAVIGATING NIGERIA'S SECURITY CHALLENGES: A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE AND NATION-BUILDING

Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, faces numerous security threats that undermine national stability, economic growth, and human development. The country's security landscape is characterized by banditry, terrorism, and cybercrime, which have become major concerns for the government and citizens alike.

The Fula ethnic group has been implicated in several terrorist activities, including the Maga and Papiri abductions, highlighting the complex nature of Nigeria's security challenges. The government's failure to address the root causes of insecurity, such as poverty, unemployment, and corruption, has exacerbated the problem.

Poverty and unemployment are significant factors contributing to insecurity, as they make Nigerian youths vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist groups. Corruption and weak governance enable terrorist groups to operate with impunity, while ethno-religious conflicts and porous borders further complicate the security situation.

The government's response to the security challenges has been inadequate, with many questioning the military's ability to contain the threat. Allegations of high-ranking officials involved in terrorist activities have also hindered efforts to address the issue.

To address Nigeria's security challenges, the government must take immediate action to prosecute those involved in terrorist activities and address the root causes of insecurity. This includes investing in education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, as well as strengthening security agencies and providing them with necessary resources to combat terrorism.

Regional cooperation is also crucial in addressing Nigeria's security challenges. Strengthening partnerships with ECOWAS and other regional organizations can help combat transnational threats and promote regional stability.

Ultimately, Nigeria's security challenges require a comprehensive approach that incorporates regional cooperation, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development. By adopting a multifaceted strategy, Nigeria can navigate its security complexities and achieve sustainable governance and nation-building.

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RESTRUCTURING NIGERIA: A FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING INSECURITY AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, faces numerous security threats that undermine national stability, economic growth, and human development. The country's security landscape is characterized by banditry, terrorism, and cybercrime, which have become major concerns for the government and citizens alike. The Almajiri system, which denies millions of children education, protection, and opportunities, is a significant contributor to terrorism and extremism in Nigeria.

As I have noted in my previous work, the Almajiri system is a traditional Islamic education system that has been hijacked by extremist groups to indoctrinate and recruit young people into terrorism. The system is prevalent in Northern Nigeria, where millions of children are denied access to formal education and are instead forced to beg for alms or engage in menial jobs. This has created a pool of vulnerable individuals who are susceptible to extremist ideologies.

To address these challenges, Nigeria needs to adopt a comprehensive approach that incorporates security, social, economic, and governance reforms. This includes strengthening security agencies, promoting regional cooperation, and addressing the root causes of insecurity, such as poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation. Security reforms are critical to addressing the security challenges facing Nigeria. This includes training and equipping security personnel to combat terrorism and banditry effectively, promoting regional cooperation to combat transnational crimes, and addressing the root causes of insecurity. Social and economic development are also essential to promoting sustainable development and reducing insecurity. This includes investing in education infrastructure, providing scholarships, and promoting vocational training, as well as promoting entrepreneurship, job creation, and economic growth.

Good governance and statecraft are critical to promoting national unity and addressing ethnic and regional tensions. This includes promoting transparency and accountability, decentralizing power to regional and local governments, and fostering national unity and inclusivity. Nation-building and sustainable development require a comprehensive approach that incorporates regional autonomy, sustainable development, and environmental protection. This includes establishing a national dialogue to discuss the restructuring of Nigeria, granting regional autonomy to promote regional development, and prioritizing sustainable development and environmental protection.

In conclusion, Nigeria's security challenges require a comprehensive approach that incorporates security, social, economic, and governance reforms. By addressing the root causes of insecurity and promoting good governance, Nigeria can achieve sustainable development and stability.

Recommendations

1. Establish a national dialogue to discuss the restructuring of Nigeria.
2. Address poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation through education and economic empowerment programs.
3. Strengthen security agencies and promote regional cooperation to combat terrorism and banditry.
4. Prioritize education, economic empowerment, and social welfare to promote social and economic development.
5. Promote good governance, transparency, and accountability to ensure that security agencies are accountable to the people.

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ESCALATING INSECURITY IN NIGERIA: A LACKING GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY FRAMEWORK

Abstract

Nigeria faces significant security challenges, including terrorism, banditry, and kidnapping, which undermine national stability, economic growth, and human development. This paper examines the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria, highlighting the lack of effective governance, inadequate security measures, and the impact of terrorism on the economy and society. Our analysis suggests that addressing Nigeria's security concerns requires a comprehensive approach, incorporating regional cooperation, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development.

Introduction

Nigeria's security landscape is characterized by banditry, terrorism, and cybercrime, which have become major concerns for the government and citizens alike. The recent killings of two first-class monarchs, Major General Segun Aremu (rtd), the Olukoro of Koro in Kwara State, and Oba Israel Adeusi, the traditional ruler of Ifon, Ondo State, and the abduction of 25 female students from a school in Kebbi State, highlight the severity of the security challenges.

The security situation in Nigeria is dire, with terrorist groups such as Boko Haram and bandits operating with impunity. The government's response to the security challenges has been inadequate, with many questioning the military's ability to contain the threat. Allegations of high-ranking officials involved in terrorist activities have also hindered efforts to address the issue.

Gani Adams, the Aare Onakakanfo of Yorubaland, has sounded the alarm on the escalating insecurity in Nigeria, citing the brutal killings of two first-class monarchs, Major General Segun Aremu (rtd), the Olukoro of Koro in Kwara State, and Oba Israel Adeusi, the traditional ruler of Ifon, Ondo State. He also highlighted the abduction of 25 female students from a school in Kebbi State, where the vice principal was shot dead.

Adams is urging the government to take immediate action, emphasizing that the situation is becoming unbearable. He believes that terrorists are infiltrating the Southwest, North-Central, and South-South regions, and that foreign intervention may be necessary to combat the threat

Key Concerns:

- Terrorist Infiltration: Armed groups are positioning themselves around the regions, awaiting approval from foreign backers to launch attacks.
- Insecurity: Recent killings, kidnappings, and attacks across the region, including Kwara, Ondo, and Kebbi States.
- Economic Impact: Threats to economic growth and national security.

Call to Action:

- Southwest Security Summit: Adams proposes a summit to bring together traditional rulers, religious institutions, farmers, security agencies, and community stakeholders.
- Foreign Military Assistance: Adams backs international military help, citing the need for decisive action to dismantle criminal networks.

The situation is dire, and immediate action is necessary to prevent further escalation.

General Principles and Concepts

- Securitization Theory: Security challenges are constructed and addressed through political processes (Buzan, 1991).
- Human Security: Emphasizes the importance of addressing the root causes of insecurity, including poverty, hunger, and lack of access to education and healthcare (UNDP, 1994).

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Scholars and experts emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach to address the security challenges in Nigeria. This includes addressing poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation, as well as strengthening security agencies and promoting regional cooperation (Adebayo, 2022; Okeke, 2020).

Our analysis draws on the concepts of governance and security framework, which emphasize the importance of effective governance, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development in addressing security challenges.

Factors Highlighted in the Paper

- Terrorism: Boko Haram and bandits operate with impunity, undermining national stability and economic growth.
- Insecurity: Recent killings, kidnappings, and attacks across the region, including Kwara, Ondo, and Kebbi States.
- Economic Impact: Threats to economic growth and national security.

Recommendations and Suggestions

- Southwest Security Summit: A summit to bring together traditional rulers, religious institutions, farmers, security agencies, and community stakeholders to address security challenges.
- Foreign Military Assistance: International military help to combat terrorism and banditry.
- Address Root Causes: Address poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation through education and economic empowerment programs.
- Strengthen Security Agencies: Train and equip security personnel to combat terrorism and banditry effectively.

Conclusion

Nigeria's security challenges require a comprehensive approach that incorporates regional cooperation, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development. By addressing the root causes of insecurity and promoting good governance, Nigeria can achieve sustainable development and stability.

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Further Readings

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SECURING NIGERIA: A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND STABILITY

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Abstract
Nigeria faces significant security challenges, including terrorism, banditry, and kidnapping, which undermine national stability, economic growth, and human development. This paper examines the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria, highlighting the lack of effective governance, inadequate security measures, and the impact of terrorism on the economy and society. Our analysis suggests that addressing Nigeria's security concerns requires a comprehensive approach, incorporating regional cooperation, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development.

Introduction
Nigeria's security landscape is characterized by banditry, terrorism, and cybercrime, which have become major concerns for the government and citizens alike. The recent abduction of 38 persons in Kwara State and the killing of two first-class monarchs highlight the severity of the security challenges. This paper explores the security situation in Nigeria, identifying the problems and challenges, and proposing a framework for sustainable development and stability.

Nigeria has been plagued by insecurity for decades, with the emergence of Boko Haram in 2009 marking a significant turning point. The group has carried out numerous attacks on civilians, government officials, and security personnel, resulting in significant loss of life and property. The Nigerian government has responded to the security challenges with various measures, including military interventions and amnesty programs.

The security situation in Nigeria is dire, with terrorist groups such as Boko Haram and bandits operating with impunity. The government's response to the security challenges has been inadequate, with many questioning the military's ability to contain the threat. Allegations of high-ranking officials involved in terrorist activities have also hindered efforts to address the issue.

Definitions, Descriptions, and Explanations of Keywords and Terms
- Security: The protection of a nation and its citizens from internal and external threats.
- Terrorism: The use of violence and intimidation, often targeting civilians, to achieve political or ideological goals.
- Banditry: The use of violence and intimidation, often for personal gain, in a rural or urban setting.
- Governance: The exercise of authority and control over a nation, including the provision of public goods and services.

Literature Review
Scholars and experts emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach to address the security challenges in Nigeria. This includes addressing poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation, as well as strengthening security agencies and promoting regional cooperation (Adebayo, 2022; Okeke, 2020).

Theoretical Framework
Our analysis draws on the concepts of governance and security framework, which emphasize the importance of effective governance, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development in addressing security challenges.

Prominent Authors and Experts
- Barrister Adebayo Akinade: A Nigerian security expert who has written extensively on security challenges in Nigeria.
- Professor Rotimi Suberu: A Nigerian political scientist who has written on governance and security in Nigeria.

Principles, Practices, and Organizations Responsible for Security Services
- Nigerian Army: The primary security agency responsible for defending Nigeria against internal and external threats.

- Department of State Services (DSS): A security agency responsible for intelligence gathering and counter-terrorism.
- Nigeria Police Force: A security agency responsible for maintaining law and order.

Suggestions for Improvements and Innovations
- Regional Cooperation: Strengthening regional cooperation to combat transnational crimes.
- Institutional Strengthening: Strengthening security agencies and promoting good governance.
- Socio-Economic Development: Addressing poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation through education and economic empowerment programs.

Problems and Challenges
- Insecurity: Terrorism, banditry, and kidnapping undermine national stability and economic growth.
- Corruption: Allegations of high-ranking officials involved in terrorist activities hinder efforts to address security challenges.
- Lack of Effective Governance: Inadequate security measures and poor governance exacerbate security challenges.

Recommendations
- Address Root Causes: Address poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation through education and economic empowerment programs.

- Strengthen Security Agencies: Train and equip security personnel to combat terrorism and banditry effectively.
- Promote Regional Cooperation: Strengthen regional cooperation to combat transnational crimes.

Conclusion
Nigeria's security challenges require a comprehensive approach that incorporates regional cooperation, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development. By addressing the root causes of insecurity and promoting good governance, Nigeria can achieve sustainable development and stability.

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Security and Development in Nigeria: A publication by the World Bank.

REPOSITIONING NIGERIA'S SECURITY ARCHITECTURE: A CALL FOR POLICY REFORMS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

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Abstract
Nigeria's security landscape is facing unprecedented challenges, with the Boko Haram insurgency, banditry, and kidnapping threatening national stability and economic growth. This paper examines the urgent need for policy reforms and institutional strengthening to address the current security crisis, focusing on personnel and human resources management in the military and public security sectors.

Introduction
Nigeria's security situation is dire, with multiple conflicts and crises unfolding across the country. The armed forces and other security agencies are overstretched, and the shortage of personnel is exacerbating the crisis. In this context, former Foreign Affairs Minister, Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi, has called for the recall of retired soldiers to boost the country's military strength.

The Armed Forces Act 2004 (Cap A20, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004) mandates soldiers to retire at 60 or after 35 years of service, leading to a significant loss of experienced personnel. This law, a relic of colonial rule, is no longer suitable for Nigeria's current security challenges.

Theoretical Framework and Literature Review
Our analysis draws on the concepts of governance and security framework, which emphasize the importance of effective governance, institutional strengthening, and socio-economic development in addressing security challenges (Adebayo, 2022; Okeke, 2020).

Scholars and experts emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach to address the security challenges in Nigeria. This includes addressing poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation, as well as strengthening security agencies and promoting regional cooperation (Akinyemi, 2025; Adebayo, 2022).

Personnel and Human Resources Management
Effective personnel management is critical to addressing the security crisis. The military and security agencies require a robust human resources management system to attract, retain, and develop skilled personnel.

- Recruitment and Retention: The military and security agencies face significant challenges in recruiting and retaining skilled personnel. The current recruitment process is often slow and bureaucratic, leading to a shortage of personnel.
- Training and Development: The military and security agencies require continuous training and development programs to enhance the skills and capabilities of personnel.
- Promotion and Career Progression: The promotion and career progression systems in the military and security agencies are often opaque and biased, leading to dissatisfaction and low morale among personnel.

Legal Provisions and Documentary Evidence
- Armed Forces Act 2004: Section 17 (1) provides for the retirement of soldiers at 60 or after 35 years of service.
- Police Act 2020: Section 18 (1) provides for the retirement of police officers at 60 or after 35 years of service.
- National Security Agencies Act 1986: Section 5 (1) establishes the National Security Agencies and provides for the appointment of personnel.

Analysis and Discussion
The current security crisis in Nigeria requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of insecurity, including poverty, illiteracy, and religious manipulation. The recall of retired security personnel, declaration of a state of emergency, and establishment of military tribunals are necessary measures to address the crisis.

Our analysis is guided by the concept of "human security," which emphasizes the protection of human life and dignity (UNDP, 1994). We also draw on the concept of "security governance," which highlights the importance of effective governance and institutional strengthening in addressing security challenges (Adebayo, 2022).
- Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi: A former Foreign Affairs Minister, who has called for the recall of retired

soldiers to boost the country's military strength.
- Prof. Rotimi Suberu: A Nigerian political scientist, who has written extensively on governance and security in Nigeria.
- Dr. Abubakar Olaniyan: A security expert, who has emphasized the need for a comprehensive approach to address the security challenges in Nigeria.

Nigeria's security architecture can draw valuable lessons from countries like the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. A comparative analysis of these countries' security personnel management systems reveals best practices that Nigeria can adopt to improve its own security outcomes.

The United States, for instance, has a robust security personnel management system, with a focus on training, equipment, and welfare. The US military has a strong emphasis on leadership development and succession planning, which enables it to retain top talent and build a strong leadership pipeline. Similarly, the United Kingdom's security agencies, such as MI5 and MI6, are known for their expertise and effectiveness, and have a strong focus on professional development and talent management.

Australia's security agencies, such as the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), have a strong focus on counter-terrorism and cybersecurity, and have been successful in preventing several terrorist attacks in recent years. Canada's security agencies, such as the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), have a strong focus on intelligence gathering and sharing, and have been effective in combating transnational threats like terrorism and cybercrime.

Nigeria can benefit from investing in training and development programs for security personnel, focusing on areas like counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, and leadership development. Improving personnel management is also crucial, and Nigeria can achieve this by implementing merit-based promotions, improving welfare packages, and reducing bureaucracy. Enhancing intelligence sharing with international partners is also essential to combat transnational threats like terrorism and cybercrime.

A whole-of-government approach to security, involving multiple agencies and stakeholders in the security sector, is another best practice that Nigeria can adopt. This approach can help to break down silos and improve coordination and collaboration among security agencies. Fostering community engagement and trust-building initiatives is also critical to improve security outcomes, and Nigeria can learn from countries like the UK and Australia, which have successfully implemented such initiatives.

Investing in technology, such as surveillance systems and data analytics, can also enhance security operations and improve security outcomes. By adopting these best practices and learning from international experiences, Nigeria can strengthen its security architecture and improve security outcomes for its citizens.

Recommendations
- Invest in training and development programs for security personnel
- Improve personnel management by implementing merit-based promotions, improving welfare packages, and reducing bureaucracy
- Enhance intelligence sharing with international partners
- Adopt a whole-of-government approach to security
- Foster community engagement and trust-building initiatives
- Invest in technology, such as surveillance systems and data analytics
- Review and Revise Personnel Management Policies: The government should review and revise personnel management policies to address the current security crisis.
- Establish a National Security Personnel Management Agency: The agency would oversee personnel management in the military and security agencies.
- Introduce a National Security Service Act: The act would provide a comprehensive framework for personnel management in the military and security agencies.

Nigeria's security architecture can benefit from international best practices and lessons learned from countries like the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. By, investing in training and development, improving personnel management, and enhancing intelligence sharing,

Nigeria can improve its security outcomes and build a safer and more secure nation.

Conclusion

Nigeria's security crisis requires urgent attention and innovative solutions. The government must act swiftly to address the personnel and human resources management challenges in the military and public security sectors.

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REPOSITIONING SOUTH WEST NIGERIA'S SECURITY ARCHITECTURE: A NEW PARADIGM FOR REGIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The recent emergency meeting of the South West Governors' Forum in Ibadan, Oyo State, marked a significant milestone in the region's quest for enhanced security and development. This paper examines the key outcomes of the meeting, its impacts on regional security architecture, and its implications for food security, social protection, and socio-economic development in the region.

Introduction

The South West region of Nigeria is a critical component of the country's economic and social fabric, contributing significantly to national GDP and development. However, the region faces numerous security challenges, including banditry, kidnapping, and terrorism, which threaten regional stability and development. The recent meeting of the South West Governors' Forum aimed to address these challenges and reposition the region's security architecture.

Key Outcomes of the Meeting

- South West Security Fund (SWSF): Established under the DAWN Commission, the fund will be managed by Special Advisers on Security from the six states and meet monthly.
- Digital Intelligence Network: A unified platform for real-time exchange of threat alerts, incident reports, and rapid response coordination across Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ondo, and Ekiti.
- Joint Surveillance Monitoring Team: To oversee and coordinate security efforts across the region, utilizing advanced technology, including aerial surveillance systems.
- State Police: The governors reiterated their support for the establishment of state police, emphasizing that "the time is now".

Impacts and Effects on Regional Security Architecture

- Enhanced Security Collaboration: The meeting marked a significant step towards enhanced security collaboration among the six states, with a focus on intelligence sharing, joint operations, and coordinated response to security threats.
- Improved Security Outcomes: The establishment of the SWSF and the Digital Intelligence Network is expected to improve security outcomes in the region, with a focus on preventing and responding to security threats.
- State Policing: The governors' support for state policing is a significant development, with potential implications for the decentralization of security services and more effective policing at the state level.

Food Security and Social Protection

- Food Security: The region's food security is threatened by insecurity, with farmers abandoning their farms and livestock due to banditry and kidnapping.
- Social Protection: The region's social protection programs are also impacted by insecurity, with vulnerable populations, including women and children, bearing the brunt of the crisis.

Socio-Economic Development

- Economic Growth: The region's economic growth is threatened by insecurity, with investors shying away from the region due to security concerns.
- Benefits and Advantages: The region's socio-economic development is expected to benefit from the enhanced security collaboration, with improved security outcomes attracting investment and promoting economic growth.
- Opportunities for Progress: The region has numerous opportunities for progress, including agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism, which can be harnessed with improved security.

Factors, Problems, and Challenges

- Insecurity: The region's insecurity is a major challenge, with banditry, kidnapping, and terrorism threatening stability and development.

- Limited Resources: The region's security agencies face limited resources, including funding, equipment, and capacity, which hinder effective security response.
- Coordination Challenges: The region's security architecture faces coordination challenges, with multiple agencies and stakeholders involved in security response.

Recommendations for Improvements and Innovations
- State Policing: The establishment of state police should be prioritized, with adequate funding, equipment, and capacity building for state police forces.
- Security Collaboration: The region's security collaboration should be strengthened, with a focus on intelligence sharing, joint operations, and coordinated response to security threats.
- Community Engagement: Community engagement and participation should be enhanced, with a focus on building trust and promoting security awareness among communities.

Conclusion
The South West Governors' Forum's recent meeting marked a significant milestone in the region's quest for enhanced security and development. The region's security architecture should be repositioned to address emerging challenges, with a focus on state policing, security collaboration, and community engagement.

RECONCILING IDENTITY AND REALITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE U.S. PERCEPTION OF CHRISTIAN GENOCIDE IN NIGERIA

Abstract:
This paper examines the U.S. fixation on Christian genocide in Nigeria, arguing that it stems from America's fundamentally Christian identity. The paper highlights the complexities of Nigeria's security situation, where multiple factors contribute to violence, and argues that the U.S. narrative oversimplifies the issue. Through a literature review and analysis of prominent authors and experts, this paper provides a philosophical framework for understanding the U.S. perspective and its implications for Nigeria.

Introduction:
The U.S. government's emphasis on Christian genocide in Nigeria has sparked debate and concern among Nigerians. This paper aims to critically analyze the U.S. perception and its underlying motivations, highlighting the complexities of Nigeria's security situation and the need for a more nuanced approach.

Nigeria's security landscape is characterized by multiple conflicts, including Boko Haram's attacks on Christians and Muslims, Middle Belt conflicts involving ethnic and religious groups, and government efforts to address insecurity and promote national unity.

Literature Review, Analysis and Philosophical Concepts Framework:
Scholars and experts have argued that the U.S. government's priority on Christian lives is driven by its Christian identity (Adebayo, 2022; Akinyemi, 2025). Others have highlighted the complexities of Nigeria's security situation, emphasizing the need for a more nuanced approach (Okeke, 2020; Suberu, 2022).

This paper draws on the U.S. government's Christian identity and its implications for Nigeria. The concept of "identity politics" is relevant here, where a government's actions are shaped by its dominant identity (Huntington, 1993).

The paper applies the concept of "securitization" (Buzan, 1991) to understand how the U.S. government frames Christian genocide as a security threat, justifying its prioritization of Christian lives.

Opinions and Ideas of Prominent Authors and Experts:
- Adebayo (2022): "The U.S. government's focus on Christian genocide is driven by its Christian identity."
- Akinyemi (2025): "The U.S. narrative oversimplifies the complexities of Nigeria's security situation."
- Okeke (2020): "The international community should prioritize a more nuanced approach to addressing Nigeria's security challenges."
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Real-Life Incidents and Scenarios:
- Boko Haram's attacks on Christians and Muslims in Nigeria
- Middle Belt conflicts involving ethnic and religious groups
- Government efforts to address insecurity and promote national unity

The United States' fixation on Christian genocide in Nigeria has sparked intense debate and concern among Nigerians. This phenomenon is rooted in America's fundamentally Christian identity, which shapes its global affairs lens. The U.S. government's emphasis on Christian genocide has significant security implications, sovereignty concerns, and good governance challenges for Nigeria.

The Complexity of Nigeria's Security Situation
Nigeria's security landscape is characterized by multiple conflicts, including Boko Haram's attacks on Christians and Muslims, Middle Belt conflicts involving ethnic and religious groups, and government efforts to address insecurity and promote national unity. The U.S. narrative oversimplifies this complex situation, prioritizing Christian lives over others. This approach may lead to increased radicalization, divided loyalties, and a security vacuum.

Security Implications: A Looming Threat
The U.S. focus on Christian genocide may have far-reaching security implications for Nigeria. Muslims and other groups may feel marginalized, fueling extremism and creating a sense of urgency for the government to address these concerns. Nigerian Christians may prioritize U.S. support over national unity,

creating divided loyalties and undermining the government's efforts to address insecurity.

Sovereignty Concerns: A Delicate Balance

The U.S. position may undermine Nigerian sovereignty, compromising the country's autonomy and self-determination. Over-reliance on U.S. support may hinder Nigeria's self-sufficiency and create dependency. The Nigerian government must navigate this complex situation, balancing its relationships with international partners while prioritizing national interests.

Good Governance and Statecraft: United States Support for Nigeria

Nigeria must prioritize inclusive governance, ensuring equal representation and protection for all citizens. Security sector reform is crucial, strengthening institutions, prioritizing community policing, and addressing corruption. The government must foster national unity, promoting social cohesion and addressing grievances.

Challenges and Problems: A Complex Web

The U.S. interest may prioritize its own needs over Nigeria's, creating an unequal partnership. Weak institutions and corruption may hinder the government's response to insecurity, while global power dynamics may influence U.S. actions.

Recommendations: A Way Forward

To address these challenges, Nigeria should:
1. Diversify international partnerships: Engage with multiple partners to reduce dependence on the U.S.
2. Strengthen institutions: Prioritize security sector reform, good governance, and accountability.
3. Foster national unity: Address grievances, promote social cohesion, and ensure inclusive governance.

Suggestions for Improvements and Innovations:

Nigeria should prioritize a more nuanced approach to addressing its security challenges, engaging with international partners to promote a more comprehensive understanding of the situation.

Recommendations:

- The Nigerian government should prioritize community engagement and social cohesion initiatives.
- The international community should support Nigeria's efforts to address insecurity and promote national unity.
- The U.S. government should reconsider its narrative on Christian genocide, prioritizing a more nuanced approach.

Conclusion:

The U.S. fixation on Christian genocide in Nigeria is driven by its fundamentally Christian identity. Nigeria's security situation is complex, and a more nuanced approach is needed to address the challenges. The international community should support Nigeria's efforts to promote national unity and address insecurity.

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RECONCILING IDENTITY AND REALITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE U.S. PERCEPTION OF CHRISTIAN GENOCIDE IN NIGERIA: SECURITY IMPLICATIONS, SOVEREIGNTY, AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Abstract:

This paper examines the U.S. fixation on Christian genocide in Nigeria, arguing that it stems from America's fundamentally Christian identity. The paper highlights the complexities of Nigeria's security situation, where multiple factors contribute to violence, and argues that the U.S. narrative oversimplifies the issue. The paper also explores the security implications, sovereignty, and good governance concerns surrounding the U.S. position, providing recommendations for Nigeria's nation-building efforts.

Introduction:

The U.S. government's emphasis on Christian genocide in Nigeria has sparked debate and concern among Nigerians. This paper aims to critically analyze the U.S. perception and its underlying motivations, highlighting the complexities of Nigeria's security situation and the need for a more nuanced approach.

Nigeria's security landscape is characterized by multiple conflicts, including Boko Haram's attacks on Christians and Muslims, Middle Belt conflicts involving ethnic and religious groups, and government efforts to address insecurity and promote national unity.

The U.S. focus on Christian genocide may lead to:
- Increased radicalization: Muslims and other groups may feel marginalized, fueling extremism.
- Divided loyalties: Nigerian Christians may prioritize U.S. support over national unity.
- Security vacuum: Over-reliance on external actors may undermine Nigeria's security capabilities.

The United States' fixation on Christian genocide in Nigeria has sparked intense debate and concern among Nigerians. This phenomenon is rooted in America's fundamentally Christian identity, which shapes its global affairs lens. The U.S. government's emphasis on Christian genocide has significant security implications, sovereignty concerns, and good governance challenges for Nigeria.

The Complexity of Nigeria's Security Situation

Nigeria's security landscape is characterized by multiple conflicts, including Boko Haram's attacks on Christians and Muslims, Middle Belt conflicts involving ethnic and religious groups, and government efforts to address insecurity and promote national unity. The U.S. narrative oversimplifies this complex situation, prioritizing Christian lives over others. This approach may lead to increased radicalization, divided loyalties, and a security vacuum.

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The U.S. focus on Christian genocide may have far-reaching security implications for Nigeria. Muslims and other groups may feel marginalized, fueling extremism and creating a sense of urgency for the government to address these concerns. Nigerian Christians may prioritize U.S. support over national unity, creating divided loyalties and undermining the government's efforts to address insecurity.

Sovereignty Concerns: A Delicate Balance

The U.S. position may undermine Nigerian sovereignty, compromising the country's autonomy and self-determination. Over-reliance on U.S. support may hinder Nigeria's self-sufficiency and create dependency. The Nigerian government must navigate this complex situation, balancing its relationships with international partners while prioritizing national interests.

Good Governance and Statecraft: United States Support for Nigeria

Nigeria must prioritize inclusive governance, ensuring equal representation and protection for all citizens. Security sector reform is crucial, strengthening institutions, prioritizing community policing, and addressing corruption. The government must foster national unity, promoting social cohesion and addressing grievances.

Challenges and Problems: A Complex Web

The U.S. interest may prioritize its own needs over Nigeria's, creating an unequal partnership. Weak institutions and corruption may hinder the government's response to insecurity, while global power dynamics may influence U.S. actions.

Recommendations: A Way Forward

To address these challenges, Nigeria should:

1. Diversify international partnerships: Engage with multiple partners to reduce dependence on the U.S.
2. Strengthen institutions: Prioritize security sector reform, good governance, and accountability.
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The U.S. fixation on Christian genocide in Nigeria is driven by its fundamentally Christian identity. Nigeria's security situation is complex, and a more nuanced approach is needed to address the challenges. The international community should support Nigeria's efforts to promote national unity and address insecurity.
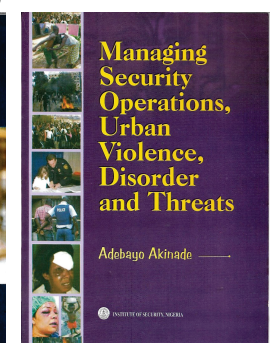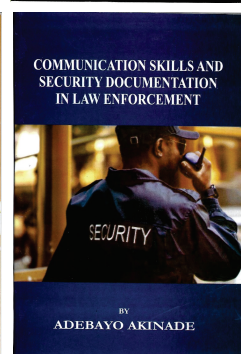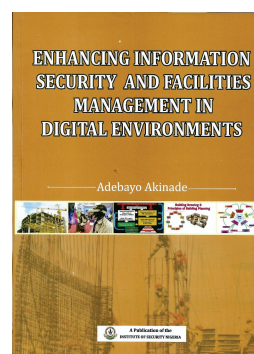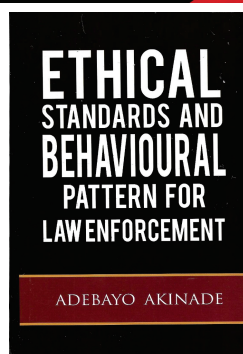
Challenges and Problems:

- U.S. interests: The U.S. may prioritize its own interests over Nigeria's needs.
- Nigerian government capacity: Weak institutions and corruption may hinder effective response.
- International politics: Global power dynamics may influence U.S. actions.

Recommendations:

- Diversify international partnerships: Engage with multiple partners to reduce dependence on the U.S.
- Strengthen institutions: Prioritize security sector reform, good governance, and accountability.

- Foster national unity: Address grievances, promote social cohesion, and ensure inclusive governance.

Conclusion:

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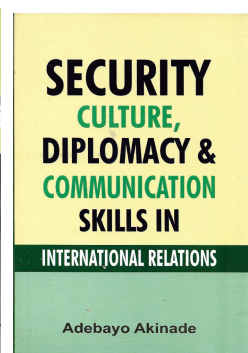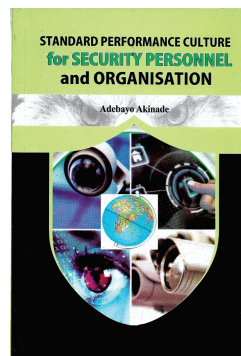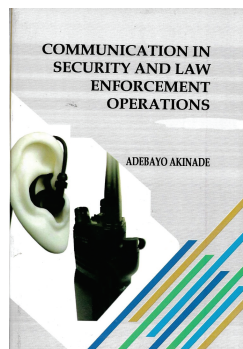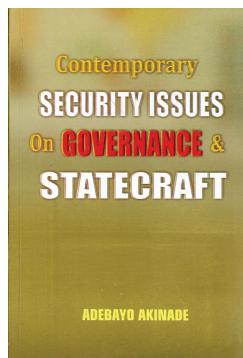
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