



SCDDD
SAVANNAH CENTRE
FOR DIPLOMACY DEMOCRACY & DEVELOPMENT

Leadership Effectiveness and Accountability Dialogue (LEAD)

— A Desk Review on —

NATIONAL SECURITY



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Foundation

PLAC
POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS CENTRE

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**LEAD EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY DIALOGUE (LEAD):
A DESK REVIEW on NATIONAL SECURITY**



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Acknowledgement

It has been a huge and exhilarating task for the SCDDD to Desk Review, compile and produce the reviewed selected national documents. The review is designed to isolate sets of common grounds and recommendations that can be used to engage critical State Actors, especially the Presidency and leadership of the National Assembly, to attain genuine and sustainable national reconciliation, social inclusion, healing, cohesion and open/accountable governance that would subsequently usher in national development. This Desk Review of selected national documents would not have been materialized without the support of many people to whom we are profoundly grateful.

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Amb. Sani S. Bala (Wamban Katsina)
Executive Director, SCDDD

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Acronyms

IPOB	-	Indigenous People of Biafra
NPRC	-	The National Political Reform Conference 2005
DICON	-	Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria
R & D	-	Research and Development
NDA	-	Nigeria Defence Academy
IGP	-	Inspector-General of Police
PSC	-	Police Service Commission
DIG	-	Deputy Inspector-General of Police
NCS	-	Nigeria Custom Service
NPF	-	Nigeria Police Force
NN	-	Nigerian Navy
NDLEA	-	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NAFDAC	-	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
NIS	-	Nigeria Immigration Service
NSCDC	-	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
DSS	-	Department of State Security
NIA	-	Nigerian Intelligence Agency
DI	-	Defence Infrastructure
NEMA	-	National Emergency Management Agency
NPS	-	Nigeria Prisons Service
NCS	-	Nigeria Correctional Service
DIA	-	Defence Intelligence Agency

- NIMASA** - Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
- JTF** - Joint Task Force
- ECOWAS** - Economic Community of West African States
- DPO** - Divisional Police Officer
- NOA** - National Orientation Agency
- NCTA** - National Counter-Terrorism Architecture
- AU** - African Union
- PIRC** - Prisons Infrastructure Reforms Committee
- CCTF** - Correction Center Trust Fund
- MFA** - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- NYSC** - National Youth Service Corp
- SALWs** - Small Arms and Light Weapons
- LCBC** - Lake Chad Basin Countries
- MNJTF** - Multi National Joint Tax Force
- NIMC** - National Identity Management Commission
- PPP** - Public Private Partnership
- MPF** - Mobile Police Force
- ICT** - Information Communication Technology
- NDA** - Nigeria Defence Academy
- CMU** - Crisis Management Unit

Executive Summary

The In-depth Desk-Review on selected National Documents is one of the segments under the second edition of the Leadership Effectiveness and Accountability Dialogue (LEAD) project, currently being undertaken by Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) with support from MacArthur Foundation, under its **“Enhancing Citizens' Engagement of Accountability and Social Inclusion Issues around Elections”**. The selected National Documents are (2005 National Political Conference by President Obasanjo, 2014 President Goodluck Jonathan's National Conference, 2007 Justice Mohammed Lawal Uwais Electoral Reform Report, 2002 Human Rights Violations Investigation Commission of Nigeria (Oputa Panel Report) and the All Progressive Congress (APC) 2018 Report on True Federalism.

The second edition of the LEAD Project is tailored to complement the first edition in terms of context, reach and impact. LEAD-2 is fashioned to be action-driven through sets of activities that include; in-depth desk-review on selected national documents, national online forum/policy discussions on the state of the nation, critical stakeholders buy-in engagements, regional consultative forums and weekly radio show on a national frontline radio station in Abuja. The reconstituted Savannah Centre's Council of the Wise are the major drivers of this project for impact and effectiveness.

The major purpose of the LEAD II in-depth desk review segment is to amongst other things; Isolate sets of common grounds and recommendations that can be used to engage critical state actors, especially the Presidency and leadership of the National Assembly to attain open/accountable governance, genuine and sustainable national reconciliation, social inclusion, healing, cohesion and revival that would subsequently usher-in national development.

NATIONAL SECURITY



Contemporary global security challenges such as terrorism, insurgency, separatism, cross-border crimes and armed banditry have bestridden the Nigerian state like a colossus, altering her entire security architecture and inflicting severe injuries on her national security. There is virtually no geo-political zone in Nigeria that is free from the scourge of insecurity, ranging from the protracted Boko-Haram insurgency in the northeast, through the vicious armed banditry and herders-farmers conflict in the northwest and north-central geo-political zones, to the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) separatist violent agitations and the Unknown Gunmen saga in the southeast, the Oduduwa separatist movement in the southwest and the incessant kidnapping and abduction of unarmed commuters along the forest areas and highways in the southwest, to the return of militancy, oil theft and kidnapping in the south-south. The entire country seems to be overwhelmed by insecurity, thus, endangering the security and well-being of the citizens as well as the unity of the country.

Despite governments' (Federal & State) efforts at containing the challenges, through the conventional military actions, they have continued to increase both in frequency and intensity, as the strategies seems not to be yielding the expected results. The implications are dangerous for the country's overall national security, particularly when viewed from the ethno religious dimensions that have come to be associated with these challenges.

It is on this premise that Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) conducted a review on National Security resolutions/recommendations of two national conferences in Nigeria: **The National Political Reform Conference Main Report 2005 & The National Conference 2014 Main Report** in order to find common actionable recommendations or plans towards attaining a genuine national reconciliation, healing, cohesion and revival that would subsequently enhance our national security and bring about the desired national development.

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL REFORM CONFERENCE (NPRC) 2005 MAIN REPORT

The National Political Reform Conference (NPRC) 2005 was inaugurated by President Olusegun Obasanjo on February 21, 2005 in Abuja. The President's resolve for the Conference was to heed the deafening call for a sovereign national conference by several well-meaning Nigerians who desired to create a more prosperous, stronger and more united country able to address and respond to the grievances of every component Unit. The Conference was chaired by Justice Niki Tobi and about 400 delegates drawn from among the various socio-political, economic, and religious groups in Nigeria. It was expected that the Conference would find a workable system to synchronize the mammoth of over 250 ethnic groups in the country, settle the issue of religion and other centrifugal forces militating against the unity and security of the country.

To achieve the mandate of the conference, the NPRC was fashioned into 18 points agenda for debate, of which National Security is one of the major areas of concern. Below are the recommendations of the NPRC on National Security in Nigeria.

NATIONAL POLITICAL REFORM CONFERENCE 2005 RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL SECURITY

The recommendations as encapsulated in the **National Political Reform Conference Main Report 2005** are as follows

Armed Forces

1. Ensure effective political re-orientation of the military.
2. Have a constitutional provision against coup d' etat.
3. Intensify the re-training of Armed Forces personnel, update and improve their equipment holding to ensure greater professionalism.
4. Involve the military in humanitarian disaster relief operations.
5. Create an indigenous military technological base.
6. Reorganize Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON) to make it more productive and efficient.
7. Create an enabling environment for private sector participation in the local manufacture of most of our military needs.
8. Invest heavily in Research and Development (R&D) that focuses on military application.
9. Commit at least 5% of the defence budget to R&D.
10. Establish a faculty of technology at Nigeria Defence Academy (NDA) where officers/cadets could undertake graduate/post-graduate studies in marine/aeronautical engineering, armament technology and computer

science.

11. Improve terms and conditions of service of personnel to ensure retention and attraction of high caliber materials to enlist in the Armed Forces.
12. Accredite courses offered in military institutions to ensure that personnel could be gainfully employed after retirement.
13. Ensure adequate logistics support for sealift and airlift to support our land forces outside Nigeria.
14. Commence the modernisation of existing platform and training infrastructure.
15. Vigorously pursue the harmonisation of professional and educational schools and medical services.
16. Authorize planning and execution of joint warfare exercises and training, as well as establish a joint warfare school.
17. Ensure adequate force levels to meet domestic and international commitments.
18. Ensure adequate welfare of serving and retired military personnel.
19. Immediately commence a well-funded contributory pension scheme for the Nigerian Armed Forces.
20. Construct adequate barracks accommodation for the Armed Forces with essential welfare facilities.
21. Ensure prompt payment of gratuity and pension to retired military personnel, including outstanding pension arrears.

The Police

1. The present centralised police structure should remain but be reformed to make it more effective and representative of the federal character of the country.
2. Minimum manpower (General Duties) requirement for the Force should be worked out to achieve optimum police service delivery based on the current population. Other factors such as crime rate and industrial development should also be considered. This should represent the States' contributions of manpower to the police as well as the minimum requirement to police their states.
3. Police Council should remain the body responsible for Force policy, finances, organization and standards. It should play a far greater role in shaping the aims and objectives of the service. It should be responsible for the appointment of Inspector-General of Police (IGP) on the advice of the Police Service Commission (PSC).
4. Police Service Commission should continue to be responsible for appointment, promotion and discipline of all officers below the I.G.P, except the operational control of the Force which is vested in the IGP. It should be independent enough to guard against nepotism in recruitment, discipline, promotion and the dominance of the service by a single ethnic group. In other words, it should implement the requirement of the Constitution to reflect Federal Character in recruitment. Membership of

- the Commission should be apolitical and should comprise men and women of proven integrity.
5. The Inspector-General of Police should be made accountable to the Police Council for the effectiveness and efficiency of the Force.
 6. Financial responsibilities should be decentralised so that zonal Assistant Inspector-Generals of Police and State Commissioners of Police should have funds for the servicing of their zones and commands respectively.
 7. Rehabilitate, expand and equip the existing police institutions to enable them to meet the training needs of the police.
 8. Train the trainers to acceptable standards while appropriate incentives should be introduced for trainers to attract some of the best in the service.
 9. Screen the existing manpower, weed out the bad and the un-trainable ones and commence the retraining of the retained ones.
 10. Establish degree awarding courses at the Police Academy, and discontinue the Cadet Assistant Superintendent of Police scheme.
 11. Ensure proper screening of the background of all the prospective recruits using police apparatuses and traditional institutions i.e. Ward, Village and District Heads, Emirate Council and similar outfits in other parts of the country.
 12. Adequate funds should be provided to meet the logistic

requirements of the Force in terms of uniforms and kits, vehicles, spare parts, riot equipment, books, forms and other stationery, as well as housing, barracks, offices and police stations across the State Capitals including Abuja, and all the Local Government Headquarters, district and village post.

13. Provide a modern communication network and restore the integrated radio satellite communication introduced in 1992.
14. The Police Trust Fund Bill should be passed into law without delay.
15. An Inspectorate Department headed by a retired officer, not below the rank of DIG should be established under the Ministry of Police Affairs to undertake inspections to maintain standards of performance of police functions throughout the country including the protection of human rights, monitoring of records of arms and ammunitions, other police station records, as well as maintain general sanitation of police stations and barracks.
16. The Mobile Police Force should be properly trained, disciplined, kitted, equipped and armed to deal effectively with any violent breach of the peace beyond the capability of the regular police.
17. The entire salary structure of the Nigerian police should be reviewed upward.
18. Because of the security implications, the absolute immunity presently enjoyed by the political chief

- executives and their deputies should be removed.
19. Public order law which has been grossly abused should be reverted to the Nigerian police for implementation.
 20. A Police Reform Implementation Committee should be put in place to facilitate the implementation of the recommended reforms.

Nigerian Prison (Now Correctional) Service

1. Constitutional:

The Nigerian Prison Service should be included in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The inclusion should cover:

- a. Establishment of the Nigerian Prison Service.
- b. Appointment of the Controller-General of Prisons.
- c. Establishment of Prisons Service Commission.

Nigeria Customs Service

1. Need for administrative stability and a halt to the frequent and unnecessary transfer of Nigeria Custom Service (NCS) from one Government Agency/Ministry to another.
2. NCS Should have well-trained, well-motivated; adequately equipped and well-paid men and women, with provisions to sanction erring and corrupt staff.
3. The NCS should be well funded for a high level of efficiency.

4. Special welfare packages such as Life and Health Insurance Scheme should be provided for the staff because of the high risk and hostile environment that their job entails.
5. There is a need for regular training in the use of firearms to combat the activities of smugglers.
6. There should be regular interactive sessions between NCS and other Government Agencies e.g. Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Navy, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC); Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), and other security agencies that collaborate with the NCS in the performance of their duties for better rapport and smoother operations.
7. For operational efficiency and effectiveness, modern equipment should be provided.
8. Job security in addition to well-packaged retirement benefits should also be provided.

Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)

1. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should be provided with the required modern facilities for monitoring, surveillance and the control of all immigrants in Nigeria such as vehicles, aircraft and communication.
2. Training and manpower development should be intensified. The personnel should be well motivated , equipped and remunerated.

3. The NIS should be better positioned to adequately sanction erring and corrupt staff.
4. Special welfare including Life and Health Insurance Scheme should be provided for the staff, given the high risk and hostile environment of their job.
5. There is a need for regular training in the use of firearms in the performance of their duties.
6. Job security in addition to well-packaged retirement benefits should be assured.
7. The NIS should be well funded for high-level efficiency.

National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)

1. There should be diligent screening of candidates to ensure that the right calibre of people is recruited into the Drug Law Enforcement Agency.
2. The organisational structure of NDLEA should be redesigned to enhance efficiency.
3. There should be adequate funding to ensure optimal performance.
4. Regular training/re-training programmes should be put in place to meet modern techniques of detecting the ever-changing stratagem of drug traffickers.
5. The staff of the Drug Law Enforcement Agency should without further delay reflect the federal character of Nigeria.

National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)

1. Intensify enlightenment campaign.
2. Re-training and upgrading of staff.
3. Acquisition of modern laboratory testing equipment.
4. Increase manpower.
5. Airports and seaports to be adequately manned to ensure tight security and checking.
6. Constant raids to continue on all shops, stores, warehouses, factories etc., to fish out substandard products.
7. Provide adequate security for all NAFDAC offices, institutions and personnel.
8. Incentives and proper remuneration for staff.
9. Adequate funding.

Federal Fire Service

1. There should be a well-coordinated firefighting and natural disaster management policy of the Federal Government.
2. There should be establishment of zonal fire services which should coordinate the activities of the fire services at the state level.
3. Emergency call service should be revitalized at all levels.

Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)

The Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps is a recent creation under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is an unnecessary duplication of functions and responsibilities of other agencies and should therefore be de-enacted and reverted to its pre-2003 status and profile.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2014 MAIN REPORT

The **National Conference 2014** was inaugurated by President Goodluck Jonathan on March 17, 2014. The Conference was a result of the President's resolve for a National Dialogue which was declared on his 1st October 2013 Independence Day broadcast, as a way of resolving the intractable security and political crises in the country. Moreover, it amounted to the acknowledgement of the agitations for a conference to find solutions to the myriad problems confronting the country, particularly those issues that continue to militate against national cohesion and development. The Conference was headed by Hon. Justice Idris Legbo Kutigi as Chairman, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi as Deputy Chairman and Dr. (Mrs.) Valerie-Janette Azinge as Secretary. It was expected that the Conference would lay a much stronger foundation for faster development by building a more inclusive national consensus on the structure and guiding principles of the state that will guarantee the emergence of a more united, progressive, just, peaceful and prosperous Nigeria (Conference Main Report, 2014:17-18).

To achieve the mandate of the Conference, was broken into 20 committees that deliberated on the various issues of national interest that included the various sectors of the economy, politics and religion, corrupt practices, economic development, national security among others. These were committees on;

Devolution of Power, Political Restructuring and Forms of Government, National Security, Environment, Politics and Governance, Law, Judiciary, Human Rights and Legal Reform, Social Sector, Transportation and Science, Technology and Development. Others were committees on Agriculture, Civil Society, Labour and Sports, Public Service, Political Parties and Electoral Matters, Foreign and Diaspora Matters, Land Tenure and National Boundaries, Economy, Trade and Investment, Energy, Religion, Public Finance and Revenue, Immigration and Related Matters.

The Committee on National Security addressed the key issues of national security threats bedeviling the country and submitted their reports which were deliberated upon at the conference and the outcome formed part of the Conference resolutions that the Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development to reviewed and made recommendations.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2014 RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL SECURITY

The **National Conference 2014 Main Report** resolutions on Nigeria's National Security as encapsulated in the National Conference 2014 Main Report (Conference Resolution 5:11: P 185-196) focused on the following critical areas of Nigeria's National Security; National Security Management, Law and Order Infrastructure, Federal Road Safety Commission, Department of State Security (DSS), Nigerian Intelligence Agency (NIA), Defence Infrastructure, Sundry Security Problems, Organized Trans-border Crimes, Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Oil Theft and Smuggling, The Boko Haram Insurgency, and Information Communication Technology (ICT). The resolutions were also categorized into three major areas; Constitutional Issues, Policy Matters and Statutes of agencies, to guide its implementation.

On Constitutional Issues in National Security Management:

The Conference resolved that relevant Sections of the Constitution should be amended to accommodate the resolutions of the Conference to be at par with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. These areas are:

1. To invite States where matters of national security challenges originate, to the National Security Council meeting and to hold National Security Council meeting quarterly except in times of emergency;

2. Constitute a new membership of the State Security Council to comprise the Governor of the State who will serve as Chairman of the Council, Deputy Governor, Military Service Commander, Commissioner of Police, Director of State Service, Representative of the State Police and the Chairman of the Traditional Council;
3. Appointment of the Chief of Defence Staff and Service Chiefs should be based on merit and seniority;
4. There shall be Federal police with areas of a jurisdiction covering the entire country and on clearly spelt out matters and offences;
5. For any state that requires it, there shall be a State Police at the state level, to be established, funded and controlled by the state;
6. State law may also provide for Community Policing;
7. Funding of the Department of State Services (DSS) is to be through a first-line charge from the Federation Account;
8. The appointment as Chief of Defence Staff by the President as the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff should be inserted in the Constitution;
9. Decentralize control of the Police;
10. Establish an inspectorate body for the National Intelligence Agency in line with that of the Police Service Commission appointed by the President. The composition to be as follows: A retired Justice of the Supreme Court as Chairman; two other members, one being a former head of the Civil Service of the Federation; a former Director-

General of the State Security Service or National Intelligence Agency as members. All the above should be persons who retired meritoriously after a distinguished record of service;

11. The Police Council should be responsible for the appointment of the Inspector General of the Police (IGP) on the advice of the Police Service Commission;
12. Rename the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to be 'The Nigeria Police' because the Police ought not to be a force;
13. Make IGP accountable to Police Council for effectiveness and efficiency of the Force;
14. Funding of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) should be on the first line Charge of the Consolidated Revenue Account, to enable it effectively discharge its duties.

On Policy Matters: The Conference made the following resolutions:

1. Create a Crisis Management Department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Management to be drawn from The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), NSCDC, and Federal Voluntary agencies following international best practices. In addition, the Armed Forces and Police can have their own dedicated Crisis Management Units (CMU) within their organizations;
2. Equip the Armed Forces and the Police adequately. Review their welfare package including pension and gratuity;

3. Establish one modern prison in each state of the country to ensure that prison facilities become correctional centres in practice;
4. Given the important role of the Nigeria Prisons Service (NPS), it should be made mandatory for State Governments to admit its representatives into the State Security Council and LGA Security Committee respectively;
5. The Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) should be further strengthened appropriately so that it can better fulfil its mandate;
6. The State Security Service and its sister organization, the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) are to remain under the Central Government irrespective of the form of government finally agreed upon;
7. Headship of the Service is to be sourced from among the serving professionals within the service;
8. Appointment to the Office of the Director-General of the NIA should be made in line with the existing procedure;
9. Establish an independent, multi-disciplinary national security think-tank;
10. Re-professionalize the military;
11. Create mutual understanding between military and civilian authorities;
12. Ensure civilian participation in military orientation programmes;
13. Civil-Military relations should be strongly encouraged for

the overall benefit of the nation and democracy to galvanize citizen's support for the military;

- 14.** Adhere to the Rule of Law;
- 15.** Understand the Military;
- 16.** Adequate funding of the Armed Forces of not less than the UN 2.3% minimum of the GDP;
- 17.** Continuous effort should be made towards training, funding and operational engineering of the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and National Intelligence Agency (NIA);
- 18.** Set up committee through the Ministry of Defence to review the disengagement and discharge of members of the Armed Forces from service;
- 19.** Activate the Reserve System for the Armed Forces;
- 20.** Pay the 36 months pension arrears including the withheld 20% owed veterans without delay;
- 21.** Effect the harmonization of Pension rates between the Pre-2010 and Post 2010 veterans;
- 22.** Care should be taken in making appointments into the offices of the Service Chiefs, ensuring seniority and merit to minimize the high rate of attrition of senior officers;
- 23.** Construct adequate barrack accommodation for the Armed Forces with essential welfare facilities;
- 24.** The cooperation/synergy existing between Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), Joint Task Force (JTF), the Nigerian Navy and the Nigerian Air Force should be encouraged and sustained;

25. Maintain the federal character structure of the Armed Forces in the interest of stability;
26. Ensure gender mainstreaming concerning recruitment into Armed Forces and various Security agencies;
27. The government should ensure that accountability, rule of law, social justice, transparency, gender equality and due process are adhered to;
28. Emphasize accountability and prosecute corrupt political office holders;
29. Government should be committed to the protection of the reputation of the financial sector and other sectors by doing all that is possible to combat money laundering and terrorist financing;
30. Sensitize the public properly on the implication of money laundering to our National Security and failure of any citizen particularly bankers not reporting the suspicious transaction to the appropriate authority;
31. Ensure capacity building for the Police and other security agencies as well as increased cooperation in the area of Small arms proliferation;
32. Give priority to intelligence on Nigerian oil theft in the following:
 - a. The volume of oil stolen
 - b. The number and operational capabilities of active export bunkering rings
 - c. The nature and size of any so-called “White Collar” oil theft;

- d. Transit anchoring and fuelling patterns of ships suspected of stealing oil in Nigeria waters;
- e. A survey of small to medium tankers regularly
- f. Anchored offshore the Niger Delta coastlines
- g. Mapping of the main illegal bunkering hot spots;
- h. The role of coastal communities in illegal oil trading;
- i. The nationalities involved in oil theft, particularly at high levels; i.e refineries receiving stolen crude from Nigeria;
- j. Establish the link between oil theft and illegal trading in Nigeria

33. Pay attention to the following:

- a. Payment for large capital expenses, ships, etc., by oil thieves;
- b. the use of bulk cash smuggling to conceal oil theft process;
- c. Nigerian banks used by oil thieves to launder their money;
- d. The profiles of facilitators used by suspected oil thieves, to move their money abroad or within;
- e. Keep data on Charters, Insurers and Issuers of letter of credit linked to ships carrying stolen oil and regular cargos;

34. Equip the Nigerian Navy (NN), Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), properly to discharge their statutory mandates and duties following NN Act and NIMASA Act 2007, Cabotage Act 2003, and

Shipping Act 2007;

- 35.** Sustain synergy of operations already in place especially ensuring that the Nigerian Air Force is provided with the appropriate platform to engage in aerial surveillance of coastal areas and territorial waters, thus, providing real-time intelligence data for the Nigerian Navy, NIMASA and Joint Tax Force (JTF) to fight oil theft and smuggling. The Nigeria/Benin patrol should be sustained to and appropriate frigates/vessels provided at all times. NIMASA through private partnership in the acquisition of vessels should be encouraged to equip the NN for patrol duties;
- 36.** Continue but improve the tripartite arrangement of patrol on our territorial waters and the coastlines and enforcement between the NN, NIMASA and the JTF;
- 37.** Purchase more patrol platforms for NIMASA, under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement for effective coverage of the Nigerian Maritime Domain;
- 38.** Encourage the Nigerian/Republic of Benin Patrol of international waters with sufficient vessels and manpower;
- 39.** Seek more bi-lateral and multilateral diplomatic instruments with neighbouring states to successfully tackle the problem of sea piracy, especially due to the contiguous nature of the coastline in the Gulf of Guinea;
- 40.** Install coastal radars to capture the entire coastal terrain of Nigeria, for effective monitoring;
- 41.** Acquire sufficient monitoring and response equipment for effective policing of the Nigerian territorial waters (e.g

- Booms and Schemers) used for oil spill detection for our coastal and territorial waters;
- 42.** Share intelligence between local services and the intelligence agencies of the countries involved.
 - 43.** Enhance international collaboration and information exchange among Nigeria and other countries to develop effective protocols and policies for countering these crimes;
 - 44.** Conduct Joint border patrols and exercises;
 - 45.** Include the right of hot pursuit in the agreement between Nigerian and ECOWAS countries;
 - 46.** Strengthen and reposition the Nigeria Police and the Nigeria Customs Service, both of which hold a crucial position in this matter so that they can discharge their functions adequately;
 - 47.** Implement the Local Government Peace and Security Committee at the local government level. Membership of the Committee should comprise the Chairman of the local government council, a representative from the State Security Service, head of traditional ruler, Divisional Police Officer (DPO), representative, secretary to the local government (as secretary of the committee);
 - 48.** Promote peaceful co-existence amongst the diverse ethno-religious and political groups in Nigeria. This will minimize the outbreak and persistence of violent conflicts that lead to arms proliferation;
 - 49.** Deal with demand factors that made arms proliferation a

lucrative business;

- 50.** Strengthen the law enforcement agencies to enable them to perform their duties efficiently;
- 51.** The National Orientation Agency (NOA) should mount awareness programmes whereby Nigerian citizens should appreciate the importance of monitoring developments around them. Reports of unwholesome activities in arms trafficking should also be promptly made to the security agencies;
- 52.** Embark aggressively on job creation for Nigeria's teeming population and idle youth;
- 53.** Create an indigenous military technological base;
- 54.** Reorganize Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON) to make it more productive and efficient;
- 55.** Create an enabling environment for private sector participation in the local manufacture of most of our military needs;
- 56.** Commit at least 5% of the Defence Budget to R&D;
- 57.** Accredite courses offered in military institutions to ensure that personnel could be gainfully employed after retirement;
- 58.** Ensure adequate logistics for sealift and airlift to support our land forces outside Nigeria;
- 59.** Commence the modernization of existing platform and training infrastructure;
- 60.** Good governance to arrest the failure of public safety- which has led to an intermittent outbreak of violent

conflicts resulting in "self-help" security measures such as vigilante and arms stockpiling. These measures are fuelling the domestic armsrace;

- 61.** The Joint Intelligence Board should devise means of recovering all illegal arms circulating in the country by directing coordinated operations in this regard;
- 62.** Work out the minimum manpower (General Duties) requirement for the Force to achieve optimum Police service delivery based on Nigeria's current population. Also, consider other factors such as crime rate and industrial development in Police deployment;
- 63.** Rehabilitate, expand and equip the existing police institutions to enable them to meet the training needs of the Police;
- 64.** Deployment of Armed Forces for a non-combatant role to be limited to national emergencies;
- 65.** Introduce "training of trainers" to acceptable standards and appropriate incentives for trainers to attract some of the best in the Service;
- 66.** Screen the existing manpower, weed out the bad and untrainable ones and commence the training of the retained ones;
- 67.** Ensure proper screening and vetting of the background of all prospective recruits using police apparatuses, the Security and Intelligence service and traditional institutions i.e. Ward, Village and District Heads, Emirate Council and similar outfits in other parts of the country;

- 68.** Provide a modern communication network and restore the integrated radio satellite communication introduced in 1992;
- 69.** Establish an Inspectorate Department headed by a retired officer not below the rank of DIG under the Ministry of Police Affairs to undertake inspections to maintain standards of performance of Police formations and functions throughout the country; records of arms and ammunition, other police stations records, as well as maintain general sanitation of police station and barracks;
- 70.** Put in place a Police Reform Implementation Committee to facilitate the implementation of the recommended reforms;
- 71.** Organize capacity building for traditional rulers and personnel of Local Government Councils on:
 - a. Documentation and Record-Keeping
 - b. National Security Outfit
 - c. Channels of information flow and Communication
 - d. General and prevailing national security challenges
 - e. Intelligence gathering.
- 72.** Recruit volunteers in the communities requiring the services of vigilantes and put them under the surveillance of the Police;
- 73.** Set up National Counter-Terrorism Architecture (NCTA) to undertake the following functions:
 - a. Harmonize National Counterterrorism efforts and

- provide platforms for foreign assistance;
 - b. Interface between Nigeria and the African Union (AU) Countries especially contiguous States such as Niger, Chad, Cameroon and the African Center for the Study and Research of Terrorism ;
 - c. Engage the services of well-trained counter-terrorism operatives to work within the established in-country infrastructure.
- 74.** Set aside a special fund to rehabilitate and reconstruct all States, including the FCT (Abuja) which have suffered devastating attacks by the Boko Haram;
- 75.** Constitute a Prisons Infrastructure Reforms Committee (PIRC) to understand an infrastructure needs assessment of the Nigeria Prisons Service (NPS) to advise government accordingly;
- 76.** The public Service Commission should implement the provision of the Constitution to reflect federal character requirements.

On Statutes: The Conference resolved the following issues:

1. Amend the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) Act 2003 to grant the agency access to the National Integrated Database as resolve on Citizenship, Immigration and Related Matters;
2. Amend the NSCDC Act to compel landlords to register particulars of tenants on prescribed format or data forms with the agency to enhance internal security and

- civil defence;
3. Strengthen Federal Road Safety Commission to effectively fulfil its mandate;
 4. Facilitate the review of Section 133 of the Armed Forces Act by the insertion of a new sub-Section 8 to strengthen the independence of the court-martial, to wit: *"No disciplinary or administrative action shall be taken against a member of the Armed Forces for any action done or purported to have done pursuant to membership of a court martial"*.
 - a. Review Section 124 (6) of the Armed Forces Act to accommodate the serious offences excluded in consonance with global best practices.
 5. Review the Armed Forces Act to eliminate areas inconsistent with the constitution of the FRN 1999 (as amended) and to provide enhanced welfare of the service personnel
 6. Replace the Legions Act with Veterans Federation Act;
 7. Overhaul the Firearms Act of 1959 and the Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Act to strengthen and empower law enforcement agencies in dealing with the menace of robbery; to enhance internal security;
 8. Strengthen the NSCDC to carry out the critical mandate stipulated by the Act setting it up. Furthermore, the operations and duties of the NSCDC should be streamlined and delineated from those of the NPF in

line with international best practices;

9. Establish a Correction Center Trust Fund (CCTF) to augment government budgetary funding of the Nigeria Prisons Service (NPS);
10. Codify the establishment of SSS Institute for Security Studies (ISS) into an Act;
11. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) should be required by legal instrument to provide full and proper cover for operations and personnel of the NIA in Nigerian overseas missions with appropriate sanctions against any breaches of such duty of responsibility to provide such cover. This can be achieved by appropriate amendment of the 1962 Official Secret Act;
12. Government should establish the Walkways Safety Corps which should be independent of the FRSC and the proposed National Coast Guard. All the above should be persons who retired meritoriously after distinguished records of service;
13. Police Order Act which had been grossly abused should be reverted to the Police for implementation;
14. Create National Border Protection Guard (NBPG), to secure the porous borders;

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following key recommendations were drawn from the respective resolutions/Recommendations of the National Conferences 2005 and 2014 Main Reports on National Security:

1. Restructure Nigeria's Security Management Structure to accommodate States in the meeting of the National Security Council, to provide for an effective national security system;
2. Constitute New State Security Council comprise the Governor as Chairman, the Deputy Governor, the Military Service Commander, Commissioner of Police, Director of State Security Service, representative of the State Police and Chairman of Traditional Rulers in the State;
3. Decentralize the Nigeria Police, to create Federal Police with jurisdiction covering the entire country and on clearly spelt out matters and offences.
4. Create State Police to be established, funded and controlled by the state for effective national security system;
5. Create Community Policing, to ensure effective policing at the community level;

6. Strengthen other para-military agencies for the effective and efficient discharge of their duties;
7. Establish an independent, Multi-Disciplinary National Security Think Tank, to enhance national security threat assessment;
8. Equip the police adequately and also review their welfare package including pension and gratuity;
9. Professionalize the Military to ensure and equip them adequately for an enduring defence infrastructure;
10. Reduce the involvement of the Military in internal security challenges;
11. Adequate funding of the Armed Forces of not less than the UN 2.3% of the minimum of the GDP;
12. Strengthen Civil-Military relations to galvanize citizens' support for the military;
13. Adherence to the rule of law;
14. Ensure seniority and merit in the order of appointment of Service Chiefs, to minimize the current high rate of attrition of senior officers, to ensure discipline, respect and harmony

in the Armed Forces;

15. Maintain the Federal Character structure of the Armed Forces in the interest of the stability of the country;
16. Strengthening the lead security agencies for effective border security;
17. Enhance international collaboration and information exchange among Nigeria and her neighbours to develop effective protocols and policies for countering cross-border crimes;
18. Include the right of hot pursuit in the agreement between Nigeria and ECOWAS countries;
19. Create Jobs for the teeming population to curb the current high influx of youths into crime;
20. Ensure Good Governance to arrest the failure of public security which has led to an intermittent outbreak of violent conflicts;
21. Set Up a National Counter Terrorism Architecture (NCTA) to include a soft approach to CT, to ensure an inclusive approach to Counter Terrorism;

RECOMMENDATIONS

After an in-depth review of the two conferences' Main Reports, SCDDD came up with the following recommendations towards enhancing National Security in Nigeria:

1. Review of Nigeria's Security Architecture: The National Security Architecture of the country should be re-jigged to reflect the current security realities.
2. Adoption of the Constitution of New State Security Council comprises the Governor as Chairman, the Deputy Governor, the Military Service Commander, Commissioner of Police, Director of State Security Service, representatives of the State Police and Chairman of Traditional Rulers in the State, as recommended in the **2014 Conference Main Report**.
3. Adoption of 2014 Main Report's recommendation on the Decentralization of the Nigerian Police, to create room for a federal police system with clearly spelt out functions and the creation of state police, established, funded and controlled by the State. (democratisation of the Police will make for more effective information gathering at all levels of governance)
4. Adequate training and equipping of the Police for effective internal security management.

5. Review of the welfare package of the police including their pension and gratuity, to motivate them for effective policing.
6. Professionalise the Military to ensure that the military observe the supremacy of democratic institutions and respect civilian and human rights;
7. Equip the military adequately for an enduring defence infrastructure;
8. Strengthen Civil-Military relations to galvanize citizens' support for the security agencies;
9. Reduce the involvement of the Military in internal security challenges, except on national emergencies;
10. Strengthening National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for effective response approach to national emergence, and the capacity to play effective coordinating role in national emergencies;
11. The role of National Identity Management Commission (NIMC), in data generation and integration into the National Security architecture should be emphasized;

12. Strengthen the (NSCDC) for effective critical national infrastructure protection in Nigeria
13. Effective border security should be ensured by strengthening the lead agencies in border management (NIS & NCS) to work with Nigeria Police and the military at the borders.
14. Joint or Tripartite Arrangement of the Armed Forces on Nigeria territorial borders and coastlines.
15. Enhance international collaboration and information exchange among Nigeria and her neighbours to develop effective protocols and policies for countering cross-border crimes;
16. Ensure Good Governance to arrest the failure of public security which has led to an intermittent outbreak of violent conflicts;
17. Strengthen institutions of national integration and national orientation such as the (NOA), Federal Character Commission, National Youth Service Corp (NYSC), Unity Schools , for enhanced national unity, national integration, national cohesion and national security
18. Curtail the rise in the use of vigilante groups and the resort

to self-help to control the increase of arms in the country and check against the proliferation of SmallArms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in the country.

19. Adoption of the **2014 National Conference Report** to set up a National Counter-Terrorism Architecture (NACTA), to harmonize national Counter-Terrorism efforts and provide the platform for foreign assistance;
20. Adoption of non-kinetic measures to complement the Counter-terrorism and Counter Insurgent approach of the military;
21. The use of technology like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and drones to meet the security realities of our times;
22. Strengthen relations among the Lake Chad Basin Countries (LCBC) Chad, Cameroon and Niger to ensure commitment to the Multi National Joint Tax Force (MNJTF) operating in the region.

ABOUT SAVANNAH CENTRE

Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) is a non-governmental organization committed to research, advocacy training and policy analysis in the areas of conflict prevention, management, democracy and sustainable development in Nigeria and Africa. The SCDDD is leading strategic discussions on inclusive governance for sustainable development, in order to promote human security, sustainable peace, good governance, rule of law and human rights in Nigeria and Africa, shaping public policy through research and knowledge sharing. We are committed to improving the democratic and governance space through advocacy and the provision of context-specific training and solutions to governments, policy makers and some non-state actors.