



Nigerian Security Challenges and National Unity: Analyzing the Causes, Impact and Treatment

By

Awudu Angyu Daniel

Department of Political Science, Federal College of Education, Zaria
 ja4daniels@gmail.com

&

Luka Jacob Jiwul

Department of Sociology, Plateau State University, Bokkos
 +234(0)803 079 6163, simplyjiwul@gmail.com

Abstract

Insecurity has become a household term in the body polity of the country. The present democratic dispensation of the country generally referred to as the fourth republic has brought Nigeria closer to systemic collapse characterized by multi-dimensional security challenges. The country has seen the emergence of groups such as Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) in the South-South, Boko Haram in the North-East, Odua People's Congress (OPC) in the South-West and Egbessu Boys in the South-East for 'regional protection'. Also, we are witnessing the emergence of ethnic militias, farmers and herders' clashes, political thuggery and banditry in almost every part of the country. These groups continue to unleash terror and vibrate the foundation of the country through kidnapping for ransom, abduction of civilians, pipeline vandalization, ritual killings, bombing, armed robbery and ethnic militarization. Based on the above, this study aims at assessing the impact of the security challenges on Nigeria's national unity and the possible solutions. It adopted a qualitative research method using content analysis and the Human Security Theory as its analytical framework. It reveals that with deep seated security challenges in the country, the nature of free interaction and cordial relationship among citizens has since given way to segregated settlements with constant mutual fear and suspicion, unhealthy rivalry and ethnic bias federal presence. The study therefore, concludes that a purposive well designed educational program by the government could be one of the ways to curb the ever-growing security threats in the country.

Keywords: Security, National Security, Insecurity, National Unity

Introduction

Every nation on earth is confronted with the issue of security challenges in her process of national integration and socio-economic development. The security challenge that Nigeria is facing today is not peculiar to her alone. While this experience is a worldwide phenomenon, the security challenges confronting Nigeria is said to be capable of disintegrating the country. The profound situated displeasure and dissatisfaction in the country due to several socio-political variations or abnormalities are increasingly finding expression in violent conflicts, inter and intra-tribal and religious armed groups engagement with the state, as well as ever rising level of urban crimes and insecurity.

In fact, it would not be a distortion to state that dynamically, the country has in the course of the most recent decades, lost its special restraining monopoly of force and power application. Groups such as Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) in the South-South, Boko Haram in the North-East, Odua People's Congress (OPC) in the South-West, Egbessu Boys in the South-East and bandits in every part of the country, plying





its highways with impunity have all given Nigeria the character of a failed state in this century (Aliyu, 2012). Security challenges that have wrapped the country through the activities of the above groups include, kidnapping for ransom, abduction of civilians, pipeline vandalization, ritual killings, bombing, armed robbery, cattle rustling, banditry and ethnic clashes (Ezeah and Osayi, 2014; Robinson, Obayori and Kingsley, 2014). Other recurring dimensions of security challenges are the unending clashes between farmers and herders as well as the rising instances of banditry that is ravaging rural communities and desolating country networks with exceptional concentration in the North-West as of late.

It is classical to further posit that the over two decades of civilian rule in the country has succeeded in entrenching the culture of impunity among the political class at all levels of government in which corruption, outright looting of public treasury, flagrant violation of constitutional principles and provisions and violent competition for political supremacy thrives (Aniekwe & Kushie, 2011). This is a gloomy trajectory that has never been seen before in the country's political history.

Consequently, the best ramification of these circumstances, which the political elites engender, advance nepotism and corruption. Likewise, it undercuts the democratic system or vote based framework, executes constituent misrepresentation, and encourages ethnic and religious cleavages in the country for their own political ends. Generally exacerbating a sense of aimlessness and confusion as to the specific course the country is heading. In effect, the political class while concerning itself with corruption fosters the necessary conditions that in the end incite the present security danger in the country (Aliyu, 2012). The Nigeria security challenges have expanded horizon, strengthened their operations and become an increasing threat to our national solidarity. This paper seeks to examine the effect of Nigeria's security challenges on national unity. Subject to the above aim is the discussion on the causes of insecurity and the possible ways forward.

Nigeria's Security Challenges

According to Agbonika and Agbonika (2013), security can be said to be a state of being or existence that is free from danger, fear, threat, anxiety and uncertainty. From this, security actually surpasses every phase of human endeavor. It embraces the persons, material, environment and information from every form of danger. Security Challenge therefore applies to our in-ability to coexist freely, peacefully and harmoniously without fear of molestation, intimidation, assault and infliction of harm at any given opportunity.

In Nigeria today, no state regardless of how one attempt to picture the situation, is free from insecurity. Barely do Nigerians wake up without hearing life threatening stories as regards their security. It is either the news of abduction and killing of some people, particularly youngsters in states like Borno, Yobe, Kano and Bauchi or the senseless massacre in the name of protesting an election result or the invasion of some communities in Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara by bandit or the occasional OPC and MASSOB disturbances, militancy in the Niger Delta or the usual religious/ethnic oriented conflicts, the insurgency, bandits and ethnic militias navigating the fringes of Benue, Nasarawa, Adamawa, Plateau, Taraba and Kogi states or the Boko Haram terror attacks in the North or the menace of farmers/herders conflicts that is fanning out like wildfire in the country (Iregbenu and Uzonwanne, 2015).



The foregoing security realities in the country only manifested as a result of several systemic failures and fundamental defects. Prominent among them is the failure of security agencies in the country. In particular, the failure of the intelligence services or what we called 'knowledge administration' to contain the recurring security breaches through intelligence gathering. More to that, the security agencies appear to be incapable of matching the sophisticated weapons of the miscreants that are perpetuating and sustaining the prevailing security challenges in the country. They discharged their duty amateurishly and unmotivated. One thinks about how they can authentically help the Nigerian government in reestablishing security to the country. In fact, the current pattern of viciousness is engraving on the psyche of Nigerians that the government security apparatus is unequipped for guaranteeing the security and safety of its people (Iregbenu and Uzonwanne, 2015).

Another security challenge is the indecisiveness on issues bothering on insecurity from the part of the Nigerian government. This indecisiveness and hesitation is not peculiar to the present Nigerian government but it has been an attitude of every regime and system within the bureaucratic structure since the first republic. There seems not to be any strong political will with respect to our political leaders to oversee and address the security issues in the country. This is because most times they appear to be clueless and negligent whenever there is a national security threat and emergency. The popular slogan "we are on top of the matter" has remain a ritual statement while citizens are being killed in hundreds and properties worth billions of Naira are overtaken by fire and other man-made factors.

The compromise from the judicial arm of government of the country is another security challenge to the country. In Nigeria, the judiciary has occasionally compromised cases that concern insecurity and thereby making the law not to act as a deterrent again. It is strange that in spite of all instances of insecurity and the couple of arrest made, there is no any articulate conviction by the law. And worst of all in most cases, even where few arrests are made, the matter is politicized and given ethno-religious coloration and the guilty culprits freed.

Unemployment has additionally seemed, by all accounts, to be one of the most grounded security challenges of the Nigerian government. So, alarming is the rate of unemployment in this country. Many Nigerian youths are not beneficially utilized. This situation has consistently fanned the coals of insecurity in Nigeria to flames (Iregbenu and Uzonwanne, 2015). In Nigeria, these unemployed youths have been recruited and utilized as hooligans during political campaigns, in the time of crisis, Boko Haram terrorists, ethnic civilian militia, kidnappers, robbery, and banditry. It is so devastating to see the productive population of the country being used for criminal activities since they are not meaningfully engaged by the government.

Theoretical Application

As a concept of global concern, security has generated serious and wide theoretical thinking across both social and non-social science disciplines. The interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches to the study of security have produced a wide variety of explanations and theoretical statements. Within the context of security, certain theories are germane but this work is based on the main argument of Human Security Theory. The need



to place security of human lives at the centre-piece of national security policy therefore has become germane as expounded by this theory.

As a post-cold war paradigm, human security covers personal, environmental, economic, political, community, health, and food security (UNDP, 1994). Contrary to the traditional state-centric approach to security, human security advocates for individual's rights and interests, which are usually given less attention by other global security approaches. In actuality, security entails the protection of individuals from danger and threats as disease, hunger, unemployment, poverty, political oppression, environmental degradation and economic deprivation (Tsai and Tan, 2007). The theory views security as people-centric with the dimension of guaranteeing the well-being of citizens and responding to human broad and specific needs. This is because, a people-centered security framework is necessary for national unity and development.

Human security enhances our common understanding of how to link the citizen to the state by emphasizing on people-based security structure where the security of citizens determines the dynamics of social stability, socio-economic and political development of the state. Under this, the state looks inward by giving protection to the people from where it draws its legitimacy. This substantiates the fact that the inherent security challenges in a society cannot be necessarily addressed by the use of force.

Human security framework upholds the creation of political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that promote the building blocks of human survival, livelihood and dignity (CHS: 2003). When threats are addressed, the interface between security, national unity and human rights is expanded; and a new integrated, coordinated and people-centered approach to advancing peace, security and unity within and across nations is promoted (United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, 2009).

A broader range of actors such as the local communities, international organizations, civil society as well as the state are involved in human security. The theory acknowledges that as a result of downturns such as conflicts, economic and financial crises, ill-treatments and natural disasters, people are faced with sudden security challenges and deprivations. This sabotages not only years of integration or national unity but also generates conditions within which grievances can lead to growing tensions and snowballing to violent conflicts.

Therefore, in addition to its emphasis on human well-being, human security is driven by values relating to security, stability (national unity), integration and sustainability of developmental gains (United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, 2009). Even though Human Security Theory is criticized as being human-centric, that is, given too much attention to human aspect of security and overlooking other segments, it is useful in the analysis and explanation of security challenges and national unity in the country. This paper therefore argues that security challenges in Nigeria are conflicts arising from inadequate human security policy framework and implementation.

Causes of Nigeria's Security Challenges

In analytical presentation, the following are the summarized causes of security challenges in Nigeria:



Growing Material Inequalities and Unfairness: Awareness of disparities in life chances among citizens is one of the major root causes of insecurity in Nigeria. This is a rooted general perception of inequality and unfairness which has resulted in grievances by a greater portion of Nigerian population. This perception stems from the argument of marginalization by a section of the country, government development policies and political offices which have become a primary source of disaffection and resentment (Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). According to Onuoha (cited in Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro 2013), a large number of the Nigerian population especially the youths are frustrated, lost hope, and have now emerged to express their disillusionment about the pervasive state of inequality through criminal activities.

Lack of Institutional Capacity Resulting in Government Failure: This result from what Fukuyama (cited in Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013), described as the “corrosion or breakdown of institutional infrastructures”. There is no doubt that the foundations of institutions in Nigeria are very shaky and have provoked a deterioration of state governance and democratic accountability, thus, paralysing the existing set of constraints including the formal and legitimate rules. Evidently, as Igbuzor (cited in Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro 2013) pointed out, the state of insecurity in Nigeria is greatly a function of government failure. This is manifested by the incapacity of government to deliver public services and to provide for the necessary basic needs of the masses. The lack of basic necessities by the people in Nigeria has created a pool of frustrated people who have lost hope in the system and have proven to be easily ignited by any event to be violent (Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013).

Loss of Socio-Cultural and Communal Value System: The long standing historical and traditional value system of the Nigerian society like most African societies is characterised by such endearing features as collectivism, loyalty to authority and community, social and mutual harmony, truthfulness, honesty, hard work, tolerance, lovely coexistence and identification of individual with one another which are clear features of communalism and what Kwame Nkrumah refers to as African Socialism. Clifford, (cited in Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013).

Other distinctive features of Nigerian traditional society are hatred for moral decadence, theft and high value for life. Stealing and corruptible behaviors were considered extremely disgraceful and lives were also highly valued. All of these values which made society secured and safe are gradually dissipating. A socio-cultural paradigm shift has taken over with the so called ‘modernity and civilization’. All our endearing values and morals have been traded off for western values and culture, sometime that is strange to our collective belief system and practice (Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). This scenario has opened up a broad space to social vices that presently constitutes security challenges in the country.

Porous Borders and Trans-border Crime: Another major factor which has enhanced security challenges in Nigeria is the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely unrecorded and untracked. The porosity of Nigeria’s borders has serious security implications for the country. Given the porous borders as well as the weak security system, weapons can easily come into the country without checks. Smuggling and





proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country have enabled militants, bandits, insurgents and other criminal groups to have easy access to arms Hazen and Horner (cited in Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). Nigeria is estimated to host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa as argued by Edeko (cited in Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013).

Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has made it possible for unwarranted influx of migrants from neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012). These migrants which are mostly young men are some of the perpetrators of crime in the country and also contributing to trans-border crimes in the class of human trafficking, smuggling, proliferation of arms and drug trafficking. Smuggling is a dangerous threat to national security as it undermines the security of the nation, for it represents a formidable national security problem that challenge the integrity of a nation's territorial space.

Challenge of Governance: Leadership demands courage, vision, and mission. A good leader must have strong political will in order to deal with any manifestation of threat (both soft and hard). That is the courage to confront any perceived or real obstacle that affects the process of smooth governance or has become a clog in the wheel of progressive leadership and ultimately the delivery of peace, justice and equity. When corruption pervades, especially in high places with gross impunity, citizens begin to lose confidence in governance and the consequence is better imagined than said. A good leader must be able to combine intellectual capacity with political will to fight any manifestation of anti-good governance. A country where its leaders are not engrossed in mass corruption and gross inefficiency, security threats can be effectively managed (Iwundu and Thom-Otuya, 2013).

Challenge from the Nation's Security Agencies: Conspicuous and huge over-lapping functions of our security agencies tend to promote their inefficiency and irresponsibility thereby breeding security challenges. There are instances where the State Security Service, the Police, the Economic and Financial Crime Commission, the Customs, Immigration, the Army, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps seem to have their functions remarkably interwoven. In addition, our security agents seem to be lagging in the modern day technical knowhow in combating crime, including inadequate intelligence gathering and general equipment for perfect execution of their duty (Iwundu and Thom-Otuya, 2013).

Ethno-Religious Intolerance: Distrust among various ethnic groups and the major religions in the country have been one of the greatest motivating factors for security challenges in the country. That is, ethno-religious intolerance is a major source of insecurity in a heterogeneous country like Nigeria. It is characterised by lack of cordiality, mutual suspicion and fear, a tendency towards violent confrontation. Frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions (Christianity and Islam), present the country with a major security challenge that has the capacity of tearing it apart.

In all parts of Nigeria, there exist ethno-religious conflicts and these according to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (cited in Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro, 2013) have emerged as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often structured around ethno-religious identities. The claim over scarce resources, indigenes-

settlers right, struggle for political power, farm land, chieftaincy, local government councils, control of markets and sharia among other trivial issues have resulted in large scale killings and violence amongst groups in Nigeria (Adagba, Ugwu, and Eme, 2012). The activities of government in all ramifications are growingly placed on the judgment scale of ethnicity and religion.

Implications of Security Challenges on Nigeria's National Unity

The security challenges bedeviling any country are serious threat to her national unity and by extension, integration. Fundamentally, the national unity of Nigeria is imperative and essential to her stability. In this sense, the 1999 constitution of Nigeria under the general provision provides a legal framework of Nigeria's national unity in section one by stating that, "Nigeria is one indivisible and indissoluble sovereign state to be known by the name Federal Republic of Nigeria". Despite the above constitutional provision, several security challenges as orchestrated by the aforementioned factors are threatening the corporate existence of the country. In fact, Nigeria is said to be 'more divided now than before'. The activities of all integrating institutions in the country are not delivering the necessary result.

Walter (2012) asserted that security challenges in Nigeria have not only impacted unhelpfully on Nigeria's image in the international community but have also threatened Nigeria's unity and corporate existence. Insecurity has now eroded the spirit of trust and togetherness among Nigerians. It has become a fact that widespread discontent and loss of confidence in the system have ways of affecting national political stability (Adejumo, 2011).

As a result of incessant crises in the country, the nature of free socialization and cordial relationship among citizens has since given way to a 'divisive lifestyle' characterized by segregated settlements with constant mutual fear and suspicion. Most urban settlements are now divided along religious and ethnic lines. This pattern of settlement is affecting the quest of national unity and integration. There is also an issue of unhealthy rivalry among ethnic nationalities especially in area of employment, political appointment and resource control among many others. Security challenges in the nation is also affecting our national unity as we can see transfer of investment locations along ethno-religious lines especially in conflicts zones, promotion of hate speeches among Nigerians in favour of their interest irrespective of how good or bad the issues are, influencing of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) mobilization and posting in the direction of one's interest and regional affiliation, ethnicising federal presence in any given location, etc.

Addressing Nigeria's Security Challenges

In addressing security challenges in Nigeria, several attempts have been made by different governments, agencies, and researchers. But in spite of that, security threats are still prevailing in the country. The problem is therefore not in the strategies but in the capacity and willingness on the part of the government to deliver the required security to her citizens. The followings are therefore some of the strategies in tackling security challenges in Nigeria.

Dynamic and Proactive Leadership: It is obvious that one of the greatest challenges facing African countries particularly, Nigeria is that of accountable leaders. Where there is no leadership, vacuum is created and that can become a breeding space for uncertainties. Nigeria



needs effective, accountable and transparent leaders to pilot her affairs in transforming resources into economic wealth, guaranteeing equitable distribution of resources and attaining development. Thus, leadership should be seen as opportunity to serve the nation and not opportunity to acquire wealth at the expense of the poor masses. There should be improved governance and service delivery by exemplary and transparent leadership (Bidemi, Osai, Olufemi & Sampson 2018).

Fighting Impunity: Official impunity is a major grievance for many. It has become an effective recruiting tool for terrorist groups such as Boko Haram, bandits, ethnic militias and others. The government must investigate and prosecute not only crimes committed by militants, but also those perpetrated by political leaders and security personnel. The government needs to uphold the legality of justice and sanctions as a step towards discouraging impunity (Bidemi, Osai, Olufemi & Sampson 2018).

Promoting Security through Education: Education is the bedrock of any society that wants to achieve greatness in the future. This is because education breeds enlightened citizenry with bright ideas to develop the country and create self-empowerment in order to increase the growth and development of the economy. Thus, good knowledge will save the youths from various forms of social vices and unnecessary manipulations by the elites and politicians for conflicts and to settle bitter political and religious animosity as a result of joblessness and idleness (Bidemi, Osai, Olufemi & Sampson 2018). Government ought to be proactive and deliberate in eradicating the decay within this sector which in most cases is orchestrated by the government itself. Financing education massively and revamping the infrastructural facilities in the sector will boost professionalism, promote scholarship and make it attractive for both teachers and students. This will lead to a societal culture of knowledge, peace, tolerance and unity.

Effective Intelligence Gathering and Prompt Response: Iwundu and Thom-Otuya, (2013) queried the possibilities of our security agencies receiving adequate training in the techniques of intelligence gathering to aid a proactive forestalling of crime. Technologies that facilitate effective intelligence gathering should be made available and the know-how should be passed on to the intelligence unit. More to that, there should be prompt response to intelligence reports at all levels for the purpose of achieving early prevention and control of security threats.

Border Control and Stiff Penalty for Trans-border Crime: Our borders, both land and sea need proper policing and control in order to mitigate trans-border crimes. Offenders should be adequately punished in order to serve as deterrent to others (Iwundu and Thom-Otuya, 2013). The judicial institution should be given full independence to prosecute anybody arrested without political interference.

Employment and Good Friendly Business Environment: The army of the unemployed youths in our country today calls for serious concern. Government should give proper attention to creation of employment, expansion of small and medium enterprises and creation of enabling environment for businesses to thrive. If youths are gainfully occupied, crime will certainly reduce (Iwundu and Thom-Otuya, 2013). Where there is gainful employment and





enabling business environment, poverty, and inequality will be controlled and the possibility of youth resorting to criminal activities will be minimised.

Strengthening the Integrating Agencies: The various integrating platforms and agencies like the National Orientation Agency, National Youth Service Corps, Federal Character Commission, Ministry of Youth and Sports, etc. should be restructured and strengthened to reflect the current realities in the country. They should ensure the restoration of our loss socio-cultural and communal value system as a means of promoting national unity. The government should embark on a de-radicalisation programme for the many young people in the country who have been erroneously indoctrinated and wrongly employed for political thuggery through massive education programme through these agencies.

Holistic Security Approach: Security should be given a holistic approach involving political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that promote the building blocks of human survival, livelihood and dignity.

Conclusion

No country is free from one form of security threat or another. Security challenges faced by Nigeria come as a result of several causative factors. Indeed, Nigeria is under serious security threats that are affecting her foundation. National integration and unity cannot be achieved under an unstable environment. Today in the country, cases of ethno-religious conflicts, farmers and herders' conflict, political thuggery, electoral violence, kidnapping, Boko Haram insurgency and banditry have continued to threaten our collective security as a country. For developing countries like Nigeria, national security is synonymous with national unity and integration. Where national security cannot be guaranteed, unity will be far from reality. As such, government and policy makers need to take proactive measures to provide a holistic approach to security and to build the institutions that could truly ensure justice, unity and development within the country.

References

- Achumba, I. C., Ighomereho, O. S. & Akpor-Robaro, M. O. M (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implications for Business Activities and Sustainable Development, *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, Vol.4, No.2, 2013
- Adagba, O., Ugwu, S. C. and Eme, O. I. (2012). Activities of Boko Haram and Insecurity Question in Nigeria, *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, Vol. 1, No.9, 77-99
- Adejumo, A. (2011). The Problems and Challenges of Insecurity in Nigeria; Available: http://newsdiaryonline.com/tok_security.html. Accessed 28/3/2020.
- Adeola, G.L. and Oluyemi, F. (2012). The Political and Security Implications of Cross Border Migration Between Nigeria and her Francophone Neighbours, *International Journal of Social Science Tomorrow*, Vol. 1 No. 3, 1-9
- Agbonika, J. M. & Agbonika, J. A. (2013). The Nigerian Security Challenges: The Boko Haram and Human Rights Perspective. *Rivers State University Journal of Public Law*, 4, 165- 194
- Aliyu M. K. (2012). Nigeria's Security Challenges and the Crisis of Development: Towards a New Framework for Analysis; *International Journal of Developing Societies* Vol. 1,





No. 3, 107-116

- Aniekwe, C. C. & Kushie, J. (2011). Electoral Violence Situational Analysis: Identifying Hot-spots in 2011 General Elections in Nigeria. Retrieved 13 March 2011 from: http://nevr.org/media/resources/Nigeria_Electoral_Violenc_Situational_Analysis.pdf
- Bidemi J. O., Osai, V. A., Olufemi A. K. & Sampson M. L. (2018). Security and Terrorism Challenges in Nigeria: Causes, Consequences and the Way Forward; *International Journal of Advanced Studies in Economics and Public-Sector Management* 6(2), 2354- 4228
- Ezeah, P. C. & Osayi, K. K. (2014). Terrorism and Security Challenges in Nigeria: Causes, Consequences and Prospects. *Social Sciences Research*, 2 (4), 150-164
- Iregbenu P. & Uzonwanne C. (2015). Security Challenges and Implications to National Stability; *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development* 6(4) Retrieved from www.iiste.org 12/2/2018
- Iwundu C. O. & Thom-Otuya, B. E. N (2013). Security Challenges as Threats to National Unity in Nigeria: Causes, Prevention and Treatment; *International Affairs and Global Strategy* Retrieved from www.iiste.org 12/2/2018
- Robinson, M. O., Obayori, J. B. & Kingsley, O. A. (2014) Nigerian Security Challenges: The Boko Haram Perspective. *Journal of Environment and Society*, 12 (1, 2), 1-10
- United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (2009). Human Security in Theory and Practice; Application of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security retrieved from www.tr.undp.org/content February, 2015.
- Walter, A. (2012), What is Boko Haram? Special Report, June, No. 308, United States Institute of Peace, 1-16. www.usip.org/files/resources/SR308.pdf (January 16, 2015)

