

CIVILIAN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY POLICING AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN BORNO STATE, NIGERIA: A CASE OF THE CIVILIAN JOINT TASK FORCE

Ndukwe Onyinyechi Kelechi and Halima Abdullahi Godowoli

Department of Political Science, University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

Corresponding Author's email: onyinyechikelechi@yahoo.com



Abstract

The paper examined civilian participation in community oriented policing and security management in Borno State of Nigeria, with great emphasis on the roles of Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). The paper argued that the role of Civilian JTF in Borno state and other informal security bodies such as village hunters intensify intelligence gathering and sharing with formal security agencies which has helped to a greater extent in reducing crime and terrorism in Borno state. The deplorable security situation in the country necessitated people and groups of citizens to rise to the challenge of combating perceived or genuine threats to the security of their community. The paper adopted qualitative method using secondary sources of data. The partnership theory of Crime Prevention was adopted as the theoretical framework. It is revealed that civilian participation in security management is instrumental to effective policing and vice versa. The paper recommended that security agencies should establish relationship of trust with the communities they serve. This would enhance cooperation, proper coordination between them and the informal community security outfit; which would help in the intelligent gathering to addressing security challenges particularly in communities where internal conflicts and terrorism exist.

Keywords: Civilian Participation, Community, Policing, Security, Management.

Introduction

Increasingly insecurity has become a challenge in the contemporary global system. With the fourth wave of terrorism engulfing the international system and other illicit crimes, every state is poised to providing adequate security for its citizenry. Thus, there is the need for civilian participation to compliment the efforts of formal security outfits set up by states across the globe. Over time, the continuous threats of criminal gangs, insurgents, bandits, terrorists as well as the deplorable security situation has led people and groups of citizens to rise to the challenge of combating, perceived or genuine threats to the security of their community. These coordinated efforts reverberate without recourse to legal authority. Such groups are generally referred to as "vigilantes, community hunters or Civilan JTF as it is popularly known in study area. Their rise usually emanates from the seeming inability of constituted authority to address security challenges, or perceived delays in responding to security threats. Thus, building a cordial relationship between the formal security outfits such as the police, military and other security agencies and the public (Civilian Participation) has become important to effective security management in any community. This is rationalized as a result of growing relevance enjoyed by community policing as alternative security policy framework to address growing security

challenges. However, many governments have realized that they can no longer monopolize the business of security in local domains as well as the world at large. This has led to extending security partnership to include private players (in security business), NGOs and above all, the civilians are taking the centre stage in security management (Kasali, 2010).

Community policing which culminates in civilian participation in security matters, however, is still an elusive term meaning different programmes and approaches to different people and security departments. Despite the foregoing, many countries of the world have continued to adopt community policing in order to meet their different security needs. Hence, this necessitates the condition for close collaboration and partnership between the formal security agencies and the community on the need to gain useful information that may aid in the prevention and control of crimes. Community policing is, in essence, collaboration between the formal security networks and the community that identifies and solves community problems. Since the beginning of Nigeria's fourth republic in 1999, the country has suffered immense security challenges such as kidnappings, robbery, human trafficking and presently terrorism that have claimed many lives and destruction of properties. Traditionally, the security of the state lies within state structures and institutions charged with the responsibility of securing the populace, hence the need to complement their efforts become necessary for effective and efficient delivery of services

Furthermore, in order to contain the security challenges confronting the nation since the inception of the fourth republic, a number of reforms have been undertaken by security authorities in the country culminating in the introduction of community policing which involves civilian participation in security management. (Arase and Iwuofor, 2007)

The emergence of Civilian JTF or what is popularly known as 'Yan Gora' in Borno state has complimented the efforts of formal security outfits to combat the menace of insecurity in the state. This is due to their knowledge of the terrain and intelligence sharing with the formal security agencies in the fight against terrorism and other illicit crimes. However, civilian participation in security management is not without challenges. Lack of untrained members to carry out rapid response with regard to intelligence gathering, funding and logistics have undermined efficiency on security related matters. Hence, it is against this backdrop that this paper examined civilian participation in community policing and security management in Borno State with the aim of appraising the roles of Civilian JTF in complimenting the efforts of formal security outfits in community policing and the fight against terrorism.

Conceptual Issues: Community Policing and Security Management

Concept of Community Policing

Community policing is a style of policing that requires departments to reshape their forces into community change agents in order to work with citizens to reduce crime at the neighborhood level. It is a philosophy with operating principles based on the assumption that changes today will make communities safer and more attractive tomorrow, which is achieved by working together towards shared goals that involve collective and civilian participation (Segrave and Ratcliffe, 2004).

According to Skolmick and Bayley (1988), community policing involves at least one of the following elements:

- a) Community based crime prevention which involves civilian participations;
- b) The re-orientation of patrol activities to emphasize the importance of emergency services;

- c) Increased police accountability to the public;
- d) A decentralization of command and;
- e) Greater use of civilians at all levels of police decision making.

Furthermore, Senna and Siegel (1997) have regarded community policing as potentially useful for a number of reasons. First, community policing strategy readily moves police officers from a position of anonymity in the patrol car to direct engagement with the community, giving them more immediate information about problems unique to a neighbourhood and insights into their solutions. Second, it frees officers from the emergency response system and engage them more directly in pro-active crime prevention. Third, it assists in making operations more visible to the public while at the same time increases police accountability to the public. In addition, decentralizing operations allow officers to be more familiar with the specific workings and needs of various neighbourhoods. This is in addition to the needs of various constituencies in the community and to adapt procedures to accommodate those needs. However, due to high spate of insecurity which has affected human, economic and social lives across the country, the need for civilian participation in security has become necessary and significant. This has given room to informal security mechanism such as vigilante, neighbourhood watch, Civilian JTF and others to play the role of community policing to combat security challenges. Also, it is important to note that the emergence of community policing stems from the failure of legal state security to address security challenges within her domain. One of the major reasons the concept of state exist according to Thomas Hobbes, John Locke in a social contract theory is for the state to provide security to her citizens. Where the state has failed in her obligation, she has no moral status to be called a state. This and many others have necessitated a call for community policing and civilians to participate in security management but this has to be thread with caution to avoid abuses and complexities in the national management (Trojanowicz, 1994:2-3). The author further noted that community policing is a philosophy of full service personalized policing, where the same officer patrols and works in the same area on a permanent basis, from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems.

Community policing is a beneficial approach to address a range of different crimes, disorders and anti-social behaviours bedeviling a country. For example, community policing approaches have been used to address graffiti and property damage to gang violence and organized crime (Skogan, 2006). More recently it has been adopted to deal with anti-terrorist activities in some communities.

According to Ikuteyijo (2009), community policing entails community cooperation in creating a safe and secure environment for all. It is policing whereby the people take active part in their own affairs. With community policing, the formal security outfit is not seen as a stranger whose presence stands for danger and imminent hazard, but as partners in development. The study further stressed that the unfriendly nature of the relationship between the state security agencies and members of the public has enjoyed a wide coverage among scholars. It was in reaction to this development that the concept of community policing was introduced. This is particularly the case in Nigeria where the informal ethnic militia groups contested policing space with the Nigerian police in the early year of the fourth republic which began in May 1999.

Community policing is thus a strategy that focuses on citizens' participation in the design, implementation and assessment of public safety activities. However, regardless of how community police is represented, it reflects a paradigm change from traditional police model.

Concept of Security

The concept of security means to protect something of interest from attack (Chamber, 1996:1269). At the level of individual, it means ensuring safety against threats to human survival and wellbeing. This includes freedom from poverty, diseases, violent attack and oppression. In the same vein, security, according to Buzan (1991), is pursuit of freedom from threats.

Robert-Okah (2014) view security to an insurance cover held by the political leadership such that wars may be minimized, while normal conditions among and within the states may be maximized. This view tends to look at the role of political leaders in the management of national security. In a different view, Nwagboso (2012:244) states that the idea of security could properly be understood when situated within the context of a reference object and that without a critical discourse of something important to secure, the idea of security is senseless. The reference object cum important thing to secure in this view point is the citizens. Osawe (2015) see security as the protection of the citizenry from hunger, disease, poverty, unemployment, and natural disasters. This simply means that the citizenry should be protected from situations that can make life very difficult for them. In the same vein, Akinola (2016:3) likened security to a standard that can be used to measure the viability of a given state. However, security generally refers to all the actions taken to ensure the protection of the people while also keeping the state sovereignty.

Concept of Security Management

Bassey (2012:89) observes that managing security is not dealing with the symptoms of insecurity as it might be counterproductive to do so. Rather, he maintained that managing security has to do with dealing with the fundamental causes and also by isolating the symptoms of insecurity. Reiterating this view, Achumba, Ighomereho & Akpor- Robaro (2013:93-94) suggested two way approaches for managing security. The first aims at addressing the causative factors of insecurity, while the second targets at addressing the perpetuating factors of insecurity. Ogbonnaya & Ehigiamusoe (2013) submit that the creation of enabling conditions for the citizens to maximize their potential is a way government can manage insecurity. However this line of thought tends to see security management from the angle of employment creation cum proper equipping of security forces. Relatedly, Emuedo (2013) has suggested that political leadership could play critical role in managing security. In the same vein, Ikejiaku (2012:134-135) posits that political leaders usually have the tendency to advance and maintain whatever is of interest to them. This simply implies that if security management is in the interest of the political leaders, they will work towards its attainment.

Theoretical Framework

The paper adopts the Partnership theory of Crime Prevention propounded by Dennis Rosenbaum. According to Rosenbaum (2003), the underlying philosophy of partnerships is to encourage interaction and cooperation among police officers, residents, community groups and other agencies to solve problem. The theory holds that multiple interventions through partnership are more effective than single interventions in the treatment of security issues. He further noted that to solve complex problems of crime and disorder in our society, resources from outside the system are needed as well as new ways of thinking about diverse problems from the inside. This explains the inevitability of adopting the community policing approach. More so, to achieve this, the theory advocates for the creation of 'partnerships' with groups of organizations that can bring distinctive but complementary skills and resources to the table and can produce coordinated and targeted responses to public safety problems (Rosenbaum, 2003). It is on this premise that community policing has overtime become a precondition in curbing crimes that seem to be

prevalent in today's contemporary Nigeria. The war against terrorism and other illicit crime in Bornu and particularly in Nigeria requires a form of partnership between civilians from communities and formal security outfits. This becomes imperative because success in conventional warfare depends on intelligence gathering and sharing. The usefulness of this mechanism is that people in the community are familiar with the terrain, the nooks and crannies of every hideout of criminals and violent groups existing among them. This stands as a very good avenue or instrument for providing reliable and dependable information for fighting crime in the society. The role of the Civilian Joint Task Force in this regard is a typical example in the crime control and fight against insurgents in Borno state. The complementary effort of CJTF in assisting formal security agencies has contributed to the decimation of terrorist groups as well reducing crime rate. This has been achieved through intelligence gathering and sharing which has led to successful arrest of wanted criminals and terrorist members. For example, the military Joint task force and other sister security agencies are not familiar with the terrain and cannot differentiate between innocent citizens and insurgents. It is the local security outfit that helps in identifying them and their hideout.

Despite the exigency and the attendant importance of community policing to the security needs of the contemporary world, Reiner (2000) logically presented more or less a major critique of this security approach. For example, he argued that by virtue of the tactical disposition and nature of manner associated with the formal security work, there are inherent tendencies that police would fall prey to political influence. He further stated that formal security outfits should not be politicized even in the face of the prone operational uniqueness of the police organization and governance. Furthermore, he underscored some peculiarities of the police work which have a range of implications on the practice of community policing. For instance, he stated that police are closely connected with resolution of conflicts but usually through the power of coercion and criminal law. In other words, there are actions of the security forces such as the police which will certainly make individuals and groups feel being policed against and to expect the police to command universal love among the public could be a mirage (Reiner, 2000). However, civilian partnership with formal security outfits has become a *sine qua non* in conventional security management since it has the features of grassroot policing which could help in early stage crime checkmating and control through intelligence sharing of information. However, societies with multifaceted crimes where formal security outfits have failed or overwhelmed need this complimentary effort to stem the tide of insecurity. In Nigeria for example, crimes such as insurgency, kidnapping, banditry are wide spread. Hence, the need for partnership becomes necessary to achieve practical benefits of synergy, proper coordination identification, information gathering and sharing which would enhance effective security management.

Civilian JTF and its role in Community Policing and security management in Borno State

Borno State is one of the most diverse states in Nigeria. It is pre dominated by the Kanuri people but has also other ethnicities of Hausa, Shuwa Arabs and Bura. The event leading to the formation of Civilian JTF started in May 2013 when one Baba Lawan, a trader from Maiduguri who later became the chairman of the group in Borno state, chased and captured a gun-bearing Boko Haram member with just a stick (Hassan and Pieri, 2018). This act motivated other youths to follow the example of Lawan and joined the war against Boko Haram. By June, 2013, the group had over 500 volunteers armed with basic weapons like machetes, stick, daggers, among others and started organizing against Boko Haram through daily street patrols and house-to-house searches (Agbigboa, 2017). The Civilian Joint Task Force played a critical role in wading off attempts by the insurgents to overrun Maiduguri. It was reported that the CJTF in June 2014 assisted in the arrest

of over 30 suspected members of Boko Haram, which were handed over to security agencies (Thurston, 2017). The group overtime has developed a complete administrative structure, including sectors and units covering local government areas and wards (Ibrahim and Bala, 2018).

According to Monguno (2018), there are basically two types of Civilian Joint Task Force in Borno state. One group is well trained and kitted and effectively mainstreamed by the Borno State Government into the Borno State Youth Empowerment Scheme (BOYES). They are paid a monthly stipend of fifteen thousand naira. The second type is the less formal youths not mainstream into BOYES. However, the uprising of Boko Haram activities ushered in a new wave of insecurity that the Nigerian government was unable to address since its inception in 2009. Boko Haram has been solely responsible for the deaths of over 5,000 people and the displacement of 2.2 million people within and outside Nigeria (UNHCR, 2018). They have been involved in killing, kidnapping and abduction of school boys and girls. Prominent among the abductions is the Chibok girls case which threw the world into search for solution to addressing insecurity challenges in the north east. By taking a counter approach to solving this menace, Joint Tasks Force was initiated comprising the Army, Navy, Civil Defence, Immigration, Police, Air force and many others. To compliment this, Nigeria went further to establish a Multinational Joint Tasks Force comprising forces from neighboring countries such as Chad, Cameroun and Niger. The aim was to address the security challenges across the bordering nations and flush the terrorist from the shores of Lake Chad and beyond (Solomon, 2012) However, the emergence of CJTF and their partnership with other formal security outfits has proven to be very useful in enhancing the restoration of security in Borno state and beyond. They have been useful in the area of intelligence gathering, search operation, reconnaissance, manning of checkpoints and infrastructure security especially worshipping centres, crowd control, man guard posts, among others. The facts that they are indigenes, locally recruited and working closely with the Nigerian army and other formal security outfits have made it very easy to quickly identify and arrest Boko Haram members and commanders. The inability of the security personnel to be able to spot Boko Haram members from among the people was the major reason the security personnel clampdown on the innocent people prior to the formation of the CJTF (Okeowo, 2015). Just like every informal security outfit, they are met with various challenges ranges from untrained personnel which has in one way or the other affected operations, logistics, accusations of taking part in extra judicial killings of suspected Boko Haram without ensuring that legal process takes place, harassment of ordinary citizens and many others. However, their role and achievements outweighs their criticism due to their significant impact they are making towards supporting the state legal forces in combating security threats. For example in 2013 contingent of CJTF repelled insurgents at Dawashi village in Kukawa local government area of Borno state and killed scores of insurgents despite their lack of counter insurgency combat proficiency and expertise. They also helped to arrest many insurgents who escaped after the attack on Giwa barrack in 2012 (Raji, Shittu, and Ahmed, 2015). The CJTF also takes part in security scans and body searches of individual in market places, IDP camps and public building. In 2013 that Boko Haram advanced its tactics on suicide bombing, mainly using young girls with long hijabs as they are rarely suspected, touched or checked based on gender and religious believes. It was the CJTF that was instrumental in detecting and disarming some of the female suicide bombers. The CJTF has played a great role in disarming and detecting suicide bombers since the beginning of insurgency in the north east and Borno state in particular. It has been actively involved in setting up road blocks and conducting vehicular search. Also, the CJTF has also played the role in the protection of internally displaced persons camp after it was alleged that there have been various kidnappings of young boys and girls from the camps for suicide

missions. This has helped to stem the tide of kidnapping children from major internally displaced camps in Borno state.

The inability of the state to control the violence brings distrust between the state agents and the citizens. The CJTF serves as a bridge to this gap and disconnect between the people and the state. They have demonstrated to be a reliable source and major hub of information in Borno state. They have contributed tremendously to winning the war against Boko Haram by fighting along with the government forces and losing some of their members during engagements with the sect members. For example, the legal adviser to the CJTF claimed that between 2014 to June 2017, Boko Haram had killed not less than 680 members of CJTF in Bornu and North East Nigeria. Many have also sustained several kinds and degrees of injuries during their engagement with Boko Haram groups (Onuoha and Kwaja, 2018). This further demonstrates the supreme price and level of commitment by CJTF to security management and restoration of peace to Borno state and beyond.

Challenges of Community Policing as it affects security management in Nigeria

The practice of community policing in Nigeria today is shrouded with many contradictions, which have hitherto deepened the nation's frustration in forging appropriate path to safeguard lives and property in the face of growing security threats across the nation. Despite numerous efforts by various administrations to curtail the level of crime in Nigeria, crime and social disorder still persist in the country. Thousands of lives and millions of naira worth of property are being lost as a result of one crime or the other. Some believed that the inability of the Nigeria security agencies to ensure maximum security in the country is as a result of so many social and technical constraints, among which are lack of equipment and sour relationship between them and the public (Dawn Newspaper, 2011). Furthermore, the challenges of ensuring purposeful and effective community policing also stem from the fact that formal security agencies are grappling with overwhelming challenges which have continued to affect their legitimacy and the performance of its functions of crime prevention, control and management. These challenges include poor funding by the government, systemic corruption and internal decadence, inadequate manpower, partisanship, ethnicity, lack of accountability, defects in constitutional provisions, and apparent lack of public confidence, further leading to weak or low legitimacy (Otu & Aro, 2013).

Suffice to say that, challenges such as bribery and corruption, non-inclusion of community civilians to partner in security management, human rights abuse, public loss of trust/confidence, meddlesome attitudes of political godfathers in police-community affairs, lack of visionary schemes, and unnecessary use of coercion and threats to enforce public compliance with rules, have frustrated every effort to improve and stabilize formal and informal security cooperation which is a precondition for effective community policing. The relationship between formal security agencies and civil community in Nigeria has been considered by many as unfriendly such that the men and officers of the formal security institutions are often perceived by the public as those without any sense of responsibility, integrity and commitment to duties. From the evolution and functions of the Nigerian security agencies, they are often considered as stooges of the state whose loyalties wholly lie with the political elites and their cronies (Alemika, 2003;93). Hence, this intractable sour relationship has further constraints effective community policing in terms of intelligence gathering due to the perceived mutual mistrust between the public and the state security forces.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Community policing played a vital role in the molding of international security system. Nigeria is bedeviled with so many security challenges which have adverse effects on our national unity. The need for informal security outfits to support and complement the efforts of legal security mechanism is very imperative. Nonetheless, like many other informal security outfits, the Civilian JTF has had a major impact on security in Bornu State and that is why they have attracted the attention of international organizations. Although a lot of criticisms have been leveled against their activities such as abuse of human rights of citizens, taking laws into their hands by executing suspected Boko Haram elements without trial, sexual assaults and many others, the fact remains that a society ravaged by insecurity with less effective security forces needs a community police system which requires partnership between formal and informal security arrangements for intelligence gathering and sharing. Thus, the study is poised to recommend the following:

- i. Create strong advocacies to integrate and accommodate the indigenous policing mechanisms with the activities of conventional policing institutions.
- ii. Strengthen the capacity of civilian security outfit (CJTF) to be result-driven through professional training and logistic support from both state and national government. This could be achieved in collaboration with official security structures.
- iii. Strengthen the partnership with civilians in security management. Therefore, it is not only the function of the state (or government) to determine security imperatives rather the citizenry should be well involved because they are the ones that could identify criminal elements living among them and give useful information with regard to strengthening security within their domain.

References

- Achumba, I.C., Ighomereho, O.S. & Akpor- Robaro, M.O. (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implications for Business and Sustainable Development. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4(2), 79-99. Retrieved July 12, 2016 from http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/30633214/Security_Challenges_in_Nigeria_and_the_Implications_for_Business_Activities_and_Sustainable_Development.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AK1AJ56TQJRTWSMTNPEA&Expires=1468317833&Signature=1EYhVZDKp%2FITYLTTCa9RU33Y
- Agbigboa, D. (2017). "National Heroes or Coming Anarchy? Vigilant Youths and the War on Terror in Nigeria. " *Critical Studies on Terrorism*. DOI: 10. 1080/17539153.2017.1400497
- Alemika E.E.O. (1993). Colonialism, State and Policing in Nigeria. *Crime, Law and Social*
- Alemika E.E.O. (2003). Federalism and the Police in Nigeria. In A.T. Gana and S.G. Egwu (eds.). *Federalism in Africa: The Imperative of Democratic Development* (Vol. 2).149-170.
- Akinola, A.B (2016). Contemporary Security Threats and Terrorism on Socio- Economic and Political Development of Nigeria. *Direct Research Journal of Social Science and Educational Studies (DR.ISSES)*, 3(1), 1-8. Retrieved September 6, 2016, from <http://directresearchpublisher.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/DRJA11030370.pff>
- Arase, S.E. and Iwuofor, I.P.O. (eds.). (2007). *Policing Nigeria in the 21st century*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books. *Change*, (20) 187-219. Education. New Jersey: Africa World Press.
- Bassey, C.O. (2012, November). Oil and Conflict in the Niger Delta: A Reflection on the Politics of State Response to Armed Militancy in Nigeria. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(11), 77-90. Doi: 10.5901/mjss.2012.v3n11p77
- Buzan, B. (1991). *People, States and Fear: An agenda for Security Analysis in the Post Cold War Era*. Brighton: Weatshef
- Chambers (1996). *Chambers 21st Century English Dictionary*, Edinburgh: Chamber Harrap Publisher Limited
- Emuedo, C.O. (2013). Challenges to Sustainable Peace and Security Beyond the Amnesty in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. *Afro Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(4.1), 1-20. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://www.onlineresearchjournals.com/aajoss/art/102.pdf>
- Hassan, I. and Pieri, Z. (2018). The Rise and Risks of Nigeria's Joint Task Force: Implications for Post-Conflict Recovery in Northeastern Nigeria." in Jacob Zenn (ed) *Boko Haram Beyond the Headline: Analysis of Africa's Enduring Insurgency*. CTC Sentinel
- Ibrahim, J. and Bala, S. (2018). "Civilian-Led Governance and Security in Nigeria After Boko Haram, USIP Report No. 438
- Ikejiaku, B.V. (2012). Poverty- Conflict Nexus: The Contentious Issue Revisited. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 127-150. Retrieved March 8, 2016, from <http://www.ecsdev.org/images/VIN2/ikejiaku%20127-150.pdf>
- Ikuteyijo, L. (2009), The Challenges of Community Policing in Nigeria. *International Journal of Police Science and Management Vol.11. No3*.
- Kasali, M.A. (2010). *Basic Security and Security Threats*. National Open University of Nigeria. Kratcoski, P.C.

- Monguno, A. K. (2018). "Non State Armed Groups in Borno State." In Freedom C. Onuoha and Chris A.M. Kwaja (eds) Non- State Armed Groups in North East Nigeria: Challenges and Opportunities for Security Sector Governance. Monograph Series, No. 31. Lagos: CLEEN Foundation.
- Nwagboso, C.I (2012). Security Challenges and Economy of the Nigerian State (2007-2011). American International Journal of Contemporary Research. 2(6), 244-258. Retrieved March 8, 2016. http://www.aijcrnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_6_June_2012/28.pdf
- Ogbonnaya, U.M., & Ehigiamusoe, U.K. (2013, Summer). Niger Delta Militancy and Boko Haram Insurgency: National Security in Nigeria. Global Securities Studies, 4(3), 1-14. Retrieved October 9, 2016. From <http://globalsecuritystudies.com/Ogbonnaya%20Niger-AG.pdf>
- Okeowo, A. (2015). "The Women Fighting Boko Haram."The New Yorker.Available at <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-women-fighting-boko-haram>.Accessed on 21st October, 2018.
- Onuoha F.C and Kwaja C.M.A (2018).Non-State Armed Groups in the North East Nigeria: Challenges and Opportunities for Security Sector Governance. Monograph Series, No.31. Lagos: CLEEN Foundation.
- Osawe, C.O (2015). Increase Wave of Violent and Insecurity: A threat to Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria.IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (IOSR-JHSS), 20(1), 123-133. doi: 10.9790/0837-201123133
- Otu, S. E. & Aro, G. C. (2013). Dealing with professionalism and acquiring and managing legitimacy in a constitutional democratic policing in Nigeria: Where goes the procedural justice approach? *Journal of the Institute of Justice and International Studies*, 13.
- Raji, Shittu, and Y.D. Ahmed. (2015). "Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and Counter Insurgency Operation in Borno State, Nigeria. " *Journal of Sustainable Social and Management Sciences (JSSMS)* 1(1): 193-202
- Reiner, R. (2000) *The Politics of the Police*(3rd Edition) Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Robert-Okah, I. (2014). Strategies for Security Management in Nigeria: A Roadmap for Peace and National Security. *An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 8(3), 1-17. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/afrrrev.v8i3.1>
- Rosenbaum, D. P. (2003). Evaluating Multi-Agency, Anti-Crime Partnerships: Theory, Design and Measurement Issues. *In: Crime Prevention Studies J., Volume 14, pp. 171-225.*
- Segrave, M. and Ratcliff, J. (2004) *Community Policing: A Descriptive Overview*
- Siegel, L. J. (2008). *Criminology: The core* (3rd ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomas Higher
- Senna, J. J. & Siegel (1997) *Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law* West Publishing Company
- Skogan, W. and Steiner, L. (2004) *Community Policing in Chicago, Year Ten*. Chicago: Illinois Toronto, pp. xvii
- Skolnick, J.H. and Bayley, D.H. (1988) "Themes and Variation in Community Policing", *Crime and Justice*, Vol. 10. Pp1-37
- Solomon, H. (2012). "Counter-terrorism in Nigeria."The RUSI Journal 157 (4): 6-11

The Dawn Newspaper (2011), Community Policing and National Security – Community Policing in Nigeria. Thursday 27, January.

Thurston, A. (2017). Boko Haram: The History of an African Jihadist Movement. New Jersey: Princeton University Press

Trojanowicz, R.C. (1994). The Future of Community Policing. In D.P. Rosenbaum (Ed.), The Challenge of Community Policing: Testing the Promises. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, pp. 278-281.

United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugee (2018). “The Nigerian Emergency”. Available at [https://www](https://www.unhcr.org/)