





INTRODUCTION TO NIGERIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

PRESENTED BY

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TO
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INTRODUCTION









- The desire of every nation is to effectively pursue, achieve and maintain the highest level of prosperity possible for its people, communities and institutions.
- This desire is usually expressed in terms of the nation's economic, social, political, environmental, foreign relations and other national objectives.
 - Success in achieving these national objectives is significantly constrained by the degree of insecurity or instability within a country.



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INTRODUCTION (CONT)



In this era of globalization, nations are constantly confronted with series of domestic and transnational threats to their security.



Unstable countries do not grow to their potential because the quality and effectiveness of State policies, business strategies and community aspirations are constrained by national security challenges.







National security is basically about the defense of national interests, core values, objectives and the totality of measures put in place to protect the corporate existence of the state from threats.



Threats to national security are those activities that can create mass disturbance, hurt large numbers of people, cause significant loss in human life, property damage, destabilize the economy, disrupt government functions, or undermine governance and national cohesion.





To achieve their growth and development objectives, nations proactively develop a national security strategy to neutralize or contain threats to their national security.









- The concept, national security strategy, outlines the process through which a government articulates a plan to develop, apply and coordinate the instruments of national power to achieve objectives that contribute to national security.
- The national security strategy is intended to present the strategic thinking of any administration in its clearest and most direct form.
- National security strategy differs from one country to another depending on their national aspirations and prevailing threats to their national security.







In the United States of America for instance, the President is required by law to produce an annual statement of the National Security Strategy.



There are certain "fundamentals and enduring national interests" which the national security strategy must ensure.



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INTRODUCTION (CONT)



They are to "...protect the lives and safety of Americans, maintain the sovereignty of the United States with its values, institutions and territory intact, and promote the prosperity and well-being of the nation and its people."







- President Joe Biden's 2022 National Security Strategy focused on 4 key areas namely, to advance America's vital interests, position the United States to outmaneuver geopolitical competitors, tackle shared challenges, and set the world firmly on a path toward a brighter and more hopeful tomorrow.
- The Biden strategy identified domestic terrorism, violent extremism, irregular migration, pandemics and health hazards, cyber threats and North Korea weapons of mass destruction as some of the threats to its national security.



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INTRODUCTION (CONT)

> The strategy advocated for 3 lines of effort focused on investing in the underlying sources of American power and influence; building coalition of nations to enhance collective influence as well as modernizing and strengthening the US military for the era of strategic competition with major powers, while maintaining the capability to disrupt the terrorist threat to the homeland.





NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF PAKISTAN

2022 - 2026



- > In Pakistan, the National Security Policy (NSP) 2022-2026 articulates a citizencentric comprehensive national security framework which identifies that traditional and non-traditional threats and opportunities that impinge on overall national security.
- The NSP focuses on securing the constitutional privileges of the Pakistani people while also protecting the citizenry from all forms of extremism, crime, terrorism, and violence-including war.

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The document also gives credence to gender security aiming to protect the citizens of Pakistan from structural violence, including inequality in workplaces and gender-based violence among others.

The NSP of Pakistan gave priority to matters that are key to checkmating insecurity and entrenching the rights of citizens.





NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



- In Nigeria, the objective of the national security strategy is to guide, organize and harmonize the Nation's security policies and efforts towards attaining its national security objectives.
- President Obasanjo's Grand Strategy for National Security in 1999 and President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's National Security Strategy 2014, each provide a common framework to maintain the survival of the nation using the elements of national power.
- The issues that are so important to the security and existence of Nigeria as a nation, however, may change from time to time which makes it imperative to identify perceived gaps from previous strategies for possible review.



PURPOSE



To introduce the participants of Army War College Nigeria Course 8/2024, to Nigeria's National Security Strategy (NNSS).





<u>AIM</u>

To introduce you distinguished participants of Army War College Nigeria Course 8 of 2024 to NNSS.





SCOPE

- > CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION
- > ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.
- > OVERVIEW OF NIGERIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY
- > NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY FORMULATION PROCESS.
- > PERCEIVED GAPS IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY
- > STRATEGY 2019 AND REVIEW PROCESS
- > **FUTURE PROJECTIONS**





CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION





It is important to clarify the concept of national security and national security strategy to put the paper in perspective for better understanding.

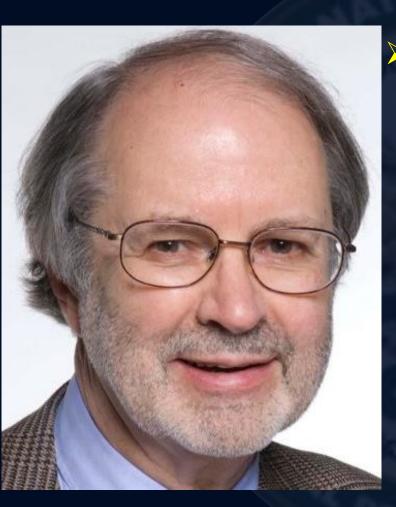




National Security







National Security. "National Security, properly understood, includes not only military security against foreign invasion, but also include food, economic, environmental, domestic order, educational, old-age and natural disaster security."

GERALD BARNEY



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- National Security (Cont):
 - ✓ In addition to these, they also include other aspects of security: drug trafficking, corruption, employment and economic development and such others that may not allow the individual to realize his/her full potentials.
 - ✓ Broadly speaking, national security has 2 domains, namely internal and the external.
 - ✓ The security of a country is affected from within by a considerable number of political, economic and social factors.





- National Security (Cont):
 - ✓ Political strife, the state of the economy, intra and inter-ethnic animosities, the conduct of government affairs, the issue of resource allocation and management affect the equilibrium of the state.
 - ✓ The external domain relates to how the country's security is affected by its foreign policy and the nature of the geo-political circumstances surrounding it.
 - ✓ Both the internal and external security linkages play complementary roles to affect the capacity and capability of a nation to independently pursue a course of action best suited to promote her national objectives





- National Security (Cont):
 - ✓ It is therefore common practice to see countries constantly weighing and adjusting the internal or domestic and external factors affecting the entire security arrangement with a view to promoting their unity and survivability.
 - ✓ It is only through such coordinated system of assessments and readjustments that a country's human and material resources can be directed towards meaningful and positive ends.
 - ✓ A nation with an insecure environment cannot survive or progress.





National Security Strategy







> National Security Strategy.

As the art and science of developing, integrating and deploying the political, economic, diplomatic, military, information and other instruments of national power and influence to secure political objectives in peace and war.





- > National Security Strategy (Cont).
 - ✓ A national security strategy seeks to counter real or potential threats to a states' interests, values or survival.
 - ✓ This focus on perceived threats differentiates a security strategy from a state's general foreign and domestic policy initiatives.
 - ✓ National security strategy should also be distinguished from military strategy or doctrine.





- National Security Strategy (Cont).
 - ✓ As Clausewitz recognized, "military strategy should flow from and be subordinate to overall national security policy goals.
 - ✓ Even if the resultant potential for the political interference in military planning and operations can often be frustrating for those in uniform".
 - ✓ Some question the relevance of national security strategies especially for African countries, arguing that resources will never be sufficient, and the nature and concept of national security varies from one state to another. But this is exactly the wrong approach.
 - ✓ A national security strategy is a planning tool that affords society the option of shaping the future rather than simply reacting to it.





- National Security Strategy (Cont)
 - ✓ It provides a solid framework for allocating often scarce resources.
 - ✓ Without a national security strategy and effective implementation of it, it would be difficult for a nation to move forward.
 - √ This underscores the need to discuss the elements of national security strategy.





ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY



ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY



STRATEGY (CONT)



- > The elements of national security strategy outline what a national security strategy entail.
- It defines what can be utilized in a national security strategy to realize a certain vision or achieve a certain goal. The elements may differ from one country to another and from time to time.
- This presentation would not be exhaustive in discussing the elements that constitutes national security strategy.



ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY



STRATEGY (CONT)





National Security Context.

- ✓ A critical element of a national security strategy is the understating of the national security context.
- ✓ National security context implies the objectives of national security, national security laws and institutions available to implement national security.
- ✓ In Nigeria, national security is seen as "The Maintenance of the Survival and Prosperity of the Nation".



ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY



STRATEGY (CONT)





























- National Security Context (Cont).
 - ✓ Some of Nigeria's national security laws include the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, various acts of the national assembly on security, such as the Nigerian Security Agencies Act, and security polices and strategies among others.
 - Institutions such as the Police, NDLEA, Armed Forces, Customs, EFCC, SSS, NIA, NIMASA, Immigration and FAAN are responsible for implementing the nation's National Security Agenda.





ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY (CONT)

- National Security Context (Cont).
 - ✓ The President, National Security Council and the National Security Adviser coordinate national security.





ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY (CONT)

- > Guiding Principles.
 - ✓ The principle that guides the development of a national security strategy is another critical element.
 - ✓ These include observance of rule of law and human rights, development of a citizen centric national security strategy and transparency in the strategy development process among others.



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ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY (CONT)

> Core Values.

- ✓ Core values are central to a nation's belief system which unifies its people.
- ✓ Core values are critical in articulating a national security strategy.
- ✓ Some of Nigeria's core values include vigilance, foresight, integrity, professionalism, cooperation, equity and justice, unity in diversity, adaptability and team work, resourcefulness as well as transparency and accountability among others.
- ✓ A nation-state's core values define its national purpose.





> National Interest.

- ✓ The behavior of a nation-state is rooted in the pursuit, protection, and promotion of its national interests.
- ✓ Clear definition of national interest is another element of national security strategy.
- ✓ Exactly what the interests are and how they are determined is a matter of considerable controversy in most countries.
- ✓ It is pertinent to state that all nation-states have core or vital interests, and the most readily agreed upon are the basic survival interests of the nation-state namely, its territory, its people, and its sovereignty.
- ✓ For Nigeria, the national interest are territorial integrity and sovereignty, socio-economic well-being, democratic values, standing/status of Nigeria, peace in Africa and Leveraging powers for prosperity.





- > Threats to National Security.
 - ✓ Threats to national security could be viewed as events, actions or the absence thereof that may threaten the existence, prosperity, and esteem of a nation and its societies, communities, and individuals.
 - ✓ The ability to respond to threats as they emerge is another critical element of a good national security strategy. Threats come in various forms and from multiple sources and could be internal or external.
 - ✓ In the case of Nigeria, national security threats include those activities or occurrences that can create mass disturbance or hurt many people, cause significant loss in human life or major property damage, destabilize the economy or disrupt government functions as well as undermine governance and national cohesion.





- > Threats to National Security (Cont).
 - ✓ Therefore, a dynamic national security strategy must include a robust infrastructure that addresses key national threats as they change and evolve over time, while enabling adequate capacity to deal with pressing and dangerous problems.



ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY



STRATEGY (CONT)





- > Vision and Mission.
 - ✓ A national security strategy also entails a vision and mission which provides a guide to the development of the strategy.
 - ✓ The vision gives an idea of the end state while the mission highlights a formal summary of the purpose of a national security strategy.
 - ✓ Both the vision and the mission need to be very clear and realistic.





> Objectives.

- ✓ National security strategy must clearly define the objectives to be achieved, how it can be achieved and the time frame within which it can be achieved.
- ✓ It is derived from national goals and interests, towards which a national strategy is directed and efforts and resources of the nation are applied.
- ✓ Examples of national security strategy objectives include political stability, economic development, food self-sufficiency and natural cohesion.



ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY



STRATEGY (CONT)





Resources.

- ✓ Resources are very important in discussing issues of strategy.
- ✓ It is a natural feature or phenomenon that enhances the quality of human life and well-being.
- ✓ The efficient management of the resources, how it is allocated and utilized is very pertinent.
- These resources could be financial or human.





- > Assessment.
 - ✓ An assessment of a set objective in a national security strategy is an essential element of the strategy.
 - ✓ It is also important to assess available resources as well as monitor and evaluate progress and implementation of the strategy.
 - ✓ Having highlighted what national security strategy entails, other essential aspects of NNSS will be discussed in the succeeding paragraphs, beginning with an overview of the Nigerian National Security Strategy.









- The Nigerian National Security Strategy was formulated based on the need to address identified security threats to Nigeria's interests.
- In addition to focusing on the effectiveness of security providers, it incorporates a number of key issues as a way of ensuring their relevance, public legitimacy, ownership and sustainability, as well as facilitating their implementation while improving the efficiency of how security is provided.
- These include human rights, oversight and accountability, justice, gender, strategic communications amongst a host of others.





- > The security of Nigeria remains not just the primary concern of government but the number one and most important concern.
- Nigeria like most nations has a myriad of security challenges, some of which are peculiar to the country while others are transnational in nature.
- This has had far reaching consequences for the nation as in some instances lives of citizens were irrevocably altered.
- Every security challenge, irrespective of where it occurs, potentially puts at risk the livelihood and well-being of citizens.

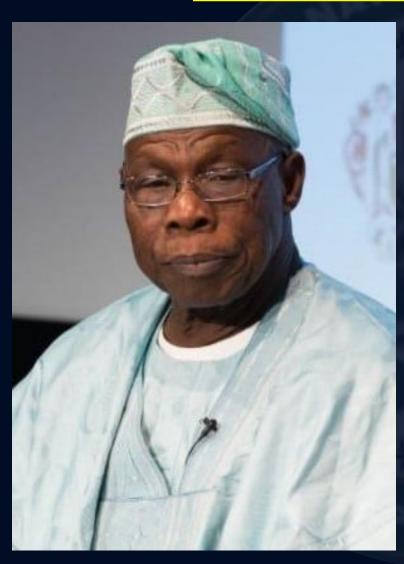




- Since 1960, Nigeria's national security policy has been focused around the challenges of external aggression and addressing the problem of internal upheavals.
- > The Nigerian Constitution provides that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government.
- The role of the public policy process in matters of national security is critical because of the crucial role it plays in identifying problems, deciding on what measures to address them, assessing effectiveness, or otherwise, of the measures, as well as in monitoring and implementing these measures.



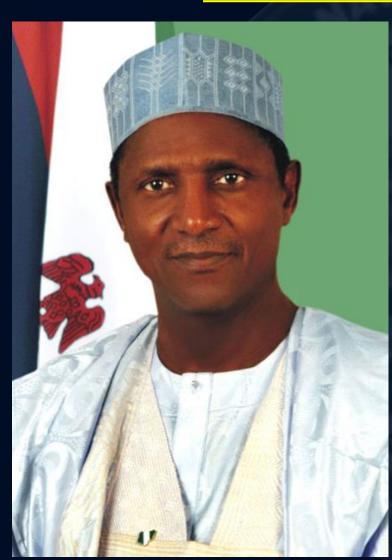




- President Olusegun Obasanjo at the beginning of the Fourth Republic in 1999 focused its national security policy on ensuring the safety of Nigerians, domestically and internationally as well as ensuring the protection of the sovereignty of the country.
- President Obasanjo's security policy focused on bringing together the security interests of individuals, communities, ethnic nationalities, political groups and institutions in the country.







- During the next administration under Former President Umaru Musa Yar'adua between 2007 and 2010, there was an attempt to bring foreign policy and domestic affairs together in a way that made the Nigerian citizen the focus of foreign policy.
- This policy initiative was concerned with the basic needs, human rights and socioeconomic welfare of Nigerians in bilateral and multilateral engagements.





> This policy was however overshadowed with the radical change in the security situation within the country brought about by the rise of terrorism in many parts of the country especially the North East geopolitical zone.







- Former President Goodluck Jonathan observed the absence of a Comprehensive National Security Strategy document for the country.
- It then launched a framework for a holistic and more coordinated approach and response to security concerns in the country thus codifying the first comprehensive National Security Strategy..





- The National Security Strategy identified major security issues and assigned roles and responsibilities to the government, civil society, private agencies and individuals in addressing these issues
- The strategy demanded multi-sectoral, domestic and international approaches, efforts and cooperation for its success.
- The strategy also provided a foundation for the development of the nation's National Counter Terrorism Strategy, National Cyber Security Policy and Strategy and in May 2015, the government of President Muhammadu Buhari launched a policy framework and national action plan to prevent and counter terrorism.











- Nigeria's security environment has evolved drastically, thereby giving rise to emerging challenges such as banditry, pastoralists-farmers conflicts, kidnapping amongst other sundry crimes.
- especially in West Africa, there has been a resurgence of political instability and a dramatic increase in the levels of poverty, unemployment and disillusionment among people across the globe.





- > To this end the Federal Government of Nigeria saw the need to review the National Security Strategy 2014.
- In a bid to address the emerging threats to Nigeria's security, the government of former President Muhammadu Buhari approved the reviewed national security strategy in 2019.
- The reviewed document provides a comprehensive vision of national security aimed at ensuring Nigeria's sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interests and the well-being of the citizenry.





NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY FORMULATION PROCESS





- The development of a national security strategy is an intensely political process.
- This is because national security strategy is a product of an interagency system in which the National Security Council plays a central role.





As a process, the national security strategy involves determining what interests the nation has, what priorities to place on those various interests and what national instruments of power are available and appropriate for achieving individual interests and the aggregate of those interest.







NATIONAL VALUES





NATIONAL INTERESTS





STRATEGIC APPRAISAL





NATIONAL POLICY





NATIONAL STRATEGY





MILITARY STRATEGY



RISK **ASSESSMENT**











- > It begins with an honest assessment of the strategic context both internally and externally.
- > This includes an appraisal of the country's strength and weakness as a nation as well as its threats and opportunities.
- > The national purpose which defines the political nature of the country, its core values and how decisions are made is also considered.
- > This would provide the background understanding necessary to develop a strategy.





- The next step is to define the nature and content of national interest which derives from the core values of the state.
- The appraisal then continues with the identification of threats and challenges to those interests. It is critical to know who or what can threaten the national interests and in what ways.
- Once the threats and challenges have been identified, the next step is to examine current policy to ensure adequate protection and promotion of the interests.
- > Resources are then identified and judicious ways of using them to mitigate the threats is considered.





- Donce an honest assessment of the strategic context is completed the next step is to develop statements of national objectives that are the ends of the national security strategy.
- As an illustration, the triangle below highlights the core components; national interest, threats and opportunities as well as objectives.





National Interest

Objectives

Threats/
Opportunities





Conceptually, strategy could be defined as the relationship among ends, ways, and means. Ends are the objectives or goals sought.





- Means are the resources available to pursue the objectives and Ways or methods are how the resources are utilised.
- Each of these components suggests a related question. What do we want to pursue (ends)? With what (means)? How (ways)?





- > The instruments of national power namely, economy, military, informational, diplomacy are some of the means employed to achieve the objective (ends) to protect or advance the national interest.
- The use of resources should be considered both internally and externally and across the strategic, operational and tactical levels. The ways in which the resources (means) are utilised could enhance or undermine the objective (ends).
- This is important because no country has unlimited resources with which to pursue its objectives.
- > This implies the need to make tradeoffs in what is to be protected and promoted and how.
- > Such tradeoffs entail risk and require conscious decisions to be made about how much risk and in what areas can be taken.





- The next crucial step therefore is the assessment of cost and risk which could be in financial, human or political terms.
- > It is also necessary to identify the risks to and from the strategy that could undermine its success.
- One way to make the strategy cost effective and mitigate risk is to invite inputs from strategic level leaders from all segments of the society in the formulation of the strategy.
- > Leaders with visionary acumen as well as those that can formulate and implement strategies could be invited.
- > Such leaders are identified through personal relationships or on recommendation based on their experience over time.
- > That is why it is important to always build relationships among potential leaders as they progress in life.





- The element of time is another crucial step in national security strategy formulation.
- > A strategy needs to be time bound and executed either in whole or in phases within a certain time limit.
- > The objectives (ends) could be sequenced in time and space to maximise its benefits.
- > As the strategy gets finalised, it is desirable to assess its feasibility, sustainability, affordability, suitability etc.
- > It's often good to also have a red team, to critique the strategy.





- > To implement the strategy, there is the need to have a vision and a mission for the strategy.
- Vision that citizens can get along with and can be supportive of to make the strategy public and successful.
- Some aspects of the strategy may be classified but the basic component of the strategy should be made public.





- Mission is essential to guide stakeholders in implementing the strategy.
- It is also critical to continuously evaluate the strategy to measure success in its implementation.
- Benchmarks could be set to make adjustments to the strategy if necessary, to ensure its feasibility.
- > A strategy is a living document, it never finishes as such, it always needs to be updated and approved.





PERCEIVED GAPS IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY 2019 AND REVIEW PROCESS

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PERCEIVED GAPS IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY 2019 AND REVIEW PROCESS (CONT)



- Nigeria has a future which is tied to her national security interest.
- In order to guarantee its national security interest therefore, the NSS 2019 identified these interests as well as key security challenges and developed a comprehensive strategy to address them.
- > There are some identified gaps in the document which could be improved upon; one of which is the national crisis management procedure.
- > On realizing this gap, the Office of the National Security Adviser in collaboration with the British High Commission and relevant Ministries Department and Agencies (MDA) developed a national crisis management doctrine.





- The objective of the doctrine is to coordinate security agencies and relevant MDA response to crisis management.
- Various structures have also been put in place to support the crisis management procedure.
- The crisis management structure cuts across the 3 levels of crisis management namely, strategic, operational and tactical.





- At the strategic level is the national security council, with its secretariat at the Presidential Communication Command and Control Centre (PC4), the operational level comprise Chiefs of Operations of the various security agencies with their secretariat at the Nigeria Police Headquarters, while the tactical level would be established at the incident site.
- > The new approach to crisis management would be captured in the next review of the national security strategy document.





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- Some climes have criticized the NSS 2019 for its too much focus on military and police operations, and not enough on addressing poverty, unemployment, and other social and economic issues that contribute to insecurity.
- > The inability of the document to address climate change as well as its silence on human rights abuses may be perceived as gaps.
- > Implementation and funding were not very explicit.
- The role of corruption and bad governance in contributing to insecurity was not addressed.
- > That notwithstanding, these perceived gaps have been noted down and would be addressed in the next review of the National Security Strategy.





- The review process for Nigeria's national security strategy is guided by the following:
 - ✓ Review previous versions of our national security strategy.
 - ✓ Review emerging global threats.
 - ✓ Review global trends and new evolutions in the development of national security strategies.
 - √ Review emerging new threats in Nigeria.
 - ✓ Define critical areas of national security where specific goals and strategies are needed.





- ✓ Define the term National Security and what it means in today's contemporary world.
- ✓ Define an overall vision for national security, as well as a mission statement to guide the collective efforts of various agencies.
- ✓ Identify the key agencies for each of these areas.
- √Task these agencies with the responsibility for developing vision and mission statements, as well as goals and strategies for critical areas of national security.





- ✓ Integrate information provided by these agencies.
- ✓ Revisit these agencies to provide comments on a draft national security strategy.
- ✓ Incorporate the received comments into a final draft.





FUTURE PROJECTIONS





FUTURE PROJECTIONS (CONT)

- Its legitimacy can also be affected by the legitimacy of national security decision-making and implementation institutions. Legitimacy can be bolstered by reducing the number of potential blockage points in security decision-making.
- Ministries should also be required to participate in assessment and lessons learned from decisionmaking and implementation processes.
- Lessons learned may not always be politically palatable but they may be ignored at the institutions' risk; those who would raise such lessons may need protection to sustain constructive criticism.





FUTURE PROJECTIONS (CONT)

- > Their involvement can help to ensure the legitimacy of national security structures and decisions.
- This would be done under the guidance of the executive arm involving the National Security Council.
- The main role of parliamentarians throughout the process is to share public concerns over security policy with the executive.
- Public portions of the strategy would also be made public for input from well-meaning Nigerian individual.
- > This is in a bid to gain further buy-in to the strategy.





FUTURE PROJECTIONS (CONT)

- > Other future projections for the National Security Strategy include public sensitization on the document to create awareness and buyin, establishment of a steering group at ONSA to drive and monitor the process of implementation as well as cause relevant MDAs and stakeholders to develop their own implementation plan using implementation template to create buy-in and ownership.
- The Office of the National Security Adviser would also conduct regular workshops to create functional awareness.





CONCLUSION







THANK YOU





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