

Multilateral Military Cooperation in West Africa and Boko Haram Insurgency A Critical Assessment; 2009- 2018

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ABSTRACT

Boko Haram has clearly established itself as a regional threat within the surroundings of Lake Chad Basin of West Africa. Within this period under review, they have carried out many gruesome attacks in most Northern part of Nigeria and neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger; killing and abducting women, Children school girls and foreign expatriates as well as destroying villages and military bases with the mind set of instituting a Caliphate within the conquered areas, to be strictly governed by Islamic laws. The group's violent activities, with the associated casualties has developed a strong regional spill-over that poses an unprecedented threat to human security cum socio-political stability of Nigeria and the region at large. Therefore, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in January 2015, authorized for the mobilization of a Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) which comprises of troops from Benin Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Niger Republic, and Nigeria, to tackle the Boko Haram insurgency within the region. Therefore, the objective of this research is to study how effective the MNJTF is in restoring the needed peace and tranquillity within the affected region. A suitable approach to this study is by

identifying what can be learned from the past or previous Regional Military Cooperation (RMC) formed in West Africa and their achievements in previous crisis. This study adopts a System Theory that sees the entire Lake Chad Basin region as one holistic system and the neighbouring nations as a sub part or section of the system which though, functions independently but works concomitantly with each other by maintaining a synergy towards achieving the desired harmonious equilibrium which is the (needed peace and tranquillity) within the affected region. Based on this, the researcher relied mostly on Secondary sources of data collection and analysis to justify the findings of this study. This work recommends the use of counterinsurgency and multilateral military cooperation among the neighbouring nations with standby strong military base that will be continuously looking after the security affairs of these porous borders in these regions. Improving on the capacity building and effectiveness of the MNJTF in combating Boko Haram and any other form of insurgency within the sub region.

Keywords: Multilateral, Boko Haram, Insurgency and Terrorism

INTRODUCTION

The rise of terrorism in Lake Chad Basin region of Africa in general and Nigeria in particular, began in 2009 when the terrorist group Boko Haram started unleashing its violence. Boko Haram which means "Western education is forbidden" is a Jihadist group based in north eastern Nigeria, and active in Chad, Niger and northern Cameroon. Boko Haram's terrible attacks have claimed more than 13,000 civilian lives since its first violent uprising (European

Parliament 2015). The analysis of the recent trends of the sect's terrorist attacks underscores its dynamic nature while revealing that the threat is quickly intensifying. Since the second half of 2014, Boko Haram has undergone major transformations, aiming to expand its territory and possibly establish a caliphate within the region that will be governed strictly by Islamic laws. Along that line, the sect pledged formal

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allegiance to the Islamic State in March 2015 [1].

The threat emanating from the group has taken on a cross-border dimension. Boko Haram has clearly established itself as a regional threat in the areas surrounding West Africa. It has carried out attacks in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, killing and abducting people, destroying villages and military bases. The group's violent activities, with its attendant casualties as well as its regional spill-over, has posed an unprecedented threat to human security and stability of Nigeria and the region as a whole. Its activities has also resulted to a serious disruption in the agro pastoral activities around the Lake Chad Basin, thereby adding to the food insecurity challenges in the region [2]. While the group has carried out most of its attacks in north-eastern Nigeria in recent time, it has also increased its incursions into the neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic. Furthermore, in November 2015, a group of suspected Boko Haram fighters

attacked some areas in northern Cameroon, killed many soldiers and civilians in the process. Similarly, in Chad, the sect's attacks within the Lake Chad region in January 2016 and claimed the lives of many people in the region [3].

Objectives of the Study

Having extensively listed the challenges posed by the Boko Haram insurgency in West African sub region therefore, the general objective of this research is to examine the role of the Multinational Military forces in West Africa in controlling the activities of the Boko Haram insurgency in this region.

- a) The specific objectives are to investigate the key reason behind the emergence of Boko Haram insurgency and its activities in West African sub region.
- b) To examine the role of the multinational forces in the war against the Boko Haram insurgency in west African sub region.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Theoretical Framework

A theory is a set of logically related concepts used for examining the occurrences of phenomenon. In both natural and social sciences theories, are indispensable tools used by researcher in analysing the relationship existing between various variables that appear to have no logical connection between them. It provides the basis for researchers to critically examine or analyse phenomena as well as the data collected.

Theoretical framework also aids the researcher in knowing the relevant perspective to address his work from. It directs him on what to look for and the standard against which to analyse the data collected for the work under study. Here, the researcher has chosen to adopt the system theory which is the configuration of different component parts connected together by a web of relationships necessitated to achieve social equilibrium. A system is also defined as a family of relationships among members acting as a whole working together to achieve harmonious equilibrium. Von Bertalanffy also defined

a system as "elements in standing relationship."

Systems theory, also called social systems theory, in social science, is the study of society as a complex arrangement of elements, including individuals and their beliefs, as they relate to a whole (e.g., a country). The study of society as a social system has a long history in the social sciences. The conceptual origins of the approach are generally traced to the 19th century, particularly in the work of English sociologist and philosopher Herbert Spencer and French social scientist Émile Durkheim. Spencer, also influenced by British naturalist Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, argued for a unitary form of the social system. In his approach, the system of society was constantly evolving into an even-more-complex state of perfection. However, alternative forms of social systems theory argued for a very different view of social evolution. In those perspectives, society is not evolving toward some perfect state; rather, it is reaching a state of increasing complexity. This was called structural differentiation. Structural differentiation refers to the adaptation of

society to its environment through changes in its internal complexity.

An important aspect of social differentiation is the way in which adaptation occurs, or how changes in the structure of the system relate to the processes of the system. On one hand, society can be viewed as a total organism that is sustained by the various processes that support its function and survival. An alternative view argues that stabilizations in social systems occur not because of any rational plan of overall survival but simply because they happen to work.

Systems theory is also involved in analyzing how society adapts to its environment through adjustments in its structure, with important implications for the understanding of social order. Systems theory reveals the complexity of social evolution and, on this basis, stresses the limited possibility of steering society. On the other hand, because society is vastly complex, the social scientist can nonetheless have an appreciation of the large range of adaptive possibilities for social systems. A system in this frame of reference can contain regularly interacting or interrelating groups of activities. For example, in noting the influence in organizational psychology as the field evolved from "an individually oriented industrial psychology to a systems and developmentally oriented organizational psychology", some theorists recognize that organizations have complex social systems; separating the parts from the whole reduces the overall effectiveness of organizations. This difference, from conventional models that centre on individuals, structures, departments and units, separates in part from the whole, instead of recognizing the interdependence between groups of individuals, structures and processes that enable an organization to function.

It further explains that, the new systems view of organized complexity went "one step beyond the Newtonian view of organized simplicity" which reduced the parts from the whole, or understood the whole without relation to the parts. The proponent of this theory are David Easton, Émile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Niklas Luhmann

Hypotheses

To carry out extensive findings on the public view on how well the multinational military cooperation has aided the fight against the current Boko Haram insurgency within this sub region of West Africa; the researcher has draft the following hypothesis:

H₁. Ideology, poverty and youth unemployment are the key conditions that give rise to Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria.

H₂. The multinational military force has achieved the objectives or the mandate of creating it.

Methods of Data Collection

The methods of data collection for this study is secondary data collection. It was (secondary sources) extensively used for the purpose of drawing an empirical conclusion for proper analysis of the study so as to come up with a detailed objective findings.

Secondary Data

The main source of the data for this study was obtained through the review of relevant literature or materials from texts books, articles, publications, journals, website pages, and other government official documents.

Validity and Reliability of Instruments

The success of any research depends on the validity and reliability of its data gathering instruments. Validity means the appropriateness of an instrument in measuring what it is intended to measure. This is why [4] stated that, "a measuring instrument or a scale possesses validity when it actually measures what it claims to measure". Hour et al (2000), stated that validity means the degree to which a research instrument serves the purpose for which it was made for. In order to effectively ensure the validity of the instrument used for this study, the instruments were subjected to content validity measurement which involves face validity and predictive validity. The primary aim of adopting this method is to ensure that the instruments measured what they were designed to measure.

Furthermore, we ensured also the validity of the instruments by certifying that the contents of the instruments and the result of the findings are in tandem

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with existing stock of literatures in this field of study.

The researcher also ensured the validity of the instruments by making sure that the contents of the instruments are consistent with both the objectives and hypothesis of the study. Also, efforts were made to ensure that all aspects considered relevant to the study are adequately covered.

Reliability on the other hand, implies the ability of an instrument to produce the same results credibly, dependably and consistently over some time when applied to the same sample [5].

Therefore, in order to ensure that the instruments are reliable and do pave way for accurate testing of the study which will in turn enable a dependable and objective deduction, inferences and conclusions, internal consistency method was effectively adopted. This was achieved by cross-checking our information alongside other sources of data collection and by ensuring that the facts and figures collected from other sources mentioned earlier are accurate and would remain the same if the collection is repeated over time.

Methods of Data Analysis

Since secondary data gathering instruments was used in carrying out this research, it then implied that descriptive and qualitative analysis would be used, so as to ensure accurate analysis of the data collected.

Ideology, Poverty And Youth Unemployment Are The Key Conditions That Give Rise To Boko Haram Insurgency In Nigeria.

Having extensively carried out this research on whether ideology, poverty and youth unemployment contribute to the rising of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigerian, the response proved positive; over 90% of the response claimed that the level of poverty orchestrated by the high level of youth unemployment in the north eastern part of Nigeria vis a vis the Lake Chad basin contributed immensely to the rising of insurgency in Nigeria. They are of the view that bad governance, the wide economic margin between the rich and poor made the area a breeding ground for easy brain wash through indoctrinating process.

They further maintained that, the wrong Islamic ideology indoctrinated in them propelled them into picking arms against the government of the day that is majorly controlled by the western infidels of which they claimed that it is a sacrilege to Islamic fate. They cited that what propelled the military to fight is the desire to protect the territorial integrity of the state but what propelled the terrorist, insurgency, or guerrilla warfare is the ideology planted in them and ideology cannot be killed with rounds of rifle or bullets.

The researcher discovered that majority of those north easterners have no meaningful employment. Going further, [6] [7], maintained that more than 60% of 160 million Nigerian are poor and unemployed. Thus, increasing level of poverty and economic dependency as well as low standard of living in the society.

The Emergence of Boko Haram Insurgency In Nigeria

The history and emergence of Boko Haram insurgents in North Eastern Nigeria, can be divided into two broad phase; its initial goals of peaceful movement and the controversial phase. Before now, the group mainly organized lectures and charity outreach to the needy which covered the period of 2002 to 2009. And its second phase of violent movement that started from 2009 to date.

Peaceful Phase: according to [8], Boko Haram emerged in northern Nigeria around 2002, as a peaceful local Salafist Islamic movement. The word 'Boko Haram' in Hausa language means Western education is forbidden. The sect came into existence in 2002 by Mohammad Yusuf (1970-2009), a radical Islamist cleric, in Maiduguri Borno State. Yusuf who set up a religious complex, called Markaz, following his expulsion from two mosques in Maiduguri by Muslim clerics for his radical Islamic point of views.

According to [10], many poor Muslim families in Nigeria, and neighbouring countries before now, do sent their children to the school in pursuit of better education; but never knew the centre had ulterior political goals to create an Islamic state and impose Sharia Laws on

the people. It soon became a recruiting ground for future jihadist fighting the state. The group was initially operating under the name Shabaab Muslim Youth Organization. Under the leadership of Mallam Lawal. But when Lawal travelled to continue his education in Madina Saudi Arabia, Yusuf became the leader of the movement. In addition, it was Yusuf's Leadership that exposed the group to their current popularity and political influence.

[11] is of the view that, the current controversial stage of Boko Haram started in 2009. During the new government legislation of wearing helmet by motorcycle riders in all the federation. The government of Borno state now ordered the police to enforce the use of helmet as part of the operation flush out the members of the group. While the sects were coming back on motorcycles from the funeral of their member without wearing helmet they got stopped by the police; which resulted in a clash between the police and the insurgent group that led to the death of about four members of the sect and eighteen others brutally injured. Yusuf became angry and wrote his famous tirade entitled 'An open Letter to the Federal Government' in which he threatened the government by urging them to respond within forty days with the view to a resolution between the government and the group. If not, then 'jihad' operation will begin in the country that only Allah can stop.

Consequently, after forty days, ultimatum elapsed and government did not respond to the situation which according to some analysts, the group members started preparing strategies and plans for war. After this incident, the leaders of the sect continued preaching of Jihad and army confrontation.

The Violent Phase of Boko Haram

According to [12], the Nigerian army on 28 day of July 2009, launched an offensive attack on the sect leader, Muhammad Yusuf's compound and the nearby mosque used by the members in Borno state capital of Maiduguri. That violence between Boko Haram and Nigerian security forces, claimed the lives of over 1000 people with about 700 persons killed in Maiduguri Borno State

capital. This crisis later spill over to Kano, Yobe and Jigawa states; in Maiduguri, over 100 bodies were reported to have been found beside police headquarters.

The fear of this blood bath, made farmers and other traders and foreign investor to desert their home and businesses for safety which pushed the country into their current economic quagmire. The violence led to the killing of the sect leader Muhammad Yusuf while in police custody, and that brought the end of the five days uprising [13].

Since 2009 uprising, the activities of the insurgence appeared to be dissolute, but they later regroup and emerged in 2010 under the new leadership of "Abubakar Shekau". Since the emergence of the new leadership, their attacks have intensified in terms of frequency and strategy. The group carried out their first assaults during its large prison break out, of their members in September 2010 from Bauchi prison that led to the escape of more than 700 inmates (VOA Hausa 2010). Furthermore, on 16th June, 2011, the group attacked police headquarters; which is believed to have marked the first suicide bombing in Nigerian history (Reuters Reporters 2011). Another suicide attack occurred in the United Nation's headquarters Abuja, in August 2011; of which many people were killed and more than sixty persons injured. The then spokesman of the group, Abu Qaqa claimed that the group were responsible of that attack [14].

In January 2012, the sect coordinated another series of deadly bomb attacks in Kano the largest commercial city in northern Nigeria. The attacks resulted in the death of more than 180 people including many security personnel and civilians and that was believed to be among the highest death in a single day since, the group began its violent hostility in July 2009 (Human Rights Watch 2012). The attacks by the group escalated more in 2013, as a result, of Federal Government declaring state of emergency in three most affected states of the region in May 2013. Thus, adding to existing ones that have been declared in some parts of Borno and Yobe in late 2011 [15].

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The sect, in April 2014 adopted a new tactics of kidnapping female students and women in the north-eastern part of the country. On April 14th 2014, sect kidnapped 276, students from Government Girls Secondary School Chibok. And as a result of this, the United Nation Security Council committee blacklisted the group on 22nd May 2014 into the world terrorist groups [16]. Between 2013 and 2014, more than 5000 people have been killed in Boko Haram violence. United Nation and Nigerian officials also reported that more than six million Nigerians have already been affected, while more than 300,000 displaced from their residence. And at least not less than 2000 persons were killed in the first half of 2014 [17].

Furthermore, the threats posed by Boko Haram is recently began to undermine the existence of Nigeria as one cooperate territory. On August 24th 2014, Shekau, the sect leader declared some areas under the sect's control, as the New Caliphate that would be governed according to strict Islamic codes (Sahara Reporters 2014). Allegations was raised that the kidnapped school girls by Boko Haram in early 2014, were been used as suicide bombers. This comes up after series of female suicide bombings in the ancient city of Kano during and after Eid-el-Fitr (Sallah Festival); of which the issue of the ten-year-old girl, wearing an explosive device caught in Katsina State seems to justify the claims [18].

[19] Further, recorded the group's another deadly attack on Kano Central Mosque in November 2014. When members of the group set off three suicide bombers and fired on

worshippers, killed more than 100 people and more than 200 persons injured [20]. In a related incidence, Boko Haram carried out one of their deadliest massacre in the town of Baga in Borno state; of which more than 2000 people were killed. The Amnesty International described the attack as the worst in the history of the group.

The Nigerian Military later recaptured Gwoza, the historic town of Borno state on 27th March 2015. Gwoza had been previously captured by Boko Haram in August 2014 and was declared an Islamic headquarters by the group whose leader Abubakar Shekau declared their Islamic Caliphate. Strategically, Even the Sambisa forest where the insurgents' main camps are is located and where the kidnapped Chibok girls were then taken to, is located in Gwoza local government area [21].

Today, the world has witnessed an unprecedented rise in the activities of Islamic extremist groups across the continent. Boko Haram, like other extremist groups, has engaged in guerrilla warfare against the Nigerian government and people. The sect, who started as a domestic religious group, has rapidly grown into an organized insurgent group, threatening the establishment of the Nigerian state and its neighbours in the Lake Chad Basin. The activities of the group have claimed many lives of innocent civilians, damaged properties, and created tension within Nigeria. The devastated effect of the Boko Haram insurgency on the population has generated mixed feelings, concerns, and has triggered international condemnation.

The Table Below Is The Litany Of Boko Haram Attacks In Nigeria 2009-2015.

Dates	Incidence	Casualties
On July 26-29, 2009	2009 Marked the beginning of boko haram insurgence in Nigeria	Almost 1,000 people were killed in a clash between Nigeria military forces and boko haram
On 30 th July 2009	The execution of Mohammed yusuf, accredited funding leather boko haram sect Nigeria by the Nigerian soldiers.	And the emergence of Abubaka shakau now took over the leadership of the sect.
On 7 th September, 2010	Marked the Bauchi prison break	Of which 5 people were killed and 721 inn mates escaped from the prison.
On 11 October, 2010.	Maiduguri police station were bombed	While three persons were injured.
On 31 th December, 2010.	An attack in mammy market Mogadishu army barracks, Abuja	That killed 11 persons.
On 29 th , may 2011.	Marked the explosions in Abuja and Bauchi	During the swearing in of president Goodluck Jonatan as the new president that killed 15 persons
On 16 th June 2011.	Marked the failed bombing of the Abuja police headquarters which was the registered first suicide bombing in Nigeria.	In this 2 casualties were registered, the suicide bomber and traffic police man
On 4 th august, 2011.	The Damaturu Attack	100 to 150 persons were killed.
On 22-23 rd December 2011.	The Damaturu clash between boko haram and the Nigerian army	68 persons were killed of which 50 among them were militants
On 25 th December 2011	Registered the St. Theresa's catholic church madalla bombing.	That claimed 46 persons.
On 21 th January 2012	Marked the Kano multiple blast.	Of which 185 persons fear death.
On 29 th April 2012	Marked the attack on Bayero University, Kano	Of which 13 Christian, 1 non-teaching staff and two professors were killed.
On the 17 th June 2012.	Marked the Kaduna church bombing	That claimed 19 persons.
On the 7 th day of august, 2012.	Marked the Deeper life church shootings	That claimed 19 souls
On the 25 th day of December 2012.	Marked the Maiduguri and the church shootings in Patiskum.	That claimed 27 Christian lives.
On the 1 st January 2013,	The Nigerian military raid.	That claimed 13 lives of boko haram sect.
On the 18 th day of march 2013.	Marked the Kano Bus bombing.	That claimed almost 65 lives.
On the 16 th day of April 2013.	Recorded the Borno State's Baga Massacre.	That claimed 187 lives.
On the 6 th day of July 2013.	Marked the Yobe State Shooting	That claimed over 42 lives.
On the 12 th day of august 2013.	Recorded the attack on Maiduguri Mosque	That claimed 56 lives.
On the 12 th day of September 2013.	The boko haram ambush that	That claimed the lives of the Nigerian 40 gallant soldiers.
From 12-18, day of September 2013.	The Nigerian soldiers lunched an offensive attack against the boko haram sect.	That led to the death of 150 boko haram members and 16 soldiers died on the attack.
On the 19 th day of September 2013.	Recorded the Benisheik's attack by the boko haram.	Of which 16 persons were killed.
On the 29 th day September 2013.	Registered the Guiba College Massacre of (yobe state)	That claimed the lives of over 50 students.
By October 2013.	The air force raid on the boko	Which claimed the lives of 101

	harams	boko haram sect.
On the 29th day of October 2013.	Marked the Damaturu raid.	That claimed the lives of about 128 persons. Of which 95 of them were militants while 23 of them are solders and 8 police men as well as 2 innocent civilians.
On 26th January 2014.	Registered an attack on the north eastern.	Of which 138 sect members were killed.
On the 14th day of February 2014.	Marked the Konduga in Borno state massacre.	Of which 121 Christians were killed.
Records also have it that on the 15th day of February 2014.	Registered the Izuhe attack by the boko haram sect.	That killed 106 persons.
And on the 25th day of that same February 2014.	Marked the attack on federal government collage by the boko haram.	Of which 59 student were butchered in that attack.
On 14th day of march 2014.	Recorded the Giwa army barracks attack in Maiduguri where boko haram detainees were freed from detention.	Facilities were recaptured detainees were executed the military.
On the 14th day of April 2014.	Registered the Abuja twin blast	That took over 88 lives.
On the 15th day of April 2014.	The boko haram sect struck chibok school in Borno state.	The 276 chibok school girls was kidnapped by the boko haram sect.
On the 1st day of May 2014.	The Abuja car bomb blast.	That claimed the life of 19 innocent persons.
On the 5th day of May 2014.	Marked the GamboruNgala of Borno State attack.	That claimed at least 300 innocent lives.
Another remarkable event took place on the 20th day of May 2014.	That marked the jos bomb blast.	That claimed the lives of at least 118 innocent villagers.
On the 27th day of May 2014.	Marked the BuniYadi in Yobe State attack.	That claimed the lives of 49 securities personnel and 9 innocent civilians.
On 1st June 2014.	Marked the Adamawa State Mubi bombing.	Of which 40 persons were killed.
On the second June 2014.	Mark the Gwoza Massacre.	That claimed the lives of 200 Christian innocent soul in Borno state.
On 20th day of June 2014.	Marked the Borno State attack.	That claimed the lives of 70 innocent civilians of which 91 women and children were kidnapped by the boko harams.
Another remarkable events of 23-25th June 2014.	Marked the central middle belt attack.	That claimed about 171 lives. Of innocent persons.
On the 26th day of July 2014.	Marked the military raid on the boko haram sect.	Of which over 100 boko haram members were killed.
On 24th November 2014.	Marked kano bombing and the gun battle.	That led to the killing of over 120 Muslims as well as the MohammedSanusi II
On the 13th day of December 2014,	Marked the Gumsuri kidnapping in Borno State.	This clamed about 35 lives and 185 persons were kidnapped.
On the 28-29th December 2014,	Marked the occurance of a failed boko haram offensive attack.	That led to the death of about 85 innocent civilians, 94 boko haram fighters and two Cameroonians soldiers.
On the 3-7th January 2015,	Marked the Baga massacre which led to the raze of the boko haram in Borno state.	That claimed at least 2000 lives. Most remarkable is the 7,300 refugee flee the state, 1000 of them were trapped in kangala near lake chad.
On the 12th day sof January 2015,	Marked the failed Kangala raid in Cameroon.	Clamed one Cameroonians soldier and about 143 to 300 boko

		haram fighters.
On the 18 th January 2015,	Recorded the attack on the villages in the northern Cameroon by the boko haram.	That claimed 3 lives and about 80 persons kidnapped.
On the 25 th January 2015,	The boko haram offensive attack against Nigerian forces in Maiduguri.	Claimed the lives of 8 civilians and about 53 sect members with unknown numbers of soldiers.
On the 29 th January 2015,	The Nigerian forces in collaboration with the Chadian soldiers recaptured the nearby strategic town border of Michika.	
On the 31 th January 2015,	The African Unions Pledged to send 7,500 international soldiers to Nigerian and fighting in the northern Cameroon	The Chadian forces have killed over 120 boko haram fighter and lost 3 soldiers.
On the 6 th February 2015,	Marked the Niger raid by the boko haram in Bosso and Diffa town recorded the first time the boko haram sect attacked the country.	This attack claimed 5 Nigerian soldiers and the government claimed to have killed 109 boko haram members.
On the 12 th February 2015,	Marked the invade of the sambisa forest by the allied forces of Nigeria, Niger chad and Cameroon	An undisclosed scores of the boko harams group were killed.
On the 13 th February 2015.	Ngouboua in chad was attacked	Number of casualties unknown.
On the 21 th February, 2015.	The Nigerian soldiers recaptured Baga town that fall to the sect on 3 rd January.	Number of casualties unknown.
On the 24 th day of February, 2015,	The Chadian boko haram sect clashed with soldiers in Garambu.	That claimed, lives of over 200 boko haram fighters one chadian soldier wounded.
On the 9 & 18 th march 2015,	Marked the recapturing of MalamFatouri and Damasak in north eastern Nigeria by the Chadian and Nigerian forces The boko haram sect was dislodged	Number of casualties unknown.
On the 16 June 2015,	Marked the twin suicide bomb blast in chard capital targeting their headquarters and police academy.	That claimed the lives of over 24 persons and more than 100 persons wounded.
On 22 nd June 2015,	Marked the Maiduguri Mosque bombing by two female suicide bombers	That claimed over 30 lives, their target is the crowded mosque on the Ramadan's day.
On the 1-2 nd July,	Marked the multiple mosque massacre,	That claimed 48 lives on the 1 st , and 17 wounded in the attack. While 97 people mostly men were killed, on the 2 nd ; a number of women and young girls were killed in their homes.
On the 6 th July 2015,	Marked the Jos bomb attack.	Of which 44 persons were killed.

Source: Extracted and Re-arranged from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Boko_Haram_insurgency. Retrieved on 16th July, 2015.

It was based on this out listed pogroms as well as the current economic predicament that the multinational joint military taskforce was formed with the sole mandate to combat and eradicate this common regional menace.

H₂ The Multinational Military Force Has Achieved The Objectives Or The Mandate Of Creating It.

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Having gone through the statistical survey on the topic above, it is now pertinent to conclude our findings through the following results gathered from the data inferences; analysed and logically conclude as follows that:

In other to efficiently facilitate this war against Boko Haram insurgency by the MNJTF within the Lake Chad Basin Regions, there is a need to multilaterally contribute and equip the troops with the necessary modern military gadget and midjets suitable for combatting insurgency. In doing this! The nations involved in this MNJTF came together under the umbrella of the United Nations

Peace and Security Council, with African Union representing the Lake Chad Basin to plan on how to mitigate this act of terrorism taking place in this insurgency host nations and restore back the territories taken by the sect and restore it back to the authorities of local nations. In doing this! The need for modern essential weaponry is required to execute this mission.

Below are the contributions of Troops, Military Equipment and Financial Support made by Member Countries to the Multinational Joint Task Force in their war against Boko Haram Insurgency.

Number of Troops, Financial/Military Equipment Contributed By Member Countries To The Mnjtf In Their War Against Insurgency Within The Lake Chad Basin:

S/N	Countries	Troops	Finances	Equipment
1	Benin Republic	750	\$1million	Utility vans, light Hilux vans, patrol vans, motorbikes etc.
2	Cameroon	2650	\$4million	1 tactical vehicles, 4 motorbikes, patrol vans light Hilux vans, armoured tanks
3	Chad	3000	\$4million	4 motor bikes, 2 tactical vehicles, armoured tanks, patrol vans utility vehicles, etc.
4	Niger	1000	\$1.5million	5 motorbikes, patrol vans, utility vans scout tanks etc.
5	Nigeria	3700	\$100million	tactical vehicles, motorbikes, Hilux vans, unmanned ground antitank land mines and IED removal, main Battle Tanks patrol vans, scout armoured tank surveillance plane, fighter jets etc.
6	EU	None	\$41million	Communication equipment
7	France/Switzerland	500 French Trainers	\$150million	Surveillance equipment
8	United Kingdom	120 trainers	\$6.5million	Intelligence gathering
9	United States	200 trainers	\$5million	Cessna C-208 military surveillance planes and 30 military vehicles, 5 armoured landmines, jets.
10	Others	None	\$20million	129 units of the latest generation night vision equipment (turkey), radio signal equipment (AU support team) HF voice programming, data transmissions Mobil radio installations, and surveillance equipment, IED and land mines dictation equipment.

Source: compiled by the researcher, data generated from online reports of mnjtf portal and <http://venturesafrica.com/mnjtf-and-the-never-ending-boko-haram-attacks/>

Below Are Also the Budgetary Allocations for Security in Nigeria from 2009-2016:

YEAR	AMOUNT(N)
1. 2009	N732,542,311,744.00
2. 2010	N836,016,733,836.00
3. 2011	N1,080,894,801,178.00
4. 2012	N1,154,857,159,110.00
5. 2013	N1,178,832,576,309.00
6. 2014	N1,174,897,477,334.00
7. 2015	N2,145,668,332,141.00
8. 2016	N3,224,446,431,228.00
9. 2017	N3,324,246,331,128.00
10. Total	N15,528,558,228,860.00

Source: Compiled By the Researcher from the Budget Estimates of the Federal Ministry of Finance 2017.

**Military Operations In Lake Chad Basin
Operation Restore Order I, ii, And Iii**

The first Joint Task Force operation aimed at the Boko Haram was code named Operation Restore Order I. It was formed on 12, June 2011. Later in the year, Operation Restore Order II and III were launched to provide security against Boko Haram in Bauchi and Yobe states respectively. The mandate of the task force was to restore order in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria and Borno State in particular. The task force was composed of a force of 3,872 personnel drawn from the Nigerian Armed Forces, Nigerian Police Force, Department of State Security, Nigerian Customs Service, Nigeria Immigration Service and Defence Intelligence Agency. In the composition and mandate of the task force lie the endemic problems of command and control, logistics, welfare and the inherent danger of fighting in built-up areas, or what is often referred to in the military as urban warfare or operations [22].

It is more likely that the Nigerian Army's first major encounter with urban warfare at home was in the Niger Delta, South East kidnapping saga, Maiduguri and some states in the North-Eastern Nigeria. This is because, initially, it was obvious that the military and security agencies were not adequately improvised to tackle contemporary security challenges, particularly as it affect terrorism. However, the military gradually began to improve on their previous strategy and tactics, partly because training in the Nigerian Army in particular is not fashioned to combating current and emerging terrorist challenges. Their efforts were now aimed at training and re- training Nigerian Army on anti or

counter-terrorism, special reconnaissance, information operation, management and training personnel on associated equipment in close quarter combat, urban warfare, intelligence operation, amphibious operation, demolition, explosive breaching, tactical communication and civil-military relations were increased.

Moreover, the act of restoring law and order in trouble spots itself was part of the training given to the troops. The spokesperson of the JTF, Operation restore order explained the further challenges encountered by the operation when he said that: Fighting in built-up areas is tasking, cumbersome and hazardous. There is limited view of space and fire, visibility and manoeuvrability is limited and ambush attrition losses are high. We were on patrol in Maiduguri which aimed at fishing out suspected members of Boko Haram and to recover arms, ammunition and explosives. It was then I had a clear perception of how difficult and dangerous it is for troops to fight in built-up areas [23].

The case of Borno was particularly difficult and compounded by so many factors, including religious and cultural. Some of the terrorists hid in mosques, planted Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) by the sides of the mosques or inside churches, hid on rooftops, planted IEDs on routes they knew were used by the military, and will shot through loopholes and that is very difficult for the troops to combat them.

They clearly seemed to be conscious of the military vehicle columns and exhibited dexterity at flame throwing. They also had Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPGs), General Purpose Machine Guns and Alexander Kalashnikov (AK 47) rifles

in their inventory. Boko Haram insurgents also made use of buildings as they provided them with good sniping posts, while alleys, refuse dumps and sand filled streets were ideal for booby-traps. The nature of Maiduguri houses built close to each other with strong gates, tall walls serves as a barrier for the terrorists and a fort onto itself.

There are also religious and cultural taboos where most of the houses were locked with Ba Shiga (No Entry) inscription and terrorist could easily mask himself with Abaya, a long flowing gown that covers the entire body to escape from the military. As the military tactically moved round the city, they could not see the men hiding inside the houses, behind the walls or rooftops. All efforts to insert the hard skin fighting vehicles could not hit the terrorists; moreover, collateral damage could not be eliminated when used, and so the idea was jettisoned. But not after some collateral damage had been incurred [24]. This challenge was later overcome when the JTF began to approach the targeted areas from all flanks. The JTF then understood that they needed to "mouse hole" through each or most of the houses suspected of harbouring Boko Haram terrorists and rooted them out in close combat; this yielded a good results. Many obvious (because they were caught with weapons) and suspected terrorists were arrested and thousands of assorted ammunition and some arms and quantities of IEDs were recovered. According to a military personnel in the North-East, "saving grace lies on the organizational, quality and discipline of the troops. Despite obvious danger, the troops remain solidly, organised and nationalistic" in Operation Restore Order I, II and III of which a laudable success were achieved.

Following the formation of Operation BOYONA; and the continued escalation of violence and wanton destruction of lives and property in the North Eastern part of the country by the Boko Haram insurgents, the then President and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan declared state of emergency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states on May 14, 2013. Consequently, the then Chief of

Defence Staff, Admiral Ola Sa'ad Ibrahim, was directed to restore law and order in the affected states. In line with the directives; the troops made up of men of the Armed Forces, the Police and other security agencies were deployed under operation BOYONA to secure the nation's borders and assert the territorial integrity.

Appraisal of Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)

However it is easier to form this kind of security community than to make it work. The fact remains that, the MNJTF would have performed better if some of the factors working against the group were not there. These problems can be broken into two categories: the internal and external. The internal problems are the factors making it difficult for the member states of the MNJTF to work together peacefully. The external factors are the problems coming from outside the immediate environment of the security operation, of which the MNJTF cannot underrate. The first internal factor is that of trust between Nigeria and Cameroon as well as between Nigeria and Chad.

The MNJTF is mandated to deal with cross-border security issues within Lake Chad region and conduct 'operations aimed at preventing the expansion of Boko Haram, as well as other terrorist groups and eliminating their presence' (The Guardian Newspaper, 2015). It also aims at facilitating 'the conduct of joint patrols and other types of operations at the borders of the affected countries', to tackle the insurgency on its national territory while regional and international partners, within or outside MNJTF framework, secure border areas to prevent Boko Haram from further spilling over into neighbouring countries (The Guardian Newspaper, 2015; Interviews, 2016). To a respondent's view, this development is the most audacious African response to the ten years old insurgency in Nigeria that has claimed thousands of lives, disrupt socio-economic activities within the north east part of Nigeria and traumatised the whole region. The collective securities through MNJTF in the region have really curtailed the upsurge of insurgency and

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has promoted friendly relationship between the affected nations.

The MNJTF, really assisted in counter-insurgency within the region, for instance, the military rescued one of the missing 279 girls of Government Girls Secondary School, ChibokBorno State. This marked a success in the search for the missing students abducted by Boko Haram sect.

The Troops also struck Sambisa forest, killed 15 Boko Haram insurgents and rescued 41 captives. Then it was reported that thetroops has in the last three months, destroyed many Boko Haram's camps, arrested and killed many of the insurgents; of which Hundreds of them surrendered denouncing the sect

and seeking forgiveness and to be reintegrated into the society [25].

Yes! The Multinational Joint Task Force has made a laudable success in their war against Insurgency in Lake Chad basin regions, but this success is not without a price; in every war of necessity there are always irredeemable casualties and sacrifices to be made for the success and unity of every great nation. And the case of these insurgency affected nations is not exceptional the both parties (MNJTF and Boko Haram) have loss quit a number troops. But does this war worth it? George Kennedy said and I quote "A time to time a tree of liberty is watered with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

Below are the Table Showing the Number of Troops Sent by Member Countries of MNJTF and Number of Casualties from 2009 - 2016.

Year	No of soldiers deployed		Total	Casualties		
	Male	Female		Total	Wounded	Died
2009	102252	183	102435	29	43	"
2010	120523	212	120725	25	32	"
2011	140802	212	141014	40	22	50
2012	131225	156	131381	13	102	"
2013	164147	174	164321	31	50	359
2014	184115	273	184388	56	45	337
2015	252426	411	252837	44	62	482
2016	192115	126	192241	28	21	400
2017	11150	130	11280	50	5	500

Therefore, from 2009-2018 the total number of military troops or personnel sent to fight the war against Boko Haram insurgency are

- Number of Male = 1314885 personnel.
- Number of Female = 2077 personnel.
- Total troops = 1316962 personnel.
- Number of persons wounded = 316 persons.
- Number of military troops =567 persons.

Source: compiled by the researcher from the Defence Intelligence Agency Bulletin Digest 2016.

Analytically, with a critical look at the table above shows that the number of military personnel involve in fighting

the terrorism ravaging this region as realised by the defence bulletin; shows that the figures in 2013 and 2015 has

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the highest number of military troops deployed to this region by this period under review because of the intensive nature of the crisis. But the case of the 2015, is obvious that it is as a result of the electoral activities in Nigeria. In 2012, the result shows that many troops were lost in 2018 that of 2012, may be as a result of poor military advancement (build up) to the kind of tactics the insurgency provides at that point in time; but that of 2018 was as a result that the Boko Haram has been dislodged from their known Sambisa forest to unknown destination. Now it is easier for them to locate the military camp than the military locating them, this made the MNJTF more prone to receive attacks than the insurgents [26].

Has The Multilateral Military Cooperation Lived up to their Expected Objective, which is to Regain Control of the Areas under Boko Haram Threat and Support Local Agencies in Maintaining State Authority and Provide Protection to the Civilian Populace?

This question could be responded to in this way. (A) Are there challenges yes, are there achievement yes a laudable achievement. The multinational military cooperation has been able to clear all the Boko Haram strong holds such as the Sambisa forest and have been able to return about 100,000 hostages that was previously under the captives of Boko Haram and reintegrate them back to the communities.

There was a time it was the military that goes to (Boko Haram) strong holds, I mean well defined insurgence locations to attack them; but now the revised is the case because they have been totally dislodged from their strategic location to unknown destinations. There was a time it was just only five or six (5 or 6) local government which were free from the Boko Haram insurgency control, but today the revise is the case. The blocked roads have been cleared for use, most of those roads that were initially put out of use because of insurgency explosions have been put into use once again [27].

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Below are the Table Showing MNJTF Operations and Success in their war against the Boko Haram Insurgency within the Lake Chad Basin Region:

S/N	Operation	Objectives	Success	Date deployed
1	Operation Lafiya Dole	The MNJTF is aimed at eliminating Boko Haram (the name is the umbrella that covers all operations going on in the northern part of Nigeria)	Since the beginning of this operations in 2015, virtually all the territories hitherto under the Boko Haram have been recovered and over 100,000 Boko Haram hostages have been freed. The operation has successfully halt Boko Haram expansion, and sect surrenders in thousands repents to join the rehabilitation centres to be reintegrated into the society. It has also facilitated the return of civilians from internally displaced camp to their various villages	July 2015
2	Operation Safe Corridor	Initiative of the federal government of Nigeria and adopted by all parties fighting violent extremism in the north east Nigeria including; security and law enforcement agencies multinational and governmental organisations.	This cooperation has been hailed by both humanitarian agencies and the international community. Through this program, over 3400, sect have repented, with more than 15,000 others surrendering to gallant troops of the MNJTF in 2016 when it was launched by the defence headquarters.	April 2016
3	Operation Rescue Final	Operation deep inside the sambisa forest aimed to rescureChibok girls and other hostages abducted by the Boko Haram and rid the forest of the remnants of insurgent's inhabitations.	The operation successfully rescued about 110 from 276 school girls kidnapped by the Boko Haram sect on 14 th April 2014. Aside that, this operation has freed more hostages than other operations put together. It is believed that more than 150,000 hostages trapped in the interior villages and Lake Chad island have been freed through this operations. More so, the operation has helped to return thousands of internally displaced persons to their respective villages.	November 2016
4	Operation crackdown	Aimed at clearing the remnants of Boko Haram from their different hideouts	Cleaning the insurgents from camp zairo in Sambisa forest, and villages like; Mandaka, Lemu, Gatha, Uultauri, Kuru, Bulabili, Ambiya Toro. Others includes Gol, Zindiya, Burbur, Mangusum, Talala, Ajigin, Doksa, Damasak, Gashigar-Giri 1-Giri 2 JabulamAbadam and mallamfattori Axis.	April 2016.
5	Operation Aiki Gama	Aimed at ensuring that the terrorists were prevented from establishing another sanctuary and hideout in Lake Chad Region.	Succeeded in flushing the remnants of Boko Haram from the general area of respojulynsibility, Blocking fleeing member of the sect from Borno state border with Niger, Cameroon, and Lake chad	June 2016.

				Islands. The operation has neutralised over 10,000 insurgents and recovered a large quantities of arms and ammunitions suicide vest, Hilox vans among others.	
6	Operation Punch	Deep	Aimed at dislodging Boko Haram Terrorists from their hideout.	This operation is one of the very first assault against Boko Haram within Sambisa forest. The operation has successfully liberated the following communities from the grips of insurgency; Bara, Njibulwa village, MunaDalti, Talala/Ajigin, Ngoshe Boko hide- Pulka road, BulaJimbam, Waiyaram village, ChikinGudu, Monguno villages, and rescued over 30,000 hostages.	July, 2017
7	Operation punch	deep	Raiding the Sambisa forest of Boko Haram hideouts and assaulting on their spiritual home in Zerio camp.	This operation, a continuation of deep punch I has rounded off virtually all the Boko Haram enclaves and hideout deep inside the Sambisa forest especially it's so called spiritual home in Alargarno.	January, 2018

Source: compiled by the researcher with data generated from online newspaper reports:<https://theeagleonline.com.ng/mnjtf-operation-lafiya-dole-committed-to-stability-in-lake-chad-region/>

To further buttress my points below are the litany of the free hostages from Boko Haram by the Multinational Joint Task Force.

List Of The Freed Hostages By The Multinational Military Joint Task Force 2015-2018

S/N	LIBERATION FORCE	2015	2016	2017
1	Army Headquarters, special forces Battalion	450	733	500
2	254 Task Force Battalion	300	190	640
3	143 Task Force Battalion	270	584	365
4	231 Battalion and Armed Forces Strike Force (AFSF)	868	159	557
5	155 Task Force Battalion	120	430	320
6	Nigeria Cameroon Border Task Force	800	5000	11,650
7	Total Received Sector 1	1000	2400	5000
8	112 Task Force Battalion	980	1200	2400
9	Total Received Sector 4	2300	4600	22,000
10	Total Received Sector 2	3000	2200	4500
11	7 Task Force Battalion	4500	1000	2500
12	Total Received Sector 3	22,000	50,000	1,11000

Sources: compiled by the researcher from the Data generated from the online newspaper report: <https://www.the-cable.ng/army-rescued-people-boko-haram-captives>.

Reports also have it that about 1,300 Boko Haram sect also surrendered voluntarily to the MNJTF of 254 task force Battalion under operation Lafiya Dole on January 2017, it was disclosed when the Executive Secretary Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), Engr. Sanusi Abdullahi, in the meeting organised for

Defence Chiefs of Lake Chad Basin Authority. But before this, the fire forces of the ground and airtroops Multinational Joint Task Force during Operation Gama Aiki, that force a massive defections resulting to the surrender of about 1000 Boko Haram sect. Reports also have it that another 532 Boko Haram fighters

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also surrendered to the Nigeria Military Troops in Borno State, among the surrendered sect is Lawal Ibrahim who also surrendered his AK-47 rifle and 2 magazines containing 7.2mm live

ammunitions to the Nigeria troops on February 25th 2017 [28].

(<http://www.channelstv.com/2017/02/25/over-1300-boko-haram-members-surrender-to-mnjtf/>)

The Table below present the list of Surrendered Boko Haram sects from 2016-2018;

1	231 Battalion and Armed Force Strike Force (AFSF).	240	310	300
2	155 Task Force Battalion	77	160	55
3	Nigeria-Cameroon Border Task Force	22	17	22
4	254 Task Force Battalion	110	20	350
5	112 Task Force Battalion	40	540	140
6	Types of Weapon Surrendered	12 AK-47 rifle with six magazines containing 159 rounds of 7.62mm (special ammunition, 9 Dane) guns	11 semi-automatic hand gun, 3 double barrel, 30 AK-47 rifle, 14 Magazines containing 300 rounds of 7.65mm, ammunition, 7 local made pistol, and 8 Dane guns	3, rocket launcher, 19 AK-47 rifle, 12 Dane gun, 5 double barrel and 3 shotgun

Source: compiled by the researcher with data generated from the cable online <http://www.thecable.ng/>

Furthermore, below are also the previously blocked roads now by reopened by MNJTF:

S/N	MAJOR HIGHWAYS	KILOMETERS	STATES
1	Maiduguri-Daboa-Biu road	187	Borno State
2	Maiduguri-Monguno-Baga road	157	Borno State
3	Maiduguri-Dikwa road	86	Borno State
4	The Maiduguri-Bama-Gwoza road	103	Borno State
5	Maiduguri-Mafa-Dikwa-GamboruNgala road	120	Borno State
6	The Trans-Saharan Highway	trade 972	Katsina, Kano, Kari, Maiduguri and Dikwa (Yobe and Borno).
7	Damboa and Bama roads,	85.06	Borno State
8	Gamboru-Ngala en-route	9.3	Borno State
9	Damaturu- BuniYadi-Biu road	76	Yobe State

Source: compiled by the researcher from the Data gathered from <http://dailypost.ng/2018/02/22/boko-haram-army-set-reopen-major-roads-borno/>

Some of the populace that are from the area whom initially because of the frequent attacks of the terrorists have not been coming home now comes! Drive around with their cars and go back [29]. Businesses return to their normal activities which was not so five to six

years ago. Irrespective of the fact that we may not rule out some pocket of insurgency attacks here and there completely, but that is the characteristics of insurgency, guerrilla warfare or terrorism all time, anywhere, all day.

Regional organizations and groups with security functions and their website:

Organisations	year founded	number of member nations	website url
African Union (AU)	2001	53	www.africa-union.org
Southern Africa (Comesa) Community Of Sahel-Saharan	1998	23	www.cen-sad.org states (cen sad)
East African Community (EAC)	1999	3	www.eac.int
Economic And Monetary	1998	6	www.cemac.cf
Economic Community Of West African states	1975	15	www.ecwas.itlafrican states (ecowas)
Intergovernmental Authority	1996	7	www.igad.org (IGAD)
Mano River Union	1973	3	
Southern African Development	1992	14	Www. sadc.int
America Andean Community Of Nations	1969	5	www.comunidadandina.org (Andean Pact)
Caribbean Community	1973	15	Www.caricom. Org (CARICOM)
Central American Integration	1991	7	www.sgsica.org system (sica)
Latin American Integration Association (Laia)	1980	12	www.aladi.org
Mercosur (Southern Common)	1991	4	www.mercosur. int (market)
North American Free Trade	1994	3	www.nafta-sec-alena.org (agreement) (nafta)
Organization Of American States	1948	35	www.oas.org
Rio Groud	1987	19	"
Asia Australia, New Zealand United States (Anzus)	1951	3	"
Security Treaty Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec)	1989	21	www.apec.org
Association Of South East Asian (Asean)	1967	10	www.aseansec.org
Nations Regional Forum (Arf)	1994	25	www.aseansregionalforum.org
Asean Plus Three (Apt)	1997	13	www.aseasec.org/16580.htm
Confrence On Interaction And Confidence-Economic Cooperation Organisation ECO	1992	17	www.kazakhstanembassy.org
Pacific Community	1985	10	www.ecosecrtariat.org
Pacific Islands Forum	1947	26	www.spc.org .nc
Shanghai Cooperation (SCO)	1971	16	www.forumsec. org.fj
South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	2001	6	www.setsco.org
Europe And Euro-Atlantic Arctic Council	1985	8	www.saarc-sec.org
	1996	8	www.arctic-council.org
	1993	3	
Barents Euro-Arctic	1993	7	www.beac.st

Council (Baec)			
Organisation Of The Black Sea Economic Cooperation (Baec)	1992	12	Www. baec-organisation.org
Central European initiative (CEI)	1989	17	www.ceinet.org
Collective security treaty organisation (CSTO)	2003	6	
Commonwealth of independent states (CIS)	1991	11	www.cis.minsk.by
Council of the baltic sea states (CBSS)	1992	11	www.cbss.st
Council of Europe	1949	46	www.coe.int
European union (EU)	1951	25	Europa.eu.int
North Atlantic Treaty organisation (NATO)	1949	26	www.nato.int
Organisation of Euro-Atlantic partnership council (EAPC)	1997	46	www.nato.int/issues/eapc
Nordic council	1952	5	www.norden.org
Organisation for security and cooperation in Europe	1973	55	www.osce.org
Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe	1999	40	www.stabilitypact.org
European Southeast European Cooperative initiative (SECI)	1996	12	www.secinet.info
Visegrad Group (V4)	1991	4	www.viserradgroup.org
Western European Union (WEU)	1954	10	www.weu.int
Middle East Arab League	1945	22	www.arableagueonline.org
Arab Maghreb Union	1989	5	www.maghrebarabe.org
Council of Arab Economic Unity	1964	10	www.caeu.org.eg
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	1981	6	www.gcc.sg.org
Organisation of the Islamic conference (OIC)	1971	57	www.oci.org

SIPRI Yearbook 2006: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.

Global Economic Integration and The Wider Security Agenda

Many of the newly or revived regional institutions that have emerged since the early 1990s primarily have an economic outlook. this Regional economic cooperation and integration can, however, be regarded as having important security dimensions or implications such as the issue of ECOWAS free border use of its member citizen which has become a porous root for Boko Haram and other pockets of arms trafficking. Economic cooperation and integration may be driven by the desire to reduce the likelihood of political or military conflict between the states involved; to enhance economic interdependence between member states.

It is argued, increasingly that the costs of using force is more expensive than to creates or shared interests [30].

This logic was one of the driving forces behind the early post-World War II process of European integration, and similar dynamics are arguably at work in APEC, ASEAN and MERCOSUR; much of the economic regionalism in the past two decades can also be seen as a self-protecting response with security implications to economic globalization; by working together in regional groups [31], states can help to protect markets and industries in their region, increase their competitiveness in the global economy and strengthen their hand in global economic forums (such as the World Trade Organization). Regionalism

is thus intimately linked with the wider debate on globalization and neoliberal economics. Analysts has drawn a distinction between open and closed economic regionalism, with the first being essentially compatible with the liberalization of trade and finance as well as latter representing an alternative model that limits the free flow of trade and finance [32].

This discussion can also be translated into 'economic security', which in one view benefits from market-driven economic growth. But on the opposite view suffers from the damage done by competition to state comfort,

RECOMMENDATIONS

If Nigeria will strictly adhere to the following step as recommended by this work, the case of Boko Haram insurgency, herdsman/farmers crisis and issue of inflow and outflow of light arms through the porous border of this region will be a thing of the past and the dream of making Nigeria the 20 most developed economy will be achieved [34]. As a perfect panacea for all this scorching crisis posing security treat in this sub zone and all the necessary factors that make up the definition of counterinsurgency put in place; which involves the military, paramilitary social, educational psychological etc. insurgency will be eradicated [35]. And if you take cognisant of all that makes up counterinsurgency, the military is just one among this mention factors. And if all this is put in place the insurgency in West Africa will be a thing of the past. There have been nowhere in the world I quote "nowhere have the military been able to single handily clear insurgency, guerrilla warfare or terrorism alone", if it is possible, American would have been able to do that in Vietnam, do that in Afghanistan, and do that in Iraq even in Somalia [36]. Therefore, to eradicate this, the following steps prescribed by the researcher should be put in place:

- The United Nations should take up Lake Chad basin, develop the area to give the people sense of belonging, build a strong world military base around there, since the sub region is located in a very strategic part of the world. And if terrorism is allowed to gain access

employment, social security safety nets and so on [33]. It can also be argued that the more complex international interdependence and longer supply chains fostered by globalization increase states' vulnerability to security setbacks not just on their own territories, but also on those of suppliers and transit states. This is a problem most often 'securitized' in the context of energy supplies, but relevant in several other dimensions as well. It is clear that, regional institutions are significant actors of the larger question of global economic security.

to that basin, the whole world will be endangered because the area has link to Europe from the Sahara desert and a link to the Middle East through the East Africa. Therefore, if Boko Haram is allowed to flourish there or gain strong hole of that area, Africa will become a pussy.

- Put the necessary dictating security gadgets in places to regulate the inflow of light weapons through these porous borders of the countries and embark on public enlightenment campaign to create a spirit of national peace consciousness and develop; a common sense of unity among different ethnic groups in Nigeria and other nations.
- Government should dislodge the Boko Haram, by first seeking the support and the interest of the people; this is "people's war" some of the terrorist are our extended brother, what propels the military to fight is the protection of the territorial integrity; but what propels the sect to fight is the ideology that was wrongly indoctrinated in them. And ideology cannot be killed with bullet or rounds of riffles. This will be done through respecting the right and addressing the need of the people. Making the people understand that the government feel the pain of the people and are genuinely committed to the cause

of solving it; then the people will want to assist the government with the necessary information they need to defeat terrorism. In doing that, all the conditions involve in the definitions of counterinsurgency should be involve not just the military.

- The West African economy including that of (Nigeria) should be diversified to dislodge the existing mono exportation system, where the chief exporting commodity in Nigeria is crude oil and minor other agricultural raw materials. And now that the price of petroleum has crashed in the international market it then affect our budget negatively. Nigeria should move from import driven economy to export driven economy which we have what it takes to do if, the leaders are genuinely committed. With exportation of finished products our economy will be bailed from this current economic quagmire.
- Act of diverting money made for the purchasing of ammunitions to be used in fighting the enemies of the country into individual coffers is a treasonable offence more dreadful than the terrorists themselves. Another issues is diverting the money mapped out for the construction of public utilities or for controlling natural disaster into personal use.
- Efforts should be geared towards reprioritizing government expenditures to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The measures should include the creation of jobs and other welfare packages for the unemployed youths who are source of manure for insurgency.
- The anti-graft war should not only be intensified against every person found wanting, irrespective of whose pond the fish belongs. Stiff law that will make it possible for any person caught in corrupt act be thrown to jail and as well forfeit all that he or she illegally acquired

- My prayer is that, West Africans should not only retain but expand this current multilateral military joint taskforce to cover all the West Africa as a standby military forces to man the porous borders and protect the territorial integrities of this member nations. This will help in the issue of Unemployment which must be seriously curtailed through this process and by enhancing the capacity of private sectors in creating the much needed jobs to engage our unemployed graduates been produced in the society; this I think Constant supply of electricity will no doubt boost and increase such productivities. In doing this, act of crime and smuggle of hard drugs/inflow of light weapon will be completely put under control.
- Equip the security agencies with necessary sophisticated weapons, good remunerations and adequate Training to boost the securities morals. It is an aberration to hear that terrorist groups are more equipped with the modern security gargets/weaponry than national security agencies saddle with the role of securing lives and properties as well as safeguarding the territorial integrity of a sovereign state.
- In other to meet the current trends in global security system, creating a formidable regional military integration and retraining our officers must be done on regular basis.
- Discipline must be instilled at all levels of our workforce. Re-organization of the security agencies to take them through a new military orientation is hereby advised; in this new modern era, People must be more security conscious, share vital information and intelligence with the police and other security agencies. This insurgency should be a wakeup call for all. Security issues, should involve all, not just for the government; specifically in the

area of information and intelligent gatherings.

- Moreover, efforts should be made more in the area of crime prevention than defense. Furthermore, the government should increase the size of security agencies, empower and motivate them very well; above all enhance neighborhood watch.
- Enthroned Good governance: I share in Oluwarotimi (2012), opinion that good governance is the panacea for the insecurity challenge in Nigeria. *in a vis*, in West Africa. She opines that the war against insecurity would be won only by raising standards of governance. That is, cultivating the culture of good governance where the government is responsible and accountable to the people. In her view, security engagement cannot be separated from good governance.
- Nations like Nigerian, should shun all form of marginalization and this born to rule syndrome. It's clear that, each region in Nigeria or geopolitical zones compliments each other in different forms; What the North lacks in access to sea, the south provides. The North wields almost 78 percent of Nigeria's land which supports most of Nigeria's agriculture (food, cash crops and livestock). The south-west's terrain supports both domestic and international commerce and provides an import/export route, the South-South and some parts of the South-East wield Nigeria's oil wealth. This calls for symbiotic relationship by the zones

- The necessity to address poverty and provide employment opportunities by the government is another suggestion. The government should devote their efforts at delivering the dividends of democracy to the people. For instance, it has been revealed by Dr. Yemi Kale (Statistician General of the Fed [operation]) that North West and North East geo-political zones recorded the highest poverty rate in Nigeria with 77.7% and 76.3% respectively (Nigerian Tribune, 14 February, 2012:1-2) effort should be made to address that.
- Finally the evaluation of the country's domestic and foreign policies as a means of combating the peril of domestic terrorism be also stressed. In regard to domestic policy, there should be a political re-orientation where security would be seen as everyone's business; everyone has a role to play in the promotion of national security. While strict measures be carry out to identified sponsors of the terrorist's sect as well as identifying the 'bad eggs' within the military that is leaking intelligence secrets to the sect.
- Since terrorism is a global common enemy therefore, there should be a coalition in fighting it too. The world should unanimously join effort to sweep out all form of terrorism from the face of the earth to give man the required lasting peace for human cooperate existence through good governance.

CONCLUSION

This work has identified Boko Haram insurgency as a perfect manifestation of domestic terrorism ravaging the regional economy. Farmers deserted their residence, investors both domestic and foreign relocating to nearby safe countries. Thus taking the tax that would have been used in developing Nigeria to other counties and feeding us with that same finished goods. It has brought a formidable setback to the economic

growth of West Africa. Therefore, it is a laudable approach to form the multinational military joint taskforce by the economic community of west African state (ECOWAS) to unanimously combat the current insurgency within the lake chad basin of which is no doubt has an traceable link with al-Qaida and ISIS.

We are of the view that, the fight be demilitarised and other counterinsurgency approach be

intensified. The military will do their part, but it's left to the civil society to reach out to the people and disabuse their already indoctrinated ideology through public enlightenment campaign. Making them understand the need of seizing hostility and embrace peace and tranquillity which will in no doubt bring progress back to the region. Government should disarm the people's ideology with transparency and good governance that care for the people. There have been nowhere in the world I quote "nowhere have the military alone been able to single handily clear insurgency, guerrilla warfare or terrorism". If it is possible, American would have been able to do that in Vietnam, do that in Afghanistan, and do that in Iraq even in Somalia. Therefore, to eradicate this, the following steps prescribed by the researcher should be put in place; it is people's war, what propel the military fighting is the protection of the nation's territorial integrity but what propelled the insurgency, terrorist or guerrilla warfare to fight is ideology and ideology cannot be stopped with bullet and rifles alone.

The economy of the Lake Chad Basin has been adversely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency; insecurity has been heightened in the sub region as the Islamists scaled up their deadly attacks in the area. The insurgency has hampered the once thriving economy and peaceful coexistence of the people of the area. It has significantly changed the financial structure of the region because, so much has been committed to fighting the insurgency. The sub region has however improved on their cooperation to enhance the security in the area with the formation of the MNJTF to fight the insurgents. There is need to improve on mutual intelligence that would build trust among the governments of the sub region and efficiently improve the lives of the people. There is the need for an inclusive dialogue that will involve all clans and ethnic groups on security and stability in the sub region. The Lake Chad Basin nations, especially Nigeria, need to do more to ensure good life for its people. Winning the war against Boko Haram insurgency therefore requires more than military action but providing

social amenities that can make life meaningful to the people. If governments in this sub region take advantage of the vast human and material resources, both military and non-military, financial and social, the Lake Chad Basin will become a citadel of hope.

This menace, if not urgently curbed, presents a great threat not only to the stability, peace and security of these nations but portends great danger to the sub-region.

The Boko Haram offensive acts, is already having a social-economic impact on the Nigerian economy, and there is the need for the government to increase its effort to stabilize the region; Protection of right and needs of Women, children and youths should be the core objective of Nigerian national interest. Government should create a holistic empowerment through vocational trainings, with mosque, churches, and NGOs being used in making this dream a success.

An improved intelligence gathering is required to curb the occurrence of future violence. What Nigeria has been witnessing are the consequences of lack of standby working national intelligence agency in Nigeria, which have failed to recognize that contemporary system demands more reliable and timely intelligence information than guns and armoured personnel carriers;

In view of the popular claim that unscrupulous extremists from Chad and Niger constituted the members of Boko Haram sect. if that be, then Federal Government must strengthen our Immigration service to tighten our massive porous borders and co-operate with the government of other neighbouring nations like Niger, Cameroon and Chad to checkmate the illicit inflow of goods and services within Nigerian borders.

There is no gainsaying that, the persistence of Boko Haram terrorist organization has done greater harm to the state of Nigeria economy. The states where conflict occurs have had their economies and social life disrupted and dislocated, that has resulted to the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) both in the region and neighbouring countries. It is also a threat to security of

life, property and dis-investments of local and foreign companies with continuous capital flight and loss of confidence in the economy.

Today, Nigeria is facing a lots of challenges ranging from poor infrastructural facility, poverty and the youth unemployment which have a very close link with the Boko Haram source of recruitment. Our leaders are looting billion from government account, but people are undertaking suicide bombing mission for just mere fifty thousand naira (#50,000). This call is been put in place to redirect Nigerian from addressing symptom rather than the root cause of problems. Its worthy of note that, the Constant deployment of security personnel to sustain peace is

only a first aid measure. The long term solution is good governance with a robust institutional framework that will ensure prudent and effective management of resources to better the lives of its citizenry.

America has been with terrorism for the past 30 years but none has course them such pain it caused Nigeria and the region as the case may be; because of their application of the right strategy. We hereby proffer the use of smart power in fighting this terrorism. Smart power: involves the strategic use of diplomacy, persuasions, capacity building and the projection of power /influence in a way that is more cost effective, result oriented and have more political and social legitimacy

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