



SECURITY STUDIES



Dr. Gabriel Alier Riak Achot & Dut Bol Ayuel Bill

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ISBN: 978-93-93734-17-4

First published in India in 2022 by Exceller Open



www.excelleropen.com

Book Summary

This Book 'Security studies' consists of 12 units that will help you to understand the nature and meaning of security and intelligence related activities not only for class use but for the general purpose of applicability, understanding, explanation, prediction, research, and building of knowledge to help you contribute to societal development. It will also help you understand the theory and practice of security studies and international relations in general. Each unit has questions at the end to test you on every topic, please examine yourself after every unit. This book will also help most of you in the future to either understand, teach, use or to borrow as it is written from an expert view of the subject of international relations generally and foreign policy specifically. I beg you to carefully, take time to read this book not only for purposes of passing but for analysis.

God Bless You

Dedication

I would like to dedicate the success of this study to my almighty god for granting me his protection and knowledge in coming out with this importance study I wish to recognize my Co-author PhD Candidate Dut Bol Ayuel Bill with his Family and colleagues with whom I work closely during the stages of writing this Book am also thankful to Prof Marial Awuou Vice Chancellor of Upper Nile University and in particular my Colleagues in the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies for their help and courage from the day one to the last day of Writing this Book,

Acknowledgement

It is essential to recognise the contribution from different individuals and institutions without which writing this Book wouldn't have been possible.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the good Lord for enabling and guiding me through my academic life. I am grateful to My Wife Elizabeth Atong Abuoi, my Son Peter Riak Alier, Yar Alier Riak Known as Manyinadhieu, Thomas Thon Alier Riak, Mary Anai Agau Riak Special thanks goes to entirely staffs of Upper Nile University and Juba University for their Support.

Special thanks also go to my Mentor Professor Joshua Oter Akol, Professor Akok Kacuol, and Dr Abraham Kuol Nyuon

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1| Security: Meaning, Nature and Origin of Security Studies

1.1. Introduction

The word 'security' emanated from the Greek word *Se-Cura*, meaning 'to be in a state of no fear'. This state of being free from any threat within or without underscores the importance of putting in place actions and structures that can ensure the shelving of a people away from any harm. There is no doubt that security has been a subject that has attracted a rapidly growing interest and concern among the scholars in social sciences whereby a wide spectrum of issues on the subject security has, nevertheless, been studied. New breakthroughs and findings have been made. The experience of the world in recent times emphasizes a paradigm shift in security discourse. Traditionally, the state is the custodian and ultimate beneficiary of the monopoly use of violence advocated by Max Weber. Any internal or external threat challenging the authority of the State in monopolizing violence was considered as a security threat.

During the Westphalia period, the major threat to the political sovereignty of any State usually emanated from another State. During that period, the threat to security usually involved state-to-state aggression, as there was little or no presence of intra-state violence. But, since the emergence of the Cold War in 1945, the main challenge against state has been internal threat to security where most countries became plagued with insurgency and civil wars as experienced on every continent.

The end of the Cold War in 1989 has widened the scope of security studies due to the emergence of states without any defined political boundaries. This is evident in the enormous political sovereignty enjoyed by international terrorist networks that have created their own governments, standing army and other features of a modern state except defined geographical boundaries. The authority of these non-state actors is not limited by geographical boundary as their influence extends to several continents and they have become a major source of threat not only to national security but also to world security. The issue of security goes beyond the use of violence against any internal and external threats but also has included some other subjects like food, health, good governance, democracy, among others. We shall begin our task in this course by defining the term security and explaining various theoretical approaches to security study.

1.2. Main Body

1.2.1. Definition of Security

A layman's definition of security is protecting the life and property of a person. The security concept has undergone a transition from traditional conceptualization (realism) to a non-traditional meaning. Traditionally, security management was the unilateral function of the state especially if we consider the intellectual view(s) of some political theorists like Thomas Hobbes (1662) who argued that the essence of a state is to guarantee the security of lives and property and ensure law and order through its political sovereignty and monopoly of violence. This idea has made security issue a function of effective monopoly of violence, which the state applies to engender strict conformity and compliance to state laws by the peoples for effective security management.

But, in contemporary times, the definition of security goes beyond the traditional military ways of protecting the state against internal and external aggression. The fact is that since the end of the cold war, security management has assumed a new dimension. External threat to security resulting from international hostilities and aggression that characterized the cold war era has been replaced with non-traditional security threats like information warfare, drug trafficking, nuclear pollutions, disease epidemics like HIV-AIDS,

Poverty, corruption, human trafficking, (internal) insurgency, among others. Nevertheless, this situation has led to a multidimensional security discourse and management approach. Now, many governments have realized that they can no longer monopolize the business of security in local domains and the world at large.

This opinion has led to extending the security community to include private players (in security business), NGOs, and above all, the civilians take centre stage in security management. Like every other concept in social sciences, there is no universally accepted definition of the term security. Thus, scholars in the field of criminology and security studies have come up with different definitions of the concept of security according to their different theoretical rationalizations. At this juncture, let us look at some of the available definitions of the term security.

According to (South Africa White Paper on Defence, 1996), security, an all-encompassing condition in which Individual citizens live in freedom, peace and Safety; participate fully in the process of governance; Enjoy the protection of fundamental rights; have Access to resources and the basic necessities of life; And inhabit an environment which is not detrimental To their health and wellbeing not only in terms of the internal security of the State, but also in terms of security systems of Food health, money and trade.

According to (Tickner, 1994:180), security is the degree of protection against danger, loss, and criminals, protecting a person, property or organization from an attack. Some people have distorted motivations to perform such attacks. The types of protection include prevention, response and pre-emptive attacks—the security of information assets through technology, processes, and training.

Despite the absence of consensus in the operational clarification of the term by different scholars, there is still a mutual agreement in the basic meaning of security, simply denoting the protection of lives and property. Meanwhile, how this basic objective can be actualized are the sources of the differences among the scholars. Notwithstanding, their different conceptual positions help us broaden the frontiers of knowledge in security practice and management.

1.2.2. The Origin of Security

The origin of security studies can be traced from the twin stimuli of nuclear and cold war between 1945 and 1990s. However, this is a misleading impression although no theory focused to use or threaten to use nuclear to resolve contradictions between aims of stabilizing mutual nuclear deterrence amongst the super powers in particular the Soviet attack on NATO. But the end of the cold war broadened the subject of security from the traditional neo-realist thinking of politics and war to peace and cooperation of states in a now global world to fight non-military threats like environmental degradation, poverty, health, gender, human rights, drug threat, infectious disease, human trafficking, hunger, civil sociality economy and nationalism. In this work, I have discussed the subject of security studies, its evolution, methodology, theories used in its study, the effects of the end of the cold war on the field of security studies, examined its current and future state.

The nature of security has become one of the most widely argued topics in intellectual circles triggered by the cold war. Some debates surround issues of peace and co-operation, transitional capitalism, international organizations or/and a combination of all the above.

This contestation means that states compete for power and interest, ethical conflicts, weapons proliferation, and others in an anarchical world. So focusing on the new threats requires a critical rethinking of the subject (Keith & Micheal, 1997).

Broadening the security studies agenda from its traditional neorealist thinking to include a wide range of potential threats ranging from economic and environmental issues to human rights and migration narrows the security agenda (Keith & Micheal, 1996). This view is supported by (Walts, 1991:211) that security studies have broadened from just a preoccupation on nuclear issues to include grand strategy, conventional warfare, and domestic sources of conflict. In addition, the broadening agenda between security studies, strategic studies and military science is too narrow to be recognized institutionally and calls for the strengthening of more subfields within international relations to include environmental studies (Richard,

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1997: 28). The security issues can no longer be measured merely in terms of the absence of war. Security studies that evolved during World War II have come to include ecology, economic sufficiency, human rights, and gender issues (Bradley, 1994:16).

Particularly the post- cold war era of (1955-1965) dominated by nuclear weapons and related concerns like arms control and limited war. This period involved civilians extensively in military planning after the effects of World War I. It meant that 'war was too costly to be left in the hands of the general' (Walts, 1994). Civilians are urged to offer strategy because it entails policy planning of the most efficient utilization of potential and available resources and not mere use of slogans and concepts of balance d force (Betts, 1997).

This period, termed the 'golden age' in security studies, did not last long due to lack of empirical support for the earlier works on security studies with the conclusions and prescriptions made. The emergency of the United States and Soviet Union rivalry and decline of the later economically made a shift from war issues to international political economy (Walts, 1991). The distortion of the 'golden age' did not last for long as well because in the 1970s, the cold war tensions war renewed. The ford foundation following the Vietnam was decided to sponsor many security study, academic centers realize the deterrence theory was a renaissance of security studies in mid 1970s (ibid Walts, 1991).

The different types of weaponry and deterrence promised to tame the indecisive character of creative destruction but seemed more sophisticated and more interesting than both ardent defenders and critics voiced. Most of the postwar nuclear oppositions have been predicted on the basis of atomic weapons as an explicitly evil and destructive threat to security. This seemed the most awaited solution but still debatable. With the emergence of global political structures, nuclear weapons are being withdrawn immediately to create stability or not, ensure peace, or promote militarization (Bradley, 1994).

Nuclear weapons and deterrence have constituted the cultural identities of major and minor powers throughout the postwar world. So, one should explore if 'the end of the cold war' can bring about an altered manner by which the west can imagine and construct itself. This is because during the debates about nuclear strategy that preoccupied NATO politics in the late 1970s and 1980s, the emphasis on force 'modernization' and the accompanying efforts promoting newer, more mobile and more accurate weaponry had the curious effect concerning alliance strategy, all the while stoking public anxieties about the likelihood of nuclear conflict (Bradley, 1994).

Decision-makers have skimmed close to the age of the nuclear precipice for years, and it is not clear to many of them that the effort lives up to its promise. A wide literature of strategic confessionals by strategic defectors and crisis managers confirm it was used as a viable instrument of strategic bargaining. For years, US Admiral H.G Rickover, the architect of the America nuclear submarine arsenal, evidenced his refutation of the prevailing strategy after leaving the military service. In testimony before a Joint Committee of Congress, the retired officer undercut everything he had worked for during a forty-year tour of duty when he confessed that the world would be better off if all nuclear ships were sunk (Bradley, 1994).

The realist concept of security can be equated to strategic studies in security studies, which are concerned with the issue of deterrence and security for the then superpowers the NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Third world regional security only requires relevance only insofar as it can be slotted into the overall pattern of major geopolitical global conflicts. But there are many reasons concerned about military-related issues (Bradley, 1994)

According to Barry Buzan (1991) in Bradley Klein (1994; 21), confirms that as a sub discipline of international relations, Strategic Studies is a product of the nuclear age. Its intellectual traditions are derived from classical realism and the balance of power amongst distinct sovereign states co-existing uneasily in an anarchical state system. The military technical means available to statesmen provide the tool for the rational control and management of policy. The goal is pursuit of political- military security in an age of unavoidable vulnerability. But this makes Buzan the viability of military deterrence as the sole feasibility guarantor of world order he equates to justice. The argument is state centered because a security dilemma of all states is

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confronting each other across the nuclear divide. The tight nature of state system affects accountability for military technology and in turn affects strategic thinking. Buzan calls it 'the technological imperative' of progressive developments in quality of industrial productivity which calls for more research and development efforts in the field of military technology. The only thing should be cooperation of states than arms race.

Critiques argue that the first debate on security studies should not be treated as the sovereign but the individual. The focus should be on international citizenry that has emerged as a result of broadening the security agenda with risks coming environmental degradation a thing that cuts across state borders and conceptions of national security and its continued occurrence can lead to organized violence causing an external threat (Krause & Williams, 1996:233). The argument is widely supported as a sub field ranging to include economic performance to environmental damage, to ensure that subtopics are not neglected but narrowed down to be a coherent area of inquiry (Betts, 1997:28). These new threats, as nature science, present threats to human well-being by asserting that what is really threatened is not an abstraction like the state but the material well-being of individuals (Krause & Williams, 1996:233).

The critical and conservative approaches also pose an alternative approach to broadening and redefining security studies. They claim that security is not an objective condition, that threats it is not stable or unchanging. Security is no longer an objective condition but a social construct with diverse meaning in the different societies, and so are the threats. That is why scholars in the constructivism view it as a convention. They argue further that this constructed world entails moving into the world of interest, threats, and intentions of understanding history, culture, ideologies and related factors (Krause & Williams, 1996:243-247).

Again the critics of this arguments claim that security is what we make of it, so rethinking the, meaning of security studies encompasses new accounts of security. To curb this view, in his work 'Critical Security Studies', Mohammed Ayoob notes that redefining security beyond the traditional realist concept entails incorporating the principal security concerns of both weak and strong states within the international system. This is to ensure that all interests are catered for to limit external threats to states' security, hence broadening the field.

According to the Copenhagen school's defenders like Buzan and Ole Waever, they offer a crucial point for restructuring security studies emphasizing the distinction between state and society arguing that security studies need to adopt the understanding of the duality of security that combines state security which is concerned with sovereignty and societal security concerned with identity. This, according to them, is the most effective tool for understanding the new security agenda. What security is, what is being secured is not a constant like realism makes it seem. After all, the threat to societal security can arise through migration or even threat from the state because of its external military engagements (Krause & Williams, 1996:243).

To uplift the Copenhagen school of thought on societal security, the rise in ethnical and nationalistic conflicts has put the question of what is being secured from what back on the agenda of security studies posing a challenge to the neorealism foundations in security studies that suspend question of identity. The source of ethno nationalist conflict is the competing claims to sovereignty, rather than the competition between existing sovereignties. This means that nationalism is driven by the individual well-being which if neglected means tarnishing the back bone of the society, the human being (Krause & Williams, 1996:244).

The end of the cold war in the 1980s has also created a political and analytical moment in terms of security. This is because new alternatives and understanding concerning the role of military in every life and not just relying on the traditional realist thought of external threats (Klein, 1994:122).

But the set back of the cold war era is that talks of building a new international order termed by western states as multilateral trading system which has made most developing states becoming poorer and many exporting drugs to the industrialized world and turning as tourist spots (Klein, 1994; 137).

1.3. Conclusion

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Nuclear weapons and deterrence strategies have helped constitute the cultural identities of major and minor powers throughout the post-war world. In the immediate post-war era, deterrence was developed and industrialized in strategies/security studies with an initial effort that was profoundly American-centric (Klein, 1994:113). America is just interested in building and setting up multinationals in third worlds, leading to integrated political-military security concerns seen as inseparable from political economy. The USA is now threatening endangering other states, especially the weaker ones (Klein, 1994: 104).

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2| Approaches to Security Management

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. Managing Security

Managing security has remained an activity that requires the stakeholders to develop connections and relationships in theoretical terms, which assist policy-makers to explore a wide range of policy options, assessing their strengths and weaknesses in addressing the (complex) political, socio-economic and environmental threats to security.

The basic approaches to security may include the following:

2.1.1.1. Idealism

Creation of International Institutions, This is a theoretical approach that emerged in the 1920s, as an initiative to guarantee world peace and security. This approach opines that security can best be managed through non-coercive or non-violent process, owing to the fact that violence would only give birth to further violence. The use of force or violence within national or international environment cannot guarantee any security. The members of this school hold that security can best be managed if government at all levels (from local to world) ensure that a security system 'based on development of civic culture on inter(national) agreements and treaties, stress on depolarization, demilitarization, transcendence of enemy imaging, and solidarity (Kasali, 2003: 43).

This approach is also that democratic governance is the ultimate mechanism for effective security management. Meanwhile, the emergence of World War II had undermined the relevance of this approach in the management of international security, particularly as it concerned the issues of democratic order. The world population's experience has shown that democracy cannot guarantee peace and security, but some democracies can carry out offensives capable of jeopardizing national and international (security).

2.1.1.2. Realism

The members of this school of thought agree that it is only through the use of coercion and deterrence that international security can be maintained. They also stress that apart from security, peace can only be engendered through judicious application of force or violence, which will generate effective dispute settlement and international security. This approach ensures management of security based on balance of power and multi-deterrence mechanisms. From the realist view point, states decide to attain their self-interested agenda by evaluating available policy options and seeing how each of those options can fulfill or meet their security objectives. However, in the attempt to manage national security, every country has begun to invest in purchasing weapons to resist external security threats and internal aggression. In this case, coercive power and military force play fundamental roles in the management of security. They will ensure compliance of state and non- state actors to the laws in the maintenance of world security. Also, in the management of internal security, state should ensure that its legitimate use of violence is reinforced by adequate military capability and mobility. This situation tends to lead to rapidly growing military expenditure.

From the realist view point, states decide to attain their self-interested agenda by evaluating available policy options and seeing how each of those options can fulfill or meet their security objectives. However, in the attempt to manage national security, every country has begun to invest in purchasing weapons to resist external security threats and internal aggression. The bottom-line is that, rather than accumulating military wars for the protection of their various countries against the attacks from external

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forces, most governments in developing countries use the arms against their own citizens for a variety of reasons. Some of the reasons may include tenure elongation, racial discrimination, ethnic rivalry, religious chauvinism, etc. The violence experienced in Rwanda and Burundi made Africa a true reflection of Hobbesian state of nature.

The madness that pervaded Hutus–Tutsi rivalry was monumental with high degree of bestiality. The violence was a nightmare! Nevertheless, foreign enemies can partner with local insurgents to undermine internal security of any nation as experience has shown since the end of World War II. The experience of the cold war era made great number of world states to align along the West–East polarity. Even, those countries that were not aligned (Non-Aligned Movement) were still mingling between the East and West blocs. Since the end of the cold war, the world has recorded more internal armed conflicts than international wars or aggressions, making it necessary to seek another approach to address the problem of increasing local insurgency in Africa and elsewhere.

2.1.1.3. Pluralism

Pluralist approach emerged in the 1960s. This approach was a departure from the state-centred security system that dominated the world system during the early cold war era. Pluralists articulated that balance of power, a key element of realism had not only failed to protect human race against insecurity but it had also aggravated pains that accompanied (such) insecurity.

The world began to experience a security dilemma resulting from the emergent danger posed by the politics of balance of terror where proliferation of weapons has become the order of the day. This approach explains why regional and world organizations have mandated their various agencies to carry out programmes that can influence international security policies, which may affect the self-interest of some (member) nations. This will bring us to the question of which national interest policies are internationally moral? Pluralists admonish states to discountenance any of their self-interest policies that are considered to be immoral or capable of undermining international security.

2.1.1.4. Marxism

This approach became popular in security studies in the 1970s. According to this approach, economic factors and the struggle to control state resources are the bases for security relations among states. Within the structure, the struggle for the control of means of production can lead to violent conflict situations between the proletariat and bourgeois.

Marxist approach contends that the state should control the economy and abolish private ownership of property and every individual should be catered for according to his/her needs. If the state unilaterally controls the economy, selfish pursuits, which form major security threat, must be addressed.

The selfish accumulation of wealth will not arise if private ownership of property is discouraged. The crimes and threats that crop up through the struggle for control of resources would have been eliminated if no individual is allowed to own a property. Nevertheless, struggle for the control of the state resources by individual actors tends to generate tension in the polity and those who perceive exclusion can resort to violence and other forms of criminality like armed robbery, terrorism, and insurgency.

Weak nations or developing countries appear to be most palpable victims of such structural tension. In the process, the insurgents engage government forces in armed struggle. In replenishing their armoury, insurgents and government often use valuable resources (they are fighting over) to purchase weapons, most of which come from developed countries. In this case, powerful nations derive enormous economic benefits from such a situation of violence and insecurity in the weak states.

2.1.1.5. Social Constructivism

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This is another approach of security, which emerged in the 1990s, immediately after the collapse of the Berlin Wall (the end of the Cold war). This approach advocates for more cultural understanding of security studies. In the process, the insurgents engage government forces in armed struggle. In replenishing their armoury, insurgents and government often use valuable resources (they are fighting over) to purchase weapons, most of which come from developed countries.

In international relations and national politics, the self-interest of any nation is paramount, and it is considered the driving force of its policy directions, particularly as it relates to meeting its security goals.

State actors have now realized the need to pursue regional interest, even above their own national interests. This approach underscores the emerging interest nations are having towards collective security. This has created a new understanding in security relations among states. State actors have begun to show deep concern in the spill-over effect(s) of any insecurity in their neighboring countries, on their own internal security. The experience of the countries in the Great Lakes was horrendous as the region not only generated the highest flow of refugees, but armed conflict also became an infectious disease that plagued a great number of counties in that region. Moreover, in combating crime, several countries have formed the international police (INTERPOL) community to arrest and prosecute or even repatriate criminal suspects who are creating security problems to any member nations.

2.1.1.6. Human Security

There is no doubt that the preceding decade of 2000 witnessed a lot of contradictions and negativities in terms of war, which posed a great threat to national and international security. The spread of HIV-AIDS was rapid during this period with resultant case of pandemic. Global warming has emerged as a cankerworm ready to destroy the human race, and the volcanic nationalism that greeted post-cold war era, has become a major source of state collapse. The subject of legitimate use of violence by the state has attracted a great debate, especially as we consider the unjustifiability in the exercise of power by some governments.

By the 1990s, the attention of the world population had shifted to redefining security and looking for the best approach that could guarantee effective security management, different from the traditional ones that had failed to address the increasing security threats. The search for the best approach led to the emergence of the term human security. This approach advocates for a paradigm shift. Rather than allowing the state to continue to define security, people, who make up the state, should be the ones to express their security.

Therefore, it is not the function of the state (or government) to determine security imperatives for the people but it is the people who should have the final say in deciding their own security. So, the state traditional security measures of coercion and deterrence are moribund or outdated. Hence, policy-makers in several countries have adopted this approach as the guiding principle of their security laws. The consensus of state and non-state actors is now geared towards appreciating 'any security issues, including without limitation, those of a political, strategic, economic, social, or ecological nature' (Vale, 1992: 100).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in its 'Human Development' Report, popularized the concept of 'human security' among the scholars and practitioners in the field of security studies and management (Henk, 2005: 2).

The UNDP helps us to reaffirming that:

The concept of security has for too long been interpreted narrowly: as security of territory from external aggression, or as protection of national interests in foreign policy or as global security from the threat of a nuclear holocaust. It has been related more to nation-state than people....forgotten were the legitimate concerns of ordinary people....for many of them, security symbolized protection from the threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression, and environmental hazards

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(UNDP Human Development Report, 1994: 22)

Since the 1990s, this approach has not only become the priciest bride among the state actors but also among several non-state actors including the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that have acted spontaneously in the popularization of human security as an approach to security. One of the leading NGOs advocating for the global adoption of this approach is the Human Security Network. This organization has been championing the need to 'energize political processes aimed at preventing or solving conflicts and promoting peace and development'.

South Africa defined its national security in its 'White Paper on Defence', which was published in 1996. As contained in the Paper:

'In the new South Africa national security is no longer viewed as a predominantly military and police problem. It has broadened to incorporate political, economic, social, and environmental matters. At the heart of this new approach is a paramount concern with the security of people. Security is an all-encompassing condition in which individual citizens live in freedom, peace, and safety; to participate fully in the process of governance; enjoy the protection of fundamental rights; have access to resources and the basic necessities of life; and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and well-being'

According to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canada, 1999: 5), Canada has also incorporated human security approach into its foreign policy formulation process(es). The country has redefined the concept of security from the traditional one to that which guarantees 'safety for people from both violent and non-violent threats.....characterized by freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety, or even their lives'. The country has also backed its new commitment with expending huge national resources to promote human security worldwide, especially in the form of aids.

2.2. Conclusion

Before the collapse of the Berlin Wall, scholars and practitioners in security had been confronted with the problem of identifying which of the available approaches was the best in the management of security nationally and internationally. Basically, various traditional approaches have focused exclusively on the security relations among state actors, relegating the relevance of individual people in security affairs. The traditional coercion and deterrence techniques are becoming moribund and ineffective in security management.

Non-state actors are becoming more visible in national and international theatres of violence, such that some individuals or groups have become more powerful than the state. The issues of hunger, poverty, proliferation of weapons, landmines, authoritarianism, environmental pollution and degradation, social injustice, political exclusion, crime, human rights abuse, illiteracy, economic deprivation, militarism, and maladministration, which human security seeks to solve, must be critically addressed in making security decisions. Thank God that several states have started adopting this approach. Human security approach is the most effective approach to security management. Apart from other reasons, it allows people to deliberate and decide their own security matters.

2.3. Summary

In this unit, our focus has centered on describing the meaning of security, primarily through presenting several definitions from different perspectives. Thereafter, we explained various approaches to security. Meanwhile, the first five approaches can be regarded as traditional approaches while the last approach is non-traditional, which advocates for paradigm shift in security practice and management.

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Therefore, human security advocates for 'peopling' of security in which the people define security matters rather than the state.

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3| Meaning & Types, Security Threat I: - (Natural Threats)

3.1. Introduction

The meaning of security has been generating a great debate among scholars in recent times. There has been a call on government at all levels to change the operational direction in security management in their various domains. Apart from natural hazards, major threats that confronted every nation were those emanating from state actors.

The security of communities were being undermined through invasion, reprisal attacks or war of solidarity where two or more communities or countries came together to confront and challenge the hegemony of a powerful community or nation. One major fundamental objective of war of solidarity is embarking on policy of aggression with the utmost desire of actualizing balance of power where no community or nation will be considered too powerful, knowing the implication of such power on the political and territorial sovereignty of the neighbouring communities or countries.

With the recent experience of security situations in world politics, it is no gainsaying to assert that there is a paradigm shift in security discourse. Recent experiences show that major threats often come from other sources other than the state actors.

The role of resource scarcity in undermining the general security and challenging the political sovereignty of any nation underscores the tendency of the situation of poverty and deprivation can generate disorder and insecurity in any community or state. In this unit, we shall define security threats and further discuss the natural threats as manmade threats will be explained in the next team.

3.2. Meaning of Security Threat

Waever (1995) associates the concept of security threat to security problems that undermine the security of any nation or community, and relates it to various 'developments that threaten the sovereignty or independence of a state in a particularly rapid or dramatic fashion, and deprive it of the capacity to manage by itself. This, in turn, undercuts the political order. Therefore, such a threat must be met with the mobilization of the maximum effort' (Waever, 1995: 54).

Similarly, security threat can be described as the capacity of any human or non-human element to destroy the vital interests of others considered as targets. Security threat also means: *.....a party with the intent and capability to exploit vulnerability in an asset.*

Dissecting the foregoing definitions of the term security threat, you will conclude that security threat covers all aspects of any malicious intention or action or occurrence geared towards making a party vulnerable and exposed to security risk.

Security threat can simply be divided into two categories, namely

- Natural and
- Manmade threats

The former are usually generated by nature while the latter involve cruel attacks arising from human actions and behaviour. The manmade threats involve malicious activities of man, which may include armed robbery, assassination, computer intrusion, information hacking and corruption, violent behaviour, ethnocentrism, religious bigotry, terrorism, to mention a few.

Meanwhile, apart from explaining the meaning of security threat, our focus in this unit is to explain the major natural threats to security. As a matter of fact, there are several forms of natural threats to security

and in this segment we shall be discussing some of these threats. Natural threats can be divided into two, namely minor and major. Examples of these major natural threats include hurricane (cyclone), earthquake, drought and flood. On the other hand, those natural threats or hazards considered to be minor may include cold wave, storm, mudslide, thunderstorms, to mention a few. However, we shall be focusing on the major natural threats or hazards, and you are advised to engage in further reading or independent study, and make sure you source for the meaning of the various minor natural threats or hazards.

3.3. Types of Natural Security Threat

A natural disaster is the consequence of a natural hazard. If there are no measures for hazard mitigation, there is a likelihood for such a hazard to result in disaster. Thus, disaster involves massive loss of lives and/or property to hazardous situations or attacks. Examples of natural hazards may include earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, to mention a few. We shall begin to discuss them one after the other.

3.3.1. Earthquakes

Mythological, earthquake was believed among the Greek to be caused by Poseidon, the god of earthquake. It was argued in Greek mythology that whenever Poseidon was in a state of sadness, he would smack the land with a trident, causing the earth to quake. It was claimed that this god also used earthquake as a tool of fear, warning people of the damaging effect of his punishment on men and their environment(s), as a way of admonishing men not to offend him (see Sellers, 1997).

Conceptually, an Earthquake is an unexpected and hazardous vibration resulting from the sudden shake of the Earth's crust. The degree of the vibrations may differ. An earthquake can be said to have two points. The first point concerns the 'point of origin underground', and this is known as 'focus' while the second point is usually 'directly above the focus on the surface', and it is regarded to as the 'epicentre'.

One unique character of the earthquake is that it does not constitute any danger to people or animals on its own, but its consequences, such as collapse of building and electric poles, electric shock, fire, to mention a few, usually cause harm to people. This means that it is imperative to have safety measures in place and encourage hazard mitigation as the best practices to avoid disaster.

Some of the incidents of earthquake include the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake, which was the second largest earthquake in history. The attendant tsunamis occasioned by this earthquake affected several countries including Pakistan and India, leading to the death of over two hundred thousand people. There is no doubt that the effects of earthquake can be very devastating not only to man but also to the general ecosystem.

Some of these effects include the following:

- **Tremulous Shaking of Land and Ground Ruptures:** These are the major effects of earthquake, leading to serious damage to buildings and other rigid structures like bridges, street lights and their stands, electric poles, bill boards, among others. The amount of damage and destruction that will be occasioned by the incident of earthquake depends largely on the complex combination of the earthquake magnitude, the distance from epicentre as well as the geological and geomorphologic conditions that may magnify or lessen wave propagation
- **Fires:** Another effect that can be caused by earthquake is the occurrence of fires. After the shaking, many structures and buildings get damaged or destroyed, including petroleum/gas pipelines and facilities. As earlier mentioned, the quake can also uproot electric-pole and damage power-lines, and in the process, spark from the power-line or electric-poles may come in contact with gas or petrol to generate fire. The pressure of these fires may be high and thereby be very difficult to contain them. An example of where the earthquake caused lesser threat than its fire outbreak effect was 1906 San Francisco earthquake where many people died as a result of the fires that accompanied the earthquake incident

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- **Soil Liquefaction:** One of the effects of earthquake is soil liquefaction, which involves a situation whereby soil loses its firmness and transforms from solid to liquid. The situation is caused when water-saturated granular material like sand loses its strength and in the process its solidity becomes liquid, resulting in the sinking of buildings because the soil does not have strength to carry the weight of these structures any longer due to the quake of the earth such as experienced in the 1964 Alaska earthquake
- **Tsunami and Flood**
- **Destruction:** Massive destruction of lives and property.
- **Diseases:** Earthquake can also lead to outbreak of diseases and
- **Food Insecurity:** resulting from the damage caused by the earthquakes

3.3.2. Hurricane

In the last twenty years, there has been huge amount of losses in human and material terms through incidence of hurricane, though, the problem is less visible in sub-Saharan Africa compared to Asia, Oceania, North America, among others. For instance, the destruction that emanated from Hurricane Andrew (1992) alone was 'estimated at more than \$25 billion in South Florida and Louisiana and undoubtedly would have been higher, had the storm hit Miami directly'. For the sake of conceptual clarity, let us, at this juncture, explore some of the existing definitions of hurricane.

3.3.2.1. What Is a Hurricane?

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone, a generic term for a low-pressure system that generally forms in the tropics. The cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms and a counter clockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface in the Northern Hemisphere.

A hurricane is an intense, rotating oceanic weather system with maximum sustained winds exceeding 119 km/hr (74 mph). It forms and intensifies over tropical oceanic regions. Hurricanes are generally smaller than storms in mid-latitudes, typically about 500 km (311 miles) in diameter. At the ocean's surface, the air spirals inward counter-clockwise.

Hurricanes emanate and build-up over oceanic regions. They usually entail sea-surface temperatures of at least 26°C (80°F) as well as 'the influence of the earth's rotation to initiate a spinning circulation (Coriolis Effect)'. There are four phases to the incidence of the hurricane. The first phase usually involves tropical disturbance evident in the rain clouds such that moist air increases and becomes cooler.

4| Meaning & Types of Security Threat II

4.1. Introduction

This unit looks at manmade/artificial threats contents. In the last unit, our study centred on the meaning of security threat, and we also highlighted the two categories of threat, which basically include natural types of security threat and manmade types of security threat. As you may have been aware, natural threats are basically those threats created by nature, and there is little or nothing that man can do to prevent such threats from occurring within geophysical space. Notwithstanding, there are ways to manage those threats, especially by creating a viable framework for hazard mitigation and hazard assessment, among others.

On the other hand, there also exist threats emanating from man's actions and behavior, which can undermine the security of any community. For instance, the activities of terrorists might attract more significant losses in human and material terms than any natural threat. It is now found to be easier to manage all-natural threats except earthquakes that cannot be predicted than terrorism. The latest, most grievous experience of using passenger aircraft to cause a situation of mass destruction evident in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack in the US re-echoes the monumental threat that acts of terrorism can constitute not only countries but also the world at large. We shall be beaming our searchlight on various manmade security threats in this unit.

4.2. Robbery

One example of manmade threats is robbery, and robbery often involves the use of instruments of intimidation and coercion by a party(ies) against another party(ies) with the aim of compelling the victim party to concede his/her property in question to the offender party. Such violent instruments like gun, knife, sword, cutlass, grenade, or other dangerous objects as the case may be, are usually used by robbers to force victims to yield to their (robbers') demand. Robbery is a regular feature of every human society, even among animals, robbery takes place. For instance, in some wildlife clips, we see hyenas hunting preys and eventually catching some of these preys like antelopes. But, shortly after the catch, a group of lions, larger in number, may emerge from nowhere chasing away the poor hyenas and rob them of their catches (animals killed by the hyenas for feeding). This example, nevertheless, shows that the incidence of robbery is not limited to human beings but also exists in the animal kingdom.

Robbery is the crime of seizing property through violence or intimidation. This is different from embezzlement, larceny, and theft. Piracy is a type of robbery. Armed robbery involves the use of a weapon. Highway robbery takes place outside and in a public place. Robbery is generally an urban crime. Carjacking is the act of robbing a car from a victim, usually at gunpoint.

Robbery is taking or attempting to take something of value from another by violence or the threat of violence. Robbery can be committed against individuals, businesses, and institutions like banks. It is a felony in all states. Threatening people on the streets with a baseball bat and demanding all their money and jewelry is robbery, even if the person is not injured. Pushing an elderly woman down on the sidewalk to steal her purse is also robbery.

4.2.1. Types of Robbery

4.2.1.1. Piracy

This is one of the types of robbery. But, we need to exercise some caution in the conceptualisation of the concept of piracy. This is because in intellectual property and copyrights law, the term 'piracy' is also used

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to describe the nefarious activities of offenders who steal other people's works, especially for money-making motives. However, the piracy we are discussing in this study or lesson is essentially maritime. The term piracy is described in the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 1982 as: *(a) any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and directed: (i) on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft; (ii) against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State; (b) any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft; (c) any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in subparagraph (a) or (b)* (UNCLOS, 1982: Article 101). Piracy usually involves a very violent act perpetrated by private parties of no government affiliation. Piracy is a violent crime and robbery that takes place on the seas. A good example includes the nefarious activities of Somalian criminals or pirates who rob and seize ships on the sea, a situation which has attracted so much public attention in recent times.

Piracy is a form of robbery that involves all violent acts perpetrated on the seas but it does not include those criminal activities being perpetrated by passengers against some other passengers on the same vessel. The phenomenon of piracy is not new but has been an age-long security threat, which in the 17th and 18th centuries attracted death penalty against the offenders. During these periods in Europe, pirates caught and arrested were paraded before the public and later subjected to public execution.

4.2.1.2. Car-snatching or Carjacking

This is another type of robbery that has been phenomenal in a number of countries including South Africa, the US, Sweden, Nigeria, among others. It can be described as the act of forcefully seizing and taking possession of the victim's car by the crime offender with the use of dangerous weapons especially gun. We can also define this form of robbery as:

.....an armed auto theft, or auto theft by threat or force from a personthe crime of motor vehicle theft from a person who is present. Typically the carjacker is armed, and the driver of the car is forced out of the car at gun point.

In some situations, the car-snatcher may use a toy gun to force the victim (carry owner or driver) out of the car. If the offender is arrested, he/she will still be liable to be charged for armed robbery because he/she, by using gun either toy or real, intends to cause fear or intimidation on the victim with the aim of criminally seizing and/ or stealing the car from the victim. In South Africa, the incidence of car snatching is very high, and in the process of stealing cars from victims, many victims have not only lost their cars but also their lives or lives of co-occupants (or loved ones) or sustained various degrees of injury in the hands of car-snatchers. Car-snatching often generates trauma among the victims.

For instance, some years ago, a popular reggae artist, Lucky Dube was killed by a gang of car-snatchers in South Africa in the presence of his child. Can you imagine the amount of trauma suffered by the child, seeing his father being hunted down by some criminals in the name of car-snatching? The truth of the matter is that not all incidents of car theft can be regarded as car-snatching or carjacking. This is because there may be occasions where cars are stolen from where they are parked. In this case, cars are stolen without forcefully taking them from the drivers. Here, the car thieves carefully remove and steal the cars from where they are parked or by deceiving the car drivers or owners. This kind of crime can only be regarded to as car theft and not car-snatching or carjacking;

4.2.1.3. Intimidation and Violence

The crime ranges from mild application of intimidation and violence to the use of serious violence like rape, assault and murder; streaming: This is another type of robbery that usually involves organised

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criminal activities being perpetrated on underground trains. The term is made popular in the United Kingdom, and used to describe the violent crimes perpetrated on train or bus passengers by criminal gangs.

4.2.1.4. Highway Robbery

Highway robbery can also be regarded as a great threat to security. It can simply be described as a kind of robbery that takes place on the roads, streets, or even bridges. Meanwhile, there are some hotspots where the incidence of highway robbery frequently takes place.

4.2.1.5. Armed Robbery

This is another type of robbery, which involves the use of weapons. The weapons used by the robbers may not necessarily be deadly. Take for instance, a robber may be armed with table knife to dispossess his/her victims. Some robbers may use big sticks to force their victims to surrender their valuables. Some robbers may use their physical strength to dispossess their victims (especially the female) of their valuables. Such action may still be regarded as armed robbery; and

4.2.1.6. Aggravated Robbery

Aggravated robbery actually means a form of robbery where the offenders use deadly or dangerous weapons in the course of carrying-out their dastardly act. Aggravated robbery can also be defined as:

'The use of a deadly weapon or what appears to be a deadly weapon. If someone robs a store with a toy pistol, that will still be aggravated robbery, because the weapon appeared to be deadly. It is also aggravated robbery in some states to cause or threaten serious bodily injury or death during the commission of the robbery'.

The experience in recent time has shown the high level lethality in the weapons being used by some robbers in carrying out their dastardly acts. The incidents of bank robbery have taken very aggravated dimension where robbers don't only use sophisticated rifles but also use grenades.

4.3. Theft

Theft can also be said to be a form of manmade security threat. It actually involves act of making unlawful claims over someone else's property or 'illegal taking of another person's property without the person's freely-given consent'.

Ordinarily, the term theft is used to describe some other criminal acts that relate to illegal acquisition of another person's property or acts of stealing like burglary, larceny, looting, fraud and embezzlement, to mention a few. Theft can be perpetrated in various ways. One of the ways may involve illegal access or intrusion into information systems belonging to another person or organization.

Individuals do not exclusively undertake the acts of theft because organization(s) can also be found culpable. For instance, several organizations have been accused of stealing information belonging to some other organizations, either through an insider or direct intrusion to actualize specific objectives.

Theft may also involve the unintentional stealing of another person's property. For instance, someone may accidentally find another person's unused (phone) recharge card, and rather than returning it, he/she may decide to sell or use it. In the situation whereby the person in question decides to sell or use the recharge card, he/she has committed theft, showing that it is not always necessary for the act of theft to be intentional.

By and large, theft does not, in any way, involve the application of direct force against the victim, and in a situation where this happens; the act can no longer be regarded as theft, but will be considered a robbery.

4.4. Arson

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Arson can be described to mean a deliberate act of destructively setting another person's or oneself's property on fire for specific motives. For instance, someone can decide to set his/her property on fire with the criminal intention of illegally getting claims from the insurance company. Most times this crime is usually perpetrated by one party against another party.

The antagonistic and destructive politicking that dominates our national politics has paved the way for the growing anarchy that the country experiences. From one democratic dispensation to another, the incidence of arson has been featuring not only in inter-party relations but also in intra-party wrangling.

The use of thugs to set fire on opponents' houses is still experienced in African politics. There is no doubt that arson constitutes a great security threat in the country, especially if we consider the amount of material losses that usually occasion such incident(s).

4.5. Kidnapping

The incidence of kidnapping has become a grave security threat both locally and internationally. Many families have lost their loved ones through the dastardly acts of kidnapping. Apart from loss of lives, kidnapping also has implications on the economy of the state as well as that of individuals. For instance, in countries like Mexico and Nigeria where most kidnappings lack political motives, the kidnappers seize their victims for ransoms, and many families pay through the nose to settle the kidnappers' money requests with the aim of securing the release of their loved ones.

The definitions of the term kidnapping are diverse, however, kidnapping can be described as a form of security threat that involves: The taking away or asportation of a person against the person's will, usually to hold the person in false imprisonment, a confinement without legal authority. This may be done for ransom or in furtherance of another crime or with a child custody dispute.

It is also the taking away of a person against the person's will, usually to hold the person for ransom or in furtherance of another crime. In the terminology of the common law in many jurisdictions, the crime of kidnapping is labelled abduction when the victim is a woman.

For example, many drivers have also been accused of masterminding the kidnapping of their bosses or members of their bosses' families. There is no doubt that the rising incidence of kidnapping is a major source of worry to the security sector, especially as security personnels are not left out of being targeted by kidnappers. For instance, some practitioners have become preys in the hands of kidnappers at one time or the other. Many of these security men and officers were not lucky as the kidnappers killed them.

4.6. Badger Game

Badger Game is a form of security threat that can undermine the capacity of an individual to perform his/her duties effectively well. The risk created by this threat deepens the vulnerability of the affected individuals through set-ups from opponents. Here, the individual or security officer is coerced to compromise his/her position by playing on his/her intelligence or tricking him/her into an action that people might not expect of him/her. For instance, a very principled security chief may be trapped with a woman, and his conversations and sexual relations with the woman recorded by his enemies who set him up in the first instance. Consequently, his/her enemies will approach him/her and ask him/her to compromise his/her position or will be blackmailed. This scenario re-emphasizes the need for security practitioners to always be very careful in their relations with other people and to avoid engaging in any action that can tarnish their image and that of the office they hold or which can make them compromise their position.

4.7. Extortion

Extortion is another form of manmade security threat. It simply involves coercing a person to part with money, property or services to the offender. On daily bases, Nigerians complain of extortion being suffered in the hands of security operatives especially the Police. Conceptually, extortion can be described as:

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'a criminal offence, which occurs when a person unlawfully obtains either money, property or services from a person, entity, or institution, through coercion.....a criminal offense, which occurs when a person obtains money or other goods from another by threatening or inflicting harm to his person, reputation, or property'

Extortion occurs not only in public places but also in private establishments. Many people seeking a job are mandated to pay money or render some services against their will before they can secure employment. Commuters always accuse the police of extortion on our roads and even in their stations despite the prevailing anti-corruption campaign in the country. Many customs officials have failed to do their jobs effectively well because of their culture of extortion. They are basically preoccupied with extorting the public, and in the process they often fail to perform their responsibilities.

One of the consequences of this failure is circulation of proliferated weapons in the country, which come in through the borders. The culture of extortion has continued to paint the security sector in Uganda in bad light, as the most needed cooperation from the public in the effective management of security is visibly lacking. One of the reasons is the fear of being extorted by security operatives, even when they (the civilians) wish to offer or provide important information to the security personnel for crime prevention and mitigation.

There are several allegations that some individuals, after offering vital security information to the police, were arrested and threatened with violence and prosecution, until the affected innocent civilians were forced to settle the extortionist security men/officers with varying amount of money. It is most disturbing to hear cases where some security personnels demand for sex from their female victims before they could be released from unlawful detention.

The experience of most civilians, resulting from unofficial extortion by security operatives in the country undermines the integrity and capacity of the public security sector to fulfill the overall goals of their establishment, particularly the security of lives and property of the citizens.

4.8. Insurgency

Insurgency is another form of manmade security threat. It usually involves an armed struggle or rebellion aimed to challenge the sovereign power of a constituted authority. It can also be described as violent aggression by belligerents against the government of any given country, especially the one recognised by the United Nations.

However, we can also define insurgency as: an organized rebellion aimed at overthrowing a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict.

It is an armed uprising, revolt, or insurrection against an established civil or political authority. Persons engaging in insurgency are called insurgents, and typically engage in regular or guerrilla combat against the armed forces of the established regime, or conduct sabotage and harassment in the land.

Some of the causes of insurgency may include electoral malpractices as experienced in Algeria, ethno-religious conflict, human rights abuse, personal envy, maladministration, ineffective justice system, to mention a few. The problem of insurgency has been a regular feature of African politics for many reasons. One of the reasons is the sharp ethnic division among various ethnic groups, which compose the average African state.

This problem is prevalent where there is deepened economic deprivation and patron-client network. In such a country, the elite are often accused of flying the kite of ethnicity in the accumulation of state resources thereby creating a culture of ethnic hatred as evident in Rwandan crisis. The ideological rivalry between the Angolan government and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) rebel led by late J. During the cold war era, Savimbi has also shown how ideological differences can attract insurgency in any given state. There is no doubt that most insurgent groups use the instrument and tactic of terror to attract public attention to themselves. And most times, methods applied by insurgents do not only undermine

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the security of lives and property, but they also infringe on the natural rights of the innocent civilians and dislocate them socially and economically.

4.9. Terrorism

Terrorism, of course, is not a modern concept. The term terrorism trod its semantic pathway to the English usage in 1795. The Jacobins popularized the term who ruled France between 1793 and 1794, as their reign was labelled as a reign of terror. Right from 1798, the word 'terrorism' has become a regular vocabulary to explain the attempt by some individuals, state actors or groups to articulate their political goals and aspirations through the application of systemic violence.

4.9.1. What Is Terrorism?

In the definition of terrorism as a concept, Wilkinson observes the underlying problems or dilemma, which detonate the subjective nature of terror (Wilkinson, 1977) because it appears to be a 'complex interplay of the subjective forces and ...frequently irrational individual responses' (Wardlaw, 1989: 8), making the definition of terrorism a difficult one. Bruce Hoffman contends:

On one point, at least, everyone agrees: terrorism is a pejorative term. It is a word with intrinsically negative connotations that are generally applied to one's enemies and opponents, or to those with whom one disagrees and would otherwise prefer to ignore. 'What is called terrorism,' Brian Jenkins has written, 'thus seems to depend on one's point of view. Use of the term implies a moral judgment; and if one party can successfully attach the label terrorist to its opponent, then it has indirectly persuaded others to adopt its moral viewpoint.' Hence the decision to call someone or label some organization 'terrorist' becomes almost unavoidably subjective, depending largely on whether one sympathizes with or opposes the person/group/cause concerned. If one identifies with the victim of the violence, for example, then the act is terrorism. If, however, one identifies with the perpetrator, the violent act is regarded in a more sympathetic, if not positive (or, at the worst, an ambivalent) light; and it is not terrorism

(Hoffman, 1998: 32)

Terrorism is undoubtedly the systematic and ferocious use of violence, a form of guerrilla alternative to conventional warfare by state or non-state actors, with the strategic creation of psychic fear and (or) tactical production and reproduction of wanton destruction in epochal dimension purposely in realizing political objectives or ordinary public attention or both variables.

There are different forms of terrorism. According to the United States' National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, various forms of terrorism can be summarized as follows:

- **Civil Disorders:** A form of collective violence interfering with the peace, security, and normal functioning of the community;
- **Political Terrorism:** Violent criminal behaviour designed primarily to generate fear in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purposes;
- **Non-Political Terrorism:** Terrorism that is not aimed at political purposes but which exhibits 'conscious design to create and maintain high degree of fear for coercive purposes, but the end is individual or collective gain rather than the achievement of a political objective'
- **Quasi-Terrorism:** The activities incidental to the commission of crimes of violence that are similar in form and method to genuine terrorism but which, nevertheless, lack its essential ingredient. It is not the main purpose of the quasi-terrorists to induce terror in the immediate victim as in the case of genuine terrorism, but the quasi-terrorist uses the modalities and techniques of the genuine terrorist and produces similar consequences and reaction. For example, the fleeing felon who takes hostages

is a quasi-terrorist, whose methods are similar to those of the genuine terrorist but whose purposes are quite different;

- **Limited Political Terrorism:** Genuine political terrorism is characterized by a revolutionary approach; limited political terrorism refers to 'acts of terrorism which are committed for ideological or political motives but which are not part of a concerted campaign to capture control of the State; and
- **Official or State Terrorism:** 'Referring to nations whose rule is based upon fear and oppression that reach similar to terrorism or such proportions.' It may also be referred to as **Structural Terrorism** defined broadly as terrorist acts carried out by governments in pursuit of political objectives, often as part of their foreign policy (National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, 1976).

The proliferation of weapons and technological advancement brought to the fore by the Cold War and cacophonous international media coverage of international terrorism had really altered the traditional philosophy of terrorism.

Mass destruction has become an object of international recognition and yardstick to measure the success of any terrorist network or group, a situation that has mounted a great challenge to security practitioners worldwide.

And the security sector needs to develop alternative strategies and reforms that will reduce the vulnerability of the existing system to any form of threat either natural or manmade.

4.10. Ethno-Religious Conflict

Ethnic origin or affiliation and religion have become fundamental problem in Africa. In Africa, inter-ethnic rivalry has continued to constitute a huge security threat to the people as many countries on the continent have experienced civil war at one or the other due to rising ethnic nationalism and inter-ethnic hatred (Kasali, 2009: 72-72). The examples include Nigeria (south-eastern people of Nigeria or Biafra vs. The rest of Nigeria), Liberia (Putu vs. Krio), Mozambique (Shona vs. Ndebele), Rwanda (Hutu vs. Tutsi), etc.

In Nigeria, ethno-religious conflict is the highest contributor of underdevelopment as ethno-religious riots have claimed many physical structures and infrastructure that took the affected communities several decades to develop.

This phenomenon has, nevertheless, undermined the economies and investment-driving profiles of the affected communities, as many local and foreign investors fear to invest in those turbulent areas because of the risk that ethno-religious riots might pose not only to their businesses but also their lives and those of their employees, undermining the economic security of the affected communities in particular and the country in general.

4.11. Conclusion

In the last units, we have studied the meaning and basic categories of security threat. The growing danger that many manmade threats pose to the survival of any community, has actually attracted increasing attention of various security stakeholders and practitioners to fathom ways, through which the impact of the manmade security threats can be reduced or prevented.

The advancement in world technology has further made the world unsafe and on the verge of perpetual fear particularly resulting from the development of nuclear weapons and other lethal substances that can decimate the population by more than 25% if they are used. In the event of nuclear weapon usage by any state or non-state actors, no less than 2.5 billion people will be affected directly or indirectly. Also, the ecosystem will not be spared by the very destructive effect that nuclear weapon can pose to the planet. Against this background, many national governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), through

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bilateral or multilateral arrangements to discourage proliferation of weapons or the use of deadly weapons through several treaties and agreements, like Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I & II).

4.12. Summary

In this unit, we began our search into various manmade security threats by describing the meaning and types of robbery. Thereafter, we discussed some other types of manmade security threats including theft, arson, kidnapping, badger game, extortion, insurgency, terrorism and finally ethno-religious conflict. You are expected to note that there are several other types of manmade security threats that we could not treat in this study due to limited time and space. And some of these threats include corruption and embezzlement, gender discrimination, ethnocentrism, to mention a few. You are, therefore, admonished to always engage yourself in further reading because it is difficult to have an instructional material that will cover all areas of discourse pertaining to any course. By and large, we hope that you have found this unit very interesting. But, subsequently, we shall explore some other security threats yet to be discussed in the last units.

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5| Arms Production and Proliferation as a Potential Threat to Security

5.1. Introduction

The issue of arms production and proliferation has been a source of worry. There is no doubt that the two World Wars have created tension by laying a solid foundation for arms race and pervasive insecurity. The incident of World War II has had some destructive effects on mankind as well as the general ecosystem without any limit in geographical boundary. The world has been greeted with proliferation of a variety of assaulted weapons and agents of mass destruction, where mutual deterrence has taken the form of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). The war has marked a new phase in the history of human tragedy. In 1945, America infested two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with pestilence through the use of atomic bombs, which killed tens of thousands of people and many became deformed. Today, after 64 years of the US bombardment of these two Japanese cities, the local people as well as the ecosystem still suffer the effects of devastating damage caused by those military actions. This unit will study how arms production and proliferation constitute a great threat to national and international security.

5.2. Arms Production and Proliferation

Arms proliferation may be defined as the spread of small arms or weapons designed for use by individuals like pistols, assault rifles, sub-machine guns and light machine guns. It may also involve spreading of light weapons which can be deployed and used by a group of two or more people, and these include grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, as well as recoilless rifles or even missile launchers and mortars (less than 100mm).

It may also involve the spread of atomic bombs and other weapons of mass destruction, be it nuclear, biological or chemical, among the state and non state actors, particularly the criminal mass of people and rogue states (Treverton & Bennett 1997:1). However, except from the world powers, other state and non-state actors are not allowed to produce or be in possession of weapons considered as weapons of mass destruction.

On the production of small arms, depending on its sophistication, it can be produced anywhere in the world. In a case of Nigeria, there are many outlets thriving in the production and sales of 'aba' guns in the eastern part of the country. Guns and petrol bombs are manufactured in virtually all parts of Nigeria. But these local arms are crude and not sophisticated like the ones coming from Europe, America and Asia. One cannot compare 'aba' rifles with the AK-47 assault rifles. It is worth-knowing that, despite the sophistication of these rifles, they are cheap, robust and durable as they are very easy to manufacture. They can even be easily assembled, transported and used by children. For instance, in Liberian war, child-soldiers used AK-47 rifles in the prosecution of the civil war. This has given the international community a great concern to formulating and implementing strategic policy actions to reduce the proliferation level of small arms and light weapons particularly among the world civilian population.

Thus, these weapons have continued to kill or exterminate an average of 200,000 people on annual basis in the so called peaceful societies, while over 300,000 people are killed in conflict ridden societies, as millions of people suffer various degrees of injuries (DFID, 2003:2). Historically, during the Potsdam Conference (July 24, 1945) Josef Stalin of the Old Soviet Union was informed by the US President Truman on the intention of his administration to attack Japan, unless it (Japan) surrendered, with a very destructive bomb that had been developed by the US. This bomb would have much devastating and catastrophic effects on human and material resources. That bomb was atomic bomb! Student, it is better, we discuss briefly the

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history of the atomic bomb, to aid your understanding of the subject matter. In 1939, Albert Einstein wrote a letter to the then American President, Mr. Roosevelt, informing the President of the need to carry out a project on the development of atomic bomb and its possibility. This letter gave birth to the American Manhattan Project in September 1942. But prior to that, a Soviet Scientist, Georgi N. Flerov wrote the Soviet State Defense Committee in June, 1942 on the need to produce a uranium bomb. This period marked the beginning of arms race in modern history. Thus, according to C.M. Roberts:

On December 2, 1942, the first chain reaction was achieved at the University of Chicago. The comparable Soviet achievement came on December 24, 1946. The Soviet Union did not produce sufficient plutonium for a nuclear bomb test until 1949, more than four years after the American test at Alamogordo, New Mexico

(Roberts, 1974: 6)

After the innovation of the US in the development of Atomic bomb, the government of Soviet Union reacted swiftly by calling on its scientists and engineers to defend their homeland by building atomic bomb in no time. The reaction of the USSR government was to check the US monopoly of Atomic weapon or military supremacy, particularly when there was already a Cold War existing between the West and East divides. Again, after Soviet Union's invention of atomic bomb, a series of cautions was made between the US and USSR because of their equal power relations to mutual destruction. Five months after the first Soviet nuclear test, the US President Truman announced the intention of America to develop hydrogen bomb, a quantum jump in explosive power with the aim of maintaining arms superiority. By November 1, 1952, the H-bomb (Hydrogen bomb) was experimentally achieved in the US after the August 12 Soviet invention.

This period attracted affection for Missile Artistry by the then two super powers (the US and USSR). By 1955, the two super powers had achieved deliverable H-bomb capabilities, but were striving vigorously to achieve Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) capabilities. The US later launched its first nuclear powered submarine and development of huge B-52 bombers. On 26 of August, 1957, the Soviet government announced the first test of an ICBM (Inter Continental Ballistic Missile) and six weeks later, she also announced the 'Sputnik project'. Other ballistic missiles, already developed, were intermediate and medium range ballistic missiles (IRBMs and MRBMs). The two super powers later developed (ABM) Anti Ballistic Missiles which the Soviet developed to provide limited defense against American Minuteman Missiles. The US developed ABM system before the Soviet Union. She (the US) first began with Nike-Zeus and then developed the then more advanced Nike X. Also in the 1960s, the US developed MRV (Multiple Warhead Re-Entry Vehicle), which carried a cluster of warheads for a buckshot effect. The US also considered in quick succession, the building on the Multiple Independently Guided Warhead Re-Entry Vehicle (MIRV). In Texas meeting, the US also considered the development of 'poseidon', a new MIRV missile for Polaris submarines. In order to further check the American supremacy in strategic military build-up, the Soviet built new ICBMs, particularly the massive SS-9s as well as many nuclear powered ballistic-missile submarines often known as Yankee Class (Y-Class), which could match American Polaris Submarines. The Soviet also developed surface-to-air missiles (SAM).

China and some other countries have joined the world nuclear powers, and there is an ongoing debate on the development of nuclear energy by Iran, which most western nations believe that it would spell a bad omen to the majority of the world population, if the US-coined 'member of Axis of Evil' was developed by Iran. One of the reasons is that Iran may supply some of these destructive weapons to some of the terrorist organizations in the world to carry out their rebellious and destructive operations against their target state and non-state actors. There is a ban on the development of some weapons which, may be categorized as weapons of mass destruction by the world body and United Nations but notwithstanding, some super powers enjoy the production of these weapons.

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Apart from these weapons of mass destruction like chemical and biological weapons among others, the world still looms with heightened insecurity and tension due to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Agents of destruction have increased world's incident of terrorism, crime, human abuse and bloody conflict, promoting the attitude of intolerance and enmity and behaviour of violent revenge in the context of elongation of violent conflict and disorder. The genesis of this problem could be traced to the cold war era, which attracted military industrial complex initiative with attendant turmoil on humanity and disarticulation of spirit of friendship. The growing production of arms and weapons has been undermining the capacity of the security sector to guarantee the safety of lives and property.

This also instructs the submission made by the erstwhile Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, and according to him:

Small arms proliferation is not merely a security issue; it is also an issue of human rights and of development

(Sees the UN Millennium Report, 2000: 52)

In the 1990s alone, the number of small arms and light weapons in circulation was more than 200 million but now the figure has drastically increased due to bloody conflicts, civil wars and terrorist activities that have pervaded the entire globe. The current estimate of arms in circulation stands at no less than 500 million. This view is corroborated by World watch Institute, stressing that:

More than 500 million military style hand-held weapons exist now- enough to arm every 12th human on earth - and millions more are produced each year, reports a new World watch study released today. Violence fed by the uncontrolled spread of these weapons is further destabilizing societies already ravaged by war, poverty, and environmental degradation

(World watch Institute, 1997)

There are a growing number of illegal arms and weapons circulated among civilians in the Great Lakes region of Africa. The incidence of violent crime has reached a very destructive dimension such that every innocent civilian and security practitioner in the country lives in perpetual fear due to lethality in the weapons being used by criminal gangs in recent time.

5.3. Arms Distribution Pattern: A Threat to Security

The proliferation of arms or weapons has posed a great challenge to maintaining law and order in all countries as no country can boast to be 100% free of violent crimes. The adverse effect of this threat to national and international security has necessitated giving greater security priority by various governments, initiating unilateral, bilateral and multilateral approaches and policies to limit the production of weapons particularly those considered capable of causing mass destruction like gas bomb. The world 'government' has embarked on integration of defense, development, foreign policy, legal instruments and multilateral trade arrangement to mitigate the threat of arms/weapons production and proliferation. The world has become aware of the implications that arms proliferation can have on the world population, particularly those from post conflict societies and economically weak states like Nigeria, Sudan DRC and Uganda.

According to the Nairobi Declaration, The problem of the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons in the region has been exacerbated by internal political strife and extreme poverty... a comprehensive strategy to arrest and deal with the problem must include putting in place structures and processes to promote democracy, the observance of human right, the rule of law and good governance as well as economic recovery and growth (The Nairobi Declaration, March 2000).

The proliferation of weapons has really affected the security and peace of the contemporary global system. An average of \$2.8 trillion is spent annually on security and defence, the bulk of which goes into

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production and procurement of arm facilities. Suppose such an amount of money is spent on the alleviation of poverty annually. In that case, I am very convinced that in five years, there would be no case of poverty anywhere in the world, even in the most remote part of the world, not even shown on the world map.

Despite the debt regime being faced by most states in Africa, Africa's budget on defence is still very high. This patronage has even attracted more investors into the area of arms production, posing a danger to national and world security. The large quantities of small arms and light weapons looted from the Army armoury in 1997, has resulted in the breakdown of law and order in Albania. But the UN intervention saved the nation from total political collapse. In 1998, the UNDP developed a community based programme in Gramsch, Albania where illegal arms were surrendered.

The organization embarked on local development projects like road repairs, and telecommunication build-ups, which were labour intensive, affording the civilians, a great opportunity to be gainfully employed. The UNDP incentives made the demobilization process a success. After the end of the civil war in El-Salvador, an average increase rate of 36% was recorded on annual basis in the country on homicide related incidents. This has given the police in the country a great concern considering the high risk involved in the combat of this menace and management of security. It is no surprise that, most foreign investors usually think twice before investing in the country because of the endemic insecurity existent. Mozambique is another country where there are over 10 million AK-47 assault rifles in circulation. An AK-47 rifle in Mozambique costs less than \$100. This has made management of security in Southern Africa a great task, as the incidence of violent crimes has astronomically been on the increase.

In West Africa, the civil wars in Sierra-Leone and Liberia have had some spilling effects on the neighbouring countries. Cote d'Ivoire, a once relatively peaceful country, has joined the league of post cold-war civil strife countries in the sub region. The country is still trying to cope with insurgent attacks from the rebels, achieving a positive peace still remains off sight. The crime rate of banditry, arson, communal conflict, religious crisis and assassination has gone up in Nigeria since 1990s, when the war in Liberia became intense. Liberian civil war has contributed to proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the neighbouring countries including Nigeria (Bar, 2005). However, criminals' use of sophisticated and deadly weapons is experienced both locally and globally.

On international front, the danger that proliferation of weapons pose to security of lives and property was displayed in several ugly events like the London bombing, the 'unbomber' incident in the US, Coke Prince operations in Columbia, bombings in Egypt, the Basque bombings in Spain; among others. Some of the terrorist organizations in the world have even adopted the use of chemical weapons like Anthrax against their target population. The United States of America experienced incident of anthrax attacks on some of its citizens, just after the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the US. The initial demobilization exercise supervised by ECOMOG, that took place in Liberia, failed because, there were still many arms in circulation among the civilians and another reason was that the Taylor ex-combatants were not demobilized, which created a room for suspicion, which later (among other reasons) resulted in another outbreak of armed conflict in that country. That development, nevertheless, thwarted the efforts to effectively reconstruct post conflict Liberia for lasting peace and security in Liberia until the end of Taylor's rulership. Somalia is another case study where over-circulation of arms among the people has led to the collapse of political institutions in that country such that there is unstable government. The phenomenon of piracy resulting from the activities of several criminal gangs in that war-torn country has been a source of worry to the world at large. Many ships' owners and workers have fallen victim to the Somali pirates' nefarious activities.

There is no doubt that the absence of government in true sense since 1991 resulting from the endless civil war plaguing the country for almost two decades has contributed to the over-circulation of arms and weapons among the Somali population. There has been a great challenge on the government (with political power) to ensure security of lives and property. The country is experiencing humanitarian crisis and it remains one of the highest contributors of refugees on the continent of Africa. All efforts by African Union and other peace stakeholders have continued to be fruitless because of the presence of large number of arms and

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weapons among the people. It is only when effective disarmament and demobilization is attained that the security of lives and property can be guaranteed in that war-torn country. By and large on the issue of distribution pattern, we can say that distribution pattern of arms proliferation can either be vertical or horizontal.

- Horizontal distribution pattern involves the distribution or access to arms by all state and non-state actors. Weapons that can be found at this level may include small arms and light weapons.
- Vertical distribution pattern usually involves large weapons or weapons of mass destruction like nuclear weapons, which are limited in access and production. It is the world powers like the US, Russia, among others that can produce and access these weapons due to the very destructive impact that the use of such weapons can have on the world population and environment. Non-state actors and weak or less powerful states are also barred from producing or/and accessing it. But, the recent development is that some other states, not officially in the league of nuclear powers, have begun to embark on building nuclear plants and there is high suspicion that these countries can either be careless or reckless in the handling of these deadly materials especially if terrorists find their way into possessing them.

5.4. Conclusion

The devastating effects of arms proliferation are enormous and have necessitated the need to always call for global attention in the maintenance of security. Quite a number of research and policy plans have been developed to address the devastating effects of arms proliferation problem in the contemporary world system. Some instruments of disarmament have been developed and ratified by several nations of the world with the aim of promoting peace and security. There have been persistent commitments by the UN Security Council, United Nations at large, regional and sub-regional organization, to always facilitate and maintain a series of Arms Limitation Treaties as a way of fostering world peace and security.

5.5. Summary

In this unit, we began our study by explaining the meaning of arms production and proliferation. We also traced the origin of the current proliferation of arms/weapons undermining national and international security to the World wars and 1945 emergence of the Cold War. We went further to examine distribution pattern of the proliferated arms/weapons in the global system and the attendant negative effects it has on the capacity of governments to maintain security in their various countries.

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6| War as a Security Threat

6.1. Introduction

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, marking the end of the Cold War era, security discourse and practice have undergone many transformations. There has been a paradigm shift in the analysis of security issues in recent times. It is noticeable that new security threats have emerged, as non-state actors appear to pose greater security risk to national and international communities. The hopes of having a global system that will be devoid of war and violent crimes by many quarters have been dashed considering the state of the world polity where perpetual insecurity has become the order of the day. The very virulent nature of emerging security threats has been a source of worry to governments at all levels (from local to global).

The growing loyalty of people towards sub-state entities and the pervasive attitude of ethnic nationalism and ethnocentrism have been undermining the potential of countries like Nigeria and Sudan to effectively manage internal security, reducing the capacity of the government to achieve nation-building. In this unit, we shall be studying war as a threat to security. Owing to the danger that war poses not only to the people but also to the environment, it is germane to put in place relevant security strategies and policy actions that can assist in mitigating the threat of war.

6.2. Definition of War

The term 'war' is often given some interpretative connotations whose meanings, rarely examined (Smith, 1989:23). The conceptualisation of war has remained problematic in international relations. It has been greatly flexible and dynamic. War may be described as open armed conflict between nations or states or between parties in the same states, facilitated by force of arms for various purposes. Thus, there exist specific parameters to define the concept of war. According to Professor Tunde Adeniran, war involves:

'Common agreement, which is distinct from peace and it is characterized by military activity, high social and political tension, and the breakdown of normal relations. War could result from a deliberate and carefully calculated decision... It could also be a choice among alternative courses of action and could be only course one is left it. It is a phenomenon which affects everybody and all nations, irrespective of ideologies, and irrespective of the level of economic and political development

(Adeniran, 1982: 123)'

War can also be defined as protracted state of violence, large-scale conflict involving two or more parties. War is aggression and counter-aggression whose chief property is large scale destruction both in human and material terms within the context of time and space. According to Carl Von Clausewitz, 'It is of course well known that the only source of war is politics-war and it is simply a continuation of political intercourse, with the addition of other means' (Clausewitz, 1982: 119).

War has remained a regular feature in human civilization. It often spices the relationship between parties, and in spite of its virulence and danger to continued existence of man, war has remained recalcitrant in human history. War spices every century, race, continent, nation, society and culture, which makes it pretty impossible to study human history without taking a look at the activities and actions of man, which have aroused a violent conflict behaviour as well as the role played by upsurge of the war situation in shaping the relationship among various state and non-state actors.

Thus, considering the foregoing, one tends to agree with Clemenceau as quoted by Andreas Osiander (1994):

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'From the most remote ages onward, the peoples have perpetually assailed one another for the satisfaction of their appetites and their egoistical interests [and their fears]

(Osiander, 1994:265)

Nonetheless, wars vary in intensity. We have high intensity warfare and low intensity warfare. High intensity warfare is between two superpowers or powerful countries fighting for political goals. Low intensity warfare involves counterinsurgency, guerrilla warfare and specialized types of troops fighting revolutionaries.

6.3. Features of War as a Security Threat

The experiences of the 20th century have shown that the century recorded more war with incomparable human casualty than previous centuries put together. According to Gray (1999), the century produced two world wars, a handful of international wars, cold war, anti-colonial insurgence, ethnic violence among others. The century also marked the beginning of sophisticated and lethal technology in weaponry and prosecution of war. The emergent war technology has presented the world as unsafe not only to man but also to the general ecosystem. The underlying threat that war poses to security of lives and property of any people is very high, as captioned by Braden and Shelley:

'War has been as analogous to disease in its spread and effect. It has been likened to natural disasters in its impact on society's structures

(Braden & Shelley, 2000:69)

Similarly, the view of Braden & Shelley (2000) was further illuminated by Osioma Nwoli who argued that:

'War destroys life, and property, principles and values, and wakes up beastly elements in man. War leads to environmental pollution and degradation. It kills human beings in their millions depending on the magnitude.....and forces people to leave their homes and become refugees in their country or outside. War diverts the developmental resources of a state to defence and war-making. It retards the rate of development of a people and a state, at least in the short-run. It spreads pestilence, destitution, hunger and starvation. It creates gross insecurity and traumatizes people

(Nwoli, 2004: 8)

Clausewitz, in his axiom, argues that the relationship between means and objectives of war involves a situation where the latter remains paramount throughout the war. Clausewitz also describes the war environment in his 'climate of war' as having four features, which include **danger, exertion, uncertainty** and **chance**, concluding that war is both deadly and a gamble.

To stimulate our better understanding of the subject matter, it is quite imperative to examine the above mentioned features of war as presented by Clausewitz. ***Danger of War On danger of war, no one will disprove the damaging and destructive implication of war not only on human beings and material resources but also on the entire ecosystem. The tendency for mutual destruction is high. The danger of war is not limited to the combatants but also extends its virulence and social venom to parties not directly involved in the conflict or not involved at all.***

A good example was the Sierra Leone Civil War, which began in 1991 where several thousands of innocent civilians lost their lives as more than 2 million people (well over one-third of the population) were displaced. Neighbouring countries became hosts to a significant number of these displaced persons as

refugees while trying to escape the civil war. The civil war was initiated by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) led by Foday Sankoh. The rebel group (RUF) launched its first bloody campaign into eastern Kailahun of Sierra Leone from Liberia on March 23, 1991. In less than five months, the crisis had generated about 107,000 refugees who fled the conflict into Guinea (Adebajo, 2002:90). Foday Sankoh was the head of the military wing of the RUF that included in its ranks Burkinabes and members of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) under the tutelage of Mr. Charles Taylor. The civil war in Sierra Leone featured conscription of Children by the RUF rebel group in the recruitment of its army, sexual slavery, murder of non-combatants among other war crimes.

Nevertheless, such acts were tantamount to the contravening various international conventions and protocols guiding the conduct of war. However, it is not surprising that the chief co-conspirator in such shameful and dastardly act, Charles Taylor is now facing trial at the Hague over alleged war crime offence, and if he is found guilty, he may spend the rest of his life in prison. It is important to note that not all the leaders of the RUF, particularly the intellectuals among them, supported the rebel strategy adopted by Sankoh.

Many of them berated and condemned forced recruitment of children although a lot of these dissenting voices were brutally murdered by Foday Sankoh. The war led to the collapse of all state structures with attendant socio-political disorder and structural cataclysm. A numbers of scholars have blamed the upsurge of the crisis basically on the irrational desire of the political gladiators to exclusively enjoy the control of Sierra Leone's diamond industry (Hirsch, 2000: 15).

The endemic poverty, which reigned supreme among the mass public, also contributed. Thus, the majority of people were subjected to marginal survival as chronic penury remained second nature. The 1999 Lomé Agreement failed to restore any peace in the country due to the strategic advantage it gave the RUF rebels as Foday Sankoh was put in charge of the mineral resources of the country, meaning that the diamond trade was largely under the control of the rebels. The attempt made by the United Nations (UN) to reduce the rebels' control of the diamond fields was greeted with resurgence of the civil war. The situation of insecurity became deepened. The RUF resorted to carrying out an offensive campaign against the UN troops. It took the intervention of the British troops to save the country from persistent bestiality in the hands of the rebels. The British military intervention in that war-torn country is commendable owing to the success it recorded in the restoration of peace and security in Sierra Leone. The rebel leader was captured and the British left a training team to rebuild the armed forces of Sierra Leone as effective institution for sustainable post conflict state security. British actions were instrumental to eventual American intervention in Liberian war. It is a fact that the termination of armed hostility in Liberia has really helped in providing stability on Sierra Leone's borders and restoring normal market forces to the diamond trade.

The danger of war in West Africa could be observed in the volume of refugee generation in the region, which has increased trans-border crime, armed robbery and wide circulation of small arms and light weapons among the civilian population making the prevailing atmosphere of peace a fragile one. The number of small arms in Great Lakes region of Africa has increased tremendously since the outbreak of wars in Somalia and Sudan in the early 1990s. The inherent danger in the outbreak of war in any country is instructive to the activities of the neighbouring countries in making sure that peace is restored in the warring state because of the potentials of such war, in spreading to the neighbouring countries. Great Lake region is a good example where war has become an infectious disease plaguing the countries in the region, which makes the region the highest generator of refugee flow on the African continent. The region has had the lion share in the flows of refugees in Africa.

The countries that we find in this region include Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. All these countries at one time or the other have contributed to the production of refugees in the region except Tanzania (see Afolayan, 2003; Evans, 1998; UNHCR, 1991). ***Exertion is the act of putting some power or faculty into vigorous action. War saps energy as it involves both mental and physical strength.*** Soldiers are disciplined and drilled for the task they will face in the

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theatre of war. It is no question that anybody recruited into the military must be physically fit and be emotionally stable. War is not a joke, it is serious business! There are some light weapons that an average man cannot carry. Not every adult can withstand operating an AK-47 rifle because of the pressure it exerts. Apart from the physical strength that is required in any anticipated successful military campaign, the troops or belligerents must also have an advantage in the area of tactical support capabilities, which puts the mental ability at work. Also, war consumes a lot of socio-economic resources.

In Iraq war, the US and its allies must have spent nothing less than \$30 trillion apart from human casualty being recorded almost weekly, if not daily, on the side of their (the US and its allies) troops. The war has really sapped the economy of the US to the extent that the country is said to be on the verge of economic recess.

The power relation between the armed gladiators is often viewed to determine the outcome of violent hostility. In a case whereby there is asymmetric relation in the power equilibrium of the disputing parties, on average person will believe that the outcome of such conflict will always be in favour of the stronger party. It is often believed that in a situation of armed conflict between a great and weak nation, considering the military capability, mobility, and strategic superiority enjoyed by the former over the latter, the former (great power) would be the victor. Carl Von Clausewitz disagreed with the above notion, arguing that war is risky business and is also coloured by uncertainty. The fiasco suffered by the US in the Vietnam war as well as the failure of the US and its allies to conclude the war in Iraq have given credence to the argument articulated by Clausewitz.

Despite the asymmetric power relation between Iraq and the US led allied forces; the war in Iraq has remained more prolonged than expected. This explains why a number of scholars in the fields of politics and conflict studies fondly say that the US and its allies have only succeeded in winning the war but not the battle. This is because the war has moved from conventional to unconventional violence. The number of the US troops being injured or killed on weekly bases by the local militants through guerrilla war strategy is considerably high. Another example of uncertainty in the outcome of war is the Sino-Japanese War. The Sino-Japanese war was the first major international war involving China after 1860.

The war was between China and Japan. The relationship between the duo had never been cordial even before the outbreak of the war. The cause of their armed hostility was the control of Korea. Korea had been a tributary of China for a long time. China was displeased with the bilateral diplomacy entered into between the Seoul government and Japan, an age-long rival. The bilateral diplomacy became further cemented in the following years. Then emerged a clash of influence between China and Japan, when the former wanted to continue maintaining its traditional influence in Korea, the government of the latter was all out to consolidate the diplomatic relation between her and the Seoul government. The gladiatorial posture was maintained by the duo of China and Japan until the emergence of full blown war between them in 1894. The war lasted for one year. Due to the size of the Chinese army and its naval superiority in the region, one would have thought that China would win the war convincingly but to the surprise of the entire world, Japan won the war. By 1895 a treaty was entered into the Treaty of Shimonoseki which held that:

China had to recognize the independence of Korea and had to cede to Japan the Island of Formosa, Pescadores Islands, and the Liaotung Peninsula

(Strayer *et al.*, 1961: 318)

The world experience has shown that uncertainty is not limited to the outcome of war but it also curries every aspect of war policy. A good example is the Fashoda Crisis.

England and Egypt were in control of Sudan, and due to the local revolt led by 'Madhi' Muhammed Ahmed, Britain decided to withdraw its administration of the State (Sudan). The Madhi's followers then took over the political administration of Sudan. Britain quickly rescinded its decision to leave Sudan, when she noticed that the French and Belgian colonizers were extending their imperial expedition towards Sudan,

knowing fully well that its interest was likely to be jeopardized for no more reason than the headwaters of the Nile being controlled by the Sudan. By 1896, the British and Egyptian forces under the tutelage of Lord Kitchener began to reintroduce imperial administration in the Sudan. In 1898 Kitchener's imperial exploration approached the fort of Fashoda on the Nile, and discovered that French forces had already annexed the Sudan to France. Then, there emerged a tension between the British and French forces for the control of the Sudan. The French rethought the war option because it considered its non-readiness to engage the British forces in naval war. Therefore, the French had no other option than to leave the Sudan. By 1899, the Britain and Egypt had established joint control of what later became the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The French conceded to England, not because of the fear to enter into war with England *per se* but the uncertainty that underlies war articulation. Chance can be referred to as unknown or undefined cause of events not subject to calculation. According to Clausewitz (1982), war is a game of probability, or simply put, a game of luck. War Weariness Hypothesis makes us understand that a country at war will definitely get tired and such country may lose the enthusiasm or zeal which is likely to restore an atmosphere of peace. If we take a critical look at this argument, we may support Clausewitz from the perspective that party A may decide to engage Party B in war, while Party B had just experienced a protracted war situation with another party, and entering any prolonged war with Party A may be considered by it (Party B) as uncalled for, if it can make concessions that may not largely affect her interest for restoration of peace.

An example of this, is the anti-colonial armed struggle between the imperial forces of Portugal and the Mozambican liberation movement-Frente de Libertacao de Mozambique (FRELIMO). FRELIMO was formed in 1962 and began its guerrilla operations in 1964. Their mission was basically to wrestle political power from the Portuguese colonialists for the independence of Mozambique. At the time the anti-colonial struggle was going on in Mozambique against the Portuguese colonial force, Guinea Bissau's Partido Africano de Independencia Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGI), Guinea Bissau's armed liberation movement was also waging war against Portuguese colonialists in its home country. The two anti-colonial insurgent movements, FRELIMO and PAIGI took the risk of waging war against the Portuguese forces knowing that war weariness may set in, coupled with the political challenge Portugal was facing at home. It was believed that those two reasons might have forced the Portuguese to accept their fate in the battle for supremacy. Eventually, Portugal had to abandon the countries. Sometimes, the above-mentioned calculation may not work, considering that the activities of Germany after the First World War Germany was sanctioned and faced a great penalty for war-mongering. Although, the country still undertook a very risky adventure by going into another war in the realisation of the Nazi lebensraum project as well as other variables, nonetheless, it took the whole of Europe by surprise that despite the defeat Germany suffered in the World War I and its consequences on her, the country still embarked on offensive mission, which snowballed into World War II. Adolf Hitler took the risk to launch the German race into racial eminence and superiority but he, his Nazi Gestapo and the entire Germany became the victims of their own (war) policy.

6.4. Categories of Warfare

There are two major categories of warfare. These include conventional warfare and unconventional warfare.

- **Conventional warfare**, it involves well-identified, armed confrontation between parties. A good example is the Iraq war, i.e. the early part of the war when the allied forces, led by the US and Britain, engaged the Iraqi regular soldiers and irregular forces in an open military campaign. This kind of open armed confrontation is supposed to be devoid of application of weapons of mass destruction as mandated by the laws of war and several other conventions.
- **Unconventional warfare** refers to any armed conflict that does not involve the parties engaging in an open confrontation. This category of warfare is often adopted mostly in a situation whereby the combatants have asymmetric power relation. After the defeat of the Iraqi forces in an open armed hostility, many of the Iraq soldiers that survived the military onslaught by the allied forces went

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underground. Many of the old Iraqi guards are responsible for the guerrilla offensive being carried out against the allied forces as well as the local people. The reign of terror pervades the entire post-Saddam political landscape in Iraq. This category of warfare usually involves tactics like raiding, terrorism, insurgency, guerrilla, even as well as nuclear, chemical or biological warfare.

6.5. Conclusion

War remains a great threat to the security of any country. May be because of its devastating effect, it has continued to attract growing attention among scholars, policy-makers and militarists. It has become worrisome that since the beginning of the Cold War era, nationalist struggle and rebellion have been phenomenal in developing countries, especially of Africa leading to a series of civil wars and insurgencies as experienced in Nigeria, Sierra-Leone, Angola, to mention a few. The incident of genocide mounted by the inter-ethnic violence in Rwanda continues to be a nightmare. The capacity of the security sector to maintain law and order has persistently been undermined by local insurgents and rebel forces. This situation has posed a great challenge to security management in Africa.

6.6. Summary

In this unit, discussed the meaning of war and showed how it constitutes a threat to security of any people or state in our conceptual definition. Thereafter, we explained various features of war with credence to the intellectual contributions to the study of war by Clausewitz (1982). The third and last area of discourse about the subject was to explain the basic categories of warfare: conventional and unconventional.

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7| **Civil Security: Meaning and Approaches I**

7.1. Introduction

This unit examines securitization of security which has been very germane to the peaceful cohabitation of people in any given community or state. Security involves several activities that are interconnected to the overall maintenance of law and order in any given society. The ultimate goal of security is to protect the lives and property of the people and this corroborates the need to co-opt the public in the security activities and planning.

Therefore, it is a truism to extend the participation and decision-making processes to the people in order to achieve the overall objectives of securitization. As a matter of fact, civil security appears to be the ultimate solution to security problems that may pervade any society. This is because with the desire to protect the lives and property of the people against any natural and man-made attacks or threats, it is more pertinent to build the capacity of the public to respond very appropriately and effectively too, to hazardous events and security attacks such as organized crime, terrorism among others, by engaging in actions that can reduce losses from such hazard or security threats. In this unit, we shall be discussing the meaning of civil security as well as other areas of discourse pertaining to it.

The focus of this unit is on risk education and its elements in examining the various approaches to civil security, and we shall employ the task of explaining other approaches in the subsequent unit. Meanwhile, in the next segment of this unit, we shall browse through the various tasks we shall undertake on the subject in the objectives of the unit. I have no doubt that you will find this unit very interesting and intellectually stimulating.

7.2. Meaning of Civil Security

The experience of the world in recent time has shown that security has evolved to a new stage where the importance of the civil population to security management cannot be underestimated. There has been a shift in security threat discourse where major attacks and threats come from non-state actors.

In this case a handful of criminals may form a group to terrorise a whole nation thereby posing greater threat to the general security atmosphere even beyond national boundary. For instance, a group like the Al-Qaeda network poses a greater security risk to the most powerful nation on earth (the US) than any of its rival states like China and Russia. If security involves initiatives, it must also focus on the impact of natural disasters or major accidents and the restriction of damage. It is, therefore, imperative to adopt civil security framework, which will enhance the capacity of the public to act on their own in times of emergency and hazardous events.

How do you describe civil security? Civil security can be described as any conscious measure taken by stakeholders aimed at reducing vulnerability to the security of the public by enhancing the capacity of individuals to mitigate danger and security threats, as well as recovering from any form of security attacks whether they be natural (like hurricane, tornadoes, earth quake, tsunami etc), or considered to be man-made (arson, robbery, blackmail, etc).

Civil security is so crucial because it 'provides an outlet for individual participation in and contribution to homeland security' (Dory, 2003b). The growing relevance of involving civil population in security practice is very evident in the contemporary world. This view was supported by President John F. Kennedy several decades ago, at the height of the nuclear threat episode between the East led by the defunct Soviet Union and the West bloc led by the United States. According to him:

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To recognize the possibilities of nuclear war in the missile age, without our citizens knowing what they should do and where they should go if bombs begin to fall, would be a failure of responsibility

(Kennedy, 1961)

Therefore, the essence of civil security is to redefine the traditional security system and present a new paradigm in security capacity building of the civilians in responding to hazards and security threats. The need to educate, sensitize, train through seminars and conferences among others of the masses on various aspects of security cannot be over-emphasized because the goal of security will be defeated if the main stakeholders (the people) remain vulnerable to attacks and are helpless in taking care of themselves in the event of security threat Shalamanov *et al.* (2005)

7.3. Importance of Civil Society in Ensuring Human Security

7.3.1. Better Interdepartmental Coordination

If properly implemented, the broad interpretation of the Law on Crisis Management will lead to the establishment of a civil security system that is legally described as National System for Crisis Response. In this respect, the role of the National Crisis Management Center is crucial.

7.3.2. Active Civil Society Participation in the Provision of Security

The active civil participation is the connecting link between 'traditional' civil protection and civil security. Nowadays security cannot be provided by the state itself. The engagement of civil society becomes indispensable. Civil society structures, NGOs, voluntary local formations as well as business organizations and the scientific community are the potential resource for the establishment of a third pillar of the security sector.

7.3.3. Good Governance and Effective Democratic

This is civil control over the security sector. Participation is the best opportunity for proactive control; and free and fair elections.

7.3.4. New Strategic Culture of Civil Society

The establishment of a civil security element of the security sector is a challenge to the maturity of civil society. The ability of civil society to fill in the vacuum left by the diminishing traditional state fast before organized crime is vital.

7.3.5. Capacity Building

This is done to empower the civil society by developing the potential or ability in human security related activities.

7.3.6. Fund Raising

This is through the various means aimed at mobilizing funds to carrying out the capacity building activities.

Q3. What challenges do you think the civil society faces in changing the nature of security?

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7.4. Approaches to Civil Security

In this segment, we shall simply list the four basic approaches to civil security to make judicious use of space. These approaches shall be extensively discussed subsequently. They include the following:

- Risk education;
- Preparedness;
- (Public) Warning; and
- Protective Actions

Civil security involves a network of activities which demands connecting various approaches that are brought to bear at different levels of security management. In security planning and management, two environments must be considered:

- **Pre-incident** (pre-hazard or attack) and
- **Throughout incident** (post hazard and attack).

Civil security involves drawing a framework that presents us with diverse strategic initiatives and activities that enable the public to have adequate knowledge of incidence of risk through the process of risk education in the pre incident stage.

The security sector mostly performs this function by communicating (risk communication) with the public through several forums and platforms like the web, television, radio, newsletter, among others. Having being educated on the risks that underlie potential security threats or attacks, people can then be prepared against such threats. In a situation whereby a security threat occurs, the security sector communicates with the public and issue warnings by alerting or notifying them of the occurrence of a hazard, and the steps they should take to forestall disaster that may result in huge loss of lives and property, as part of protective actions.

Also, in a situation whereby a hazard or attack occurs, the security sector communicates with the public, warning them through alert and notification about the security threat happening or about to occur.

Thereafter, the public needs to be given additional (professional) advice on steps to take to reduce losses and or be assisted with further necessary protective actions, to reduce the effect of the attack or hazard on the wellbeing of the public. For instance, if there is an outbreak of bird flu infection in a community, the government may reasonably decide to quarantine or restrict everybody coming from such community to another community until essential medical tests have been performed on the affected people to know their health status before allowing them into another community.

This protective action is taken to reduce the spread of the disease, which is considered capable of undermining the health security of the public.

7.5. Self-Assessment Exercise

Q1. List various approaches to civil security.

7.5.1. Risk Education

From time immemorial, risk has been part of human life. Risk that pervaded the Hobessian state of nature resulting from insecurity embedded in that situation where no Sovereign power existed to regulate the affairs of men, mandated the people to surrender their individual sovereign rights to a central Sovereign authority (government).

Meanwhile, that contractual agreement brought unto people another risk- the possibility of the emergent Sovereign power to fail in meeting the expectations of the people or its failure to perform well its functions or involve in oppressive and repressive actions against the people as argued by J.J. Rousseau. The

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foregoing is illuminated by Holton (2004) who argues that there are two issues that determine the existence of risk.

The first is uncertainty about the potential outcomes from an experiment. The second issue focuses on how material the outcomes in providing utility are. Thomas Hobbes contended that people resolved to take the risk of surrendering their sovereign power to a central Sovereign entity because of the brutish and nasty nature of Hobessian state. Though, uncertain of whether their lots would be better or not under the new arrangement, but due to perpetual absence of security of lives and property that existed prior to convocation of sovereign political authority a state, they still found it a good idea to concede their individual sovereignty to a central authority, which they believed could provide them safety and guarantee their wellbeing.

Here, despite the uncertainty, people still believed that it was better to take a risk in the convocation of a new Sovereign power than perpetuating themselves in the risk that triggered the lawlessness and disorder that characterized the state of nature as presented by Hobbes. The anticipation of the people was that the potential outcomes would provide utility.

This can mean that people hoped that their action would help them have a new situation through which the Sovereign authority could safeguard the safety and security of their lives and properties. At this point, it is pertinent to look at some of the existing definitions of the term risk for our better appreciation of the subject. Well, according to Niklas Luhmann, risk can be defined as: The threat or probability that an action or event will adversely or beneficially affect an organization's ability to achieve its objectives (Luhmann, 1996). Some of the other definitions of risk may include the following: Risk is the probability that a hazard will turn into a disaster. Vulnerability and hazards are not dangerous, taken separately. But if they come together, they become a risk or, in other words, the probability that a disaster will happen.

Risk is also a concept that denotes the precise probability of specific eventualities. Technically, the notion of risk is independent from the notion of value and, as such, eventualities may have both beneficial and adverse consequences. However, in general usage, the convention focuses only on potential negative impact to some characteristics of value that may arise from a future event.

From the above definitions, one thing that comes to our mind is that risk may be summarized as uncertainty in the outcomes of events or actions. Risk colors every aspect of human activities and relations because of the possibility that the outcomes may be partially or absolutely in variance with our expectations by causing a disruption on people's daily lives.

Meanwhile, if there was adequate risk education taking steps to avoid such loss and take steps may to mitigate or reducing depending on the risk. There is no doubt that educating people on risk is very essential in providing them opportunities for safety in their businesses, activities, and the overall security of their lives and property. Risk education and communication is a fundamental element of civil security and a foundation.

According to Weyman and Shearn (2004: 6), the objectives of risk education can be summarized into three, which include the following:

- *Awareness raising*: strategies designed to disseminate knowledge and understanding of sources of harm;
- *Transferable skills*: progressive approaches that aim to develop transferable life skills (relating to the risk assessment and control); and
- *Behaviour modification*: approaches that aim to reduce risk taking behaviour.

Note: We do certain things sometimes without having absolute control over their outcomes, yet we still take the risk in undertaking them. Even, where we have absolute control over the events, it is possible for some things to crop-up to change the course of the events, which may make the outcomes of such events short of our expectations.

7.5.2. Elements of Risk Education

7.5.2.1. Development of Unclassified National Intelligence

There is the need for government to create mechanisms aimed at developing unclassified national intelligence estimate on various threats to security i.e banditry, all forms of terrorism, ethno-religious violence, to mention a few.

7.5.2.2. Instructiveness in Risk Education

It is imperative to make risk education interactive, so that the process will be participatory. In this case, the government should provide various forums through which individuals and respective security agencies can meet to discuss and brain storm as well as enlighten one another on different threats while appreciating the risks such threats pose to the security management of their communities. These forums may include town hall meetings, radio or television programmes and web casts, to mention a few.

7.5.2.3. Massification of Risk Education

Much emphasis should be placed on educating the general public on security risks. Risk education should be incorporated into the school curriculum from primary level to tertiary level. It should be taught in places of worship, community associations, work places, professional organizations among others.

7.5.2.4. Active Participation of Individuals in Risk Education

Individuals should endeavour to participate actively in the process of risk education such as attending police-community meetings, seeking for information from relevant security agencies whenever the need arises.

7.5.2.5. Interactions

Interactions mean exploring other interactive forums like asking questions on any aspect of security that desire to know by participating in security talk shows, especially when relevant where security experts are invited on the radio or television. But, it is worthy to note that, not every security information can be shared with the public.

It is, therefore, incumbent on the concerned security officers either public or private to enlighten the public on the importance of keeping such information secret. Take for instance, if a Police chief is on a radio programme, and a caller seeks to inquire from him/her on the number of ammunitions each Police man/officer on patrol can have, it will be highly unethical for such a Police chief to disclose such information because of its capability to undermine the overall operation of the Police in security management.

However, an experienced security officer will educate the caller and general public on the risk in disclosing such information not only to the security of the Police personnel but also to the general public. Responding creatively to questions by security officers will allow security agencies to enjoy increasing confidence from the public, which will aid the active participation of the public in security management.

7.6. Conclusion

Civil security can be described as any conscious measure, taken by stakeholders with the aim of reducing and addressing vulnerability to their security. It helps to educate people on risks pertaining to any potential security threats or hazards and enhance their capacity to prepare against any potential threats. This will afford them the opportunity to respond effectively on their own without waiting for intervention from emergency or law enforcement agents, as a way to reduce losses or the impact of the attack or hazard on their lives or/and property.

There is no doubt that modern securitization departs gradually from the traditional approach of security that entirely alienated the civil society or civilians to play active roles in security planning and

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management. Law enforcement agency has continued to be accused of being an instrument in the hands of some politicians to rig elections and repress the public it is supposed to serve.

7.7. Summary

In this unit, we began our academic journey by examining the meaning of civil security looking at some of the existing definitions of the concept. Though, the concept is new in security studies and practice but more scholars are gradually attracted to conduct research on this new concept of basic security. We continued our study by highlighting various approaches to civil security. Thereafter, we shed light on the meaning of risk education as one of the basic approaches to civil security, and we completed our task in this unit by discussing various elements of risk education.

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8| Civil Security: Meaning and Approaches II

8.1. Introduction

In the last unit, the meaning and aspects of civil security were discussed. The rationale behind invocation of the concept of civil security underscores the need to have the public playing complementary roles in security planning and the management of security. In as much as the public forms the nucleus of the stake-holding in the business of security, they should be involved in security activities so that they can care for themselves in the event of security attack. In this unit, we shall complete our task on civil security and its aspects. Unit 7: treated the meaning and one of the aspects (risk education) of civil security. This unit explores remaining three aspects not earlier concerning civil security.

8.2. Objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- Explain other three aspects of civil security not treated in the last unit;
- Discuss the meaning and elements of preparedness.
- Examine the meaning and elements of public warnings; and
- Describe protective actions and its elements.

8.3. Preparedness

Preparedness is another key element or component of civil security. Sometimes, one may be skeptical to support the view that states that for any community to prevent violence (war), it is incumbent on it to always prepare for violence (war). Here, the term violence or war denotes any (potential) threats or attacks from enemies such as armed robbers, kidnappers, saboteurs, terrorists, election riggers, computer hackers, assassins, militants, etc fraudsters, fire outbreak and accidents, among others. It is always important to prepare oneself against the unexpected because it will enhance one's capacity to prevent such security threat from occurring, and in the situation of its occurrence, the rate of damage will be minimal.

8.3.1. What Is Preparedness?

According to Amanda Dory (2003), preparedness is a method by which awareness and understanding (supported by risk education) can be translated into action, and it can include a range of activities:

- Developing contingency plans (e.g. communications, evacuation, and shelter-in-place)
- Practicing contingency plans
- Participating in education and awareness activities
- Stockpiling emergency supplies

Preparedness can also be described as a comprehensive plan (that) provides a range of scenarios with clearly defined, detailed processes and responsibilities. A critical component of a business continuity plan is a secure access plan to ensure remote or isolated emergency workers can continue working during and after a disaster.

The definitions above show that preparedness:

- It is very fundamental to safety and security management.
- Preparedness enables the public to take active roles in risk management and effective participation in the process of security management.

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- Preparedness helps security agencies and the public, if not to absolutely prevent attacks but at least to reduce the fear and anxiety associated with security threats.
- It can assist in reducing the fatality rate in the consequences of any security threat in physical, psychological and economic terms (see Dory, 2003: 35).

In addition, preparedness enables individuals to respond creatively to any situation of security attack, even without seeking for external intervention. Here, prepared individuals engage in activities to protect themselves and react very effectively to security threats by taking good control of the situation. This will limit the burden of security intervention by relevant government agencies. For instance, in some communities, people watch the activities of one another very closely and whenever any member is suspected to constituting a security threat to the whole people, the people act swiftly by asking the fellow to vacate the place or be handed-over to the police.

In the situation of attack of armed robbery, the people jointly put-up a strong resistance against the attackers whether or not the intention of the attackers aim a particular target. One of the ways to achieve this, is to adorn the community with street lights, and where or when there is no electricity supply from the energy agency (PHCN), some of the people can volunteer to use their generating sets to power those street lights unilaterally or on rotational basis. Also, when the presence of strangers is noticed, people need to humbly accost them to know their mission. But caution should be exercised in doing this; they should make sure the strangers are not equipped with dangerous weapons before approaching them.

8.3.2. Elements of Preparedness

8.3.2.1. Adoption of 'Dual Use' Approach

It concerns both man-made and natural disasters. The state and local governments, due to nearness or proximity to the people, should endeavor to build the capacity of the security sector and public not only in the areas that concern **man-made attacks** (i.e. terrorism, armed robbery, computer virus attack, computing system hacking, sabotage, corruption, spills, accidents, etc) but also those that relate to threats that are natural such as hurricane, flooding, tornadoes, drought, earthquake among others.

On reacting to **natural disasters**, the public can be said to have no adequate knowledge on how to manage the situation when natural disaster occurs. Even, experience has shown that the Emergency Management agencies in the country both at federal and state levels have appeared to be very incompetent and impotent in disaster management.

8.3.2.2. Development of Emergency Preparedness Materials

The government in collaboration with public and private sector(s) should establish local offices throughout the nation where people can easily access emergency materials like swimming jackets in case of flood, vaccines and medicals in situations like disease outbreaks or epidemics, among others.

8.3.2.3. Development and Maintenance of Sophisticated Emergency Response Procedures, Training and Working Tools for Emergency Workers

For instance, in ensuring quick response of the Police to any distress call, the communication systems and vehicles must be in good order. Also, it is paramount to provide security personnel with bullet-proof vests and other equipment that will make their job an easy one.

8.3.2.4. Regular Conduct of Simulation

Simulation is very essential to preparedness. It assists to present to the security personnel, the true reflection or state of their preparedness to various security threats. There is no doubt that regular conduct of

simulation will enhance the capacity of security personnel to identify their areas of vulnerability, through which they can fathom ways to address it and improve their preparedness.

8.3.2.5. Educating the Public

Educating the public on security issues is a key element to risk education, which will increase their awareness of possible security threats, so that they can prepare themselves against the occurrence of security attacks. And when a security attack happens, they can easily be on top of the situation by refusing to be overwhelmed by fear and anxiety.

8.4. *Public Warning*

The importance of prompt and effective public warnings in responding to natural and/or man-made disasters or security threats cannot be over-emphasized. The truth of the matter is that public warnings assist the public to take actions that can save lives, reduce fatality and enhance their recovery capacity.

According to the Partnership for Public Warning in its report titled *Developing a Unified All-Hazard Public Warning* (2002), System warning can be described as a 'process' that consists of people with information communicating with people at risk, and others such as emergency responders, in advance of or during a hazardous event, with the intent that those at risk will take appropriate action to reduce casualties and losses.

The Partnership for Public Warning (2002: 3) adds that the goal of warning is to prevent hazards from becoming disasters. The success of a warning is measured by what actions people take.

Warning can also be described as: a communication and acknowledgment of dangers implicit in a wide spectrum of activities by potential opponents ranging from routine defense measures to substantial increases in readiness and force preparedness and to acts of terrorism or political, economic, or military provocation (Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, 2005).

Public warnings involve activities designed to alert the public on the impending danger. The foreign ministries of several countries take it as a matter of priority to alert their citizens of the inherent danger of travelling to some countries through the media and internet. Even, if some of the citizens will still wish to travel to those countries considered as unsafe, the alert will assist them to prepare themselves, and plot ways to mitigate the effect of fear and anxiety and building their capacity to responding to security attacks or threats. This can at least help them reduce losses in the event of experiencing attack.

During a hazardous event, people can be notified to alleviate or forestall further losses. This is done to enable people to proffer actions to mitigate the risk that underlies a security threat. For instance, in a situation of fire-outbreak in a business building, the people in the building are to be notified of the incident, and they should be advised not to panic.

Thereafter, they should be guided on how to exit the building. The basis of public warnings is to prevent hazards from leading to disasters. Disasters involve huge loss of lives and property, which should be avoided as much as possible. What determines any warning initiative's success are promptness of the intervention and appropriate actions. If any public warning lacks any of these two elements, it will be difficult for such warning to attain the desired goals.

8.4.1. Elements of Public Warning

8.4.1.1. Data Collection, Analysis, and Decision-Making to Issue a Warning

Evidence of a hazard must be developed through data collection, and the collected data analysed. After the analysis, we can thereafter make a decision in issuing a warning. It is very necessary to observe the procedure in order to avoid raising an unnecessary and false alarm that may affect the people's response to future warnings. For instance, if the farmers in a particular settlement are warned of the impending

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drought in a particular year, many of these farmers may relocate to another area for cultivation or not to engage in farming activities at all during that period.

And if it is found at the end of the day that the situation of drought never occurs against the earlier public warning, it will be difficult to convince the affected people of an impending security threat in future warnings. In a situation like this, people will disregard the warnings until they begin to experience the hazards, and if no appropriate measures of intervention are taken, such hazards like earthquake may lead to disasters resulting in huge loss of lives and property, where the effect of the hazards could have been minimized if there had been adequate preparedness by the victims in the first instance (see Mileti & Sorensen, 1990).

8.4.1.2. Framing a Warning

It is also important to identify the right words and digitally coded warning messages that involve applying standards for terminology and considering the most effective ways to communicate warnings to the target audience. If a warning is meant to be communicated to civilians, it is appropriate to avoid using codes but rather to communicate in the language format that they will understand.

This may be difficult in a multi-lingual society like Uganda where there are several ethnic groups with different languages. It is more problematic because not everybody understands the official language (English), and it is necessary to translate the warnings into the local languages of the target population. And where some of the people can neither understand English nor any of the translated languages, it will be up to the people who understand to pass the information to the affected people.

8.4.1.3. Use of Secure Sources

Getting inputs from dependable and authorized sources is very germane to public warning apparatus. These authorized sources help not only in the collection of objects of warning but also assist in delivering warning to various targets.

8.4.1.4. Transmission of Warnings

Transmission of warnings should be handled very professionally, and it demands the use of a wide variety of distribution systems such as telephone, internet and public address system, to mention a few.

8.4.1.5. Human Attitude to Warnings

It is one thing to issue warnings to people against a security threat or hazard but it is another for the people to whom the warnings are made, to respond appropriately and timely to the warnings. Undoubtedly, warning has no relevance or importance if people fail to 'hear and respond' (Dory, 2003: 55). For instance, in many urban centres in Nigeria, people often turn deaf ears to government warnings to vacate buildings considered to be a threat to the security of the occupants because of the risk involved in staying there. The reason may be due to high cost of securing another accommodation. Therefore, it is important on the part of government to provide cheaper accommodation for the people through development of low cost housing scheme as well as drastic reduction in the cost of building materials.

8.5. Protective Actions

Protective actions are the most critical component as well as the climax of the civil security agenda. It involves the steps which the public can take to alleviate or reduce the adverse effects that any natural or/and man-made security threats or hazards can have on them. This component of civil security comes after exploring three other elements of civil security including:

- Risk education and communication,
- Preparedness and
- Public warning.

In order to have a greater knowledge of the subject matter, it is pertinent at this juncture to explain its fundamental element

8.5.1. Elements of Protective Actions

8.5.1.1. Evacuation

This is usually a popular practice in protective action. Apart from natural and man-made threats that are premeditated, such as assassination and arson, other man-made threats are accidental. Accidents occur almost on daily basis. On the roads, accidents do occur may be through carelessness or recklessness as the case may be or human error, calling on road users to avoid reckless driving and over-speeding.

In industries, accidents do occur ranging from fire-outbreak, suffocation, spilling of harmful chemicals, to mention a few. Many industrial workers have had their hands amputated by machines resulting from human error or fatigue.

No one could believe that Kenya and Tanzania could become targets of attack by terrorists until it happened. The terrorists planted bombs at the US embassies in those two countries, which later exploded killing and injuring hundreds of people, most of whom were Africans. Therefore, it is very important for the security sector to develop a framework through which they can respond promptly and adequately with appropriate evacuation actions in the event of a terrorist attack.

8.5.1.2. Sheltering or Shelter-in-Place

This element of protective action can be described as 'practice of remaining indoors in an office, home, school or other structure; or if outside, taking refuge in a nearby building in order to minimize the effect of a hazard' (Dory, 2003: 68). Sheltering is a crucial protective action that involves a variety of withdrawal actions.

According to (Dory, 2003: 69), it is easier to facilitate sheltering than evacuation because it does not take much time to undertake, as few studies have shown that individuals would need 'five to ten minutes to take shelter after they receive the alert or notification to do so'. Any expedient sheltering actions like sealing of windows, doors as well as other opening should take between three and thirty-nine minutes but seventeen minutes on the average to undertake (Rogers *et al.* cited in Dory, 2003: 70).

8.5.1.3. Quarantine and Shielding

Let us begin our conceptual illumination of the two terms by defining quarantine. Quarantine can be simply defined as officially imposed isolation or a way of separating an infected person from the rest of the people with the aim of curbing the possibility of the spread of the disease due to the efficacy of such ailment to pose a great security threat to public health. For instance, it is incumbent on the government to quarantine a member of the community infected with Lassa fever because of the virulent and infectious nature of the disease.

8.5.1.4. Medical Counter Measures (MCM)

These are also crucial elements of protective actions. They usually involve a wide spectrum of medical interventions and treatments that can be applied in the event of a hazard or security attack. This element of protective actions is vital because it provides an opportunity to counter or mitigate the adverse effect that any security attack may have on the people, especially through the availability of drugs and medical treatment. For instance, in some homes in Nigeria, families have first-aid equipment because they are aware that accident can happen anytime at home. They can give first-aid treatment to a person in medical need before taking him/her to the hospital for further treatment. This can help reduce the damage from any security threat or hazard incident.

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As a matter of protective engagement, government is expected to develop Strategic National Stockpiles (SNS) for medical countermeasures. The SNS should be stocked with vaccines, antivirals, anti-toxins, anti-snake venom (particularly there is regular incidence of snake bites, notable in northern Nigeria), and anti-malaria drugs. SNS should have centres in all the local governments in the country for easy access by the public, especially in epidemics like cholera, small-pox, and polio.

8.5.1.5. Individual Protective Equipment

As discussed above, some individuals appreciate the need to pay priority attention to issue concerning their safety and security. For instance, in Nigeria, many people had died when the boats, they were travelling with, capsized in the middle of the river or sea. Meanwhile, many of the victim-passengers would have survived, if they had life-saving jackets, which could still make them float on water till rescue team would come to them. Nevertheless, security and personal safety demands that it is important to purchase necessary protective equipment for private use.

8.6. Conclusion

In as much as it is popularly believed that the end product of every security activity is supposed to be towards meeting the security needs of the people, it is pertinent to engage the public in active roles in the security of their communities, not by carrying out jungle justice against any crime suspect(s) but by providing useful assistance to the law enforcement agents and emergency workers. More importantly, through active participation, people should learn ways to take care of themselves in order to reduce losses in the occurrence of hazards or security attacks. People, who are familiar with all the aspects of civil security, will always have capacity to handle any emergency or hazards more creatively and effectively too, than persons who lack knowledge of civil security activities. The good news is that there has been increasing participation of the public in security decision-making process, as security is not more seen as the exclusive function of the government. People now take more active roles in security planning and management, and the springing-up of private security players is very evident as well.

8.7. Summary

In this unit, we studied various other approaches to civil security that we were unable to treat in the last unit. We began our task by describing preparedness as an approach to civil security. Thereafter, we examined the meaning of two other approaches including public warning and protective actions as well as their different elements.

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9| Meaning of Intelligence

9.1. Introduction

Since World War II, the experience of the world has shown that security management is a very serious business. It is not surprising that the security sectors both nationally and internationally have undergone many reforms to address security challenges and threats that bedevil the world population. There is no doubt that one of the main areas of attention in security is intelligence. ***Intelligence has become one of the key elements of security sector reform.*** This explains why state and non-state actors currently invest huge amount of resources both in human and material terms on intelligence. It is against this background that we find it important or germane to use a number of units in this course to conceptualize intelligence and look at its practical application, dimensions, categories, collection, analysis, and evaluation.

9.2. Defining Intelligence

The term intelligence is often mistaken for information or data. This is because most people (or simply the laymen) usually describe it to mean information. However, intelligence is different from (ordinary) information although it is a form of information, which has been ingrained with added value through analytical and evaluative instrumentation. Intelligence is a refined, analysed and evaluated information or data gathered through either overt (open) or clandestine (secret) means or both.

The conceptual differentiation between information and intelligence can be described: along a continuum, with data at the far left and intelligence at the far right, as one moves from left to right, additional value and context is added to discrete or posited facts to provide enhanced meaning to an ultimate consumer.

Intelligence has attracted growing interest among scholars and security corporations. Thus, various intellectual efforts and articulations by these groups of people have yielded fruits in academic discourse and one of such is conceptualization of the term (intelligence). Therefore, several definitions have emerged among which include the following:

- Intelligence is not only about spies and satellites. Intelligence is about the thousands and thousands of routing everyday observations and activities. Surveillance, interactions – each of which may be taken in isolation as not a particular meaningful piece of information, but when fused together, gives us a sense of the pattern and the flow
- In addition, intelligence is the product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all available information which concerns one or more aspect of foreign nations or areas of operation which is immediately or potentially significant for planning
- According to (Hannah et al, 2005), Intelligence is a special kind of knowledge, a specialized subset of information put through a systematic analytical process to support a state's decision and policy makers. It exists because some states or actors seek to hide information from other states or actors who in turn seek to discover hidden information by secret or covert means
- According to (Kent, 1966:3), intelligence can also be described as what a 'state must possess regarding other states in order to assure itself that its cause will not suffer nor its undertakings fail because its statesmen and soldiers plan and act in ignorance'. It usually involves the gathering, sorting and ranking various data collated according to their respective degree of importance to relevant security issues or problems under scrutiny and (scientifically) analyzing those information to identify ones that can assist us or policy makers in decision-making process

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9.3. Intelligence

In recent times, intelligence has become a key element of security management and the heartbeat of security in modern times. This is because its impact on security cannot be under-estimated. In the next segment of this unit we shall be looking at the various dimension of intelligence.

9.4. Dimensions of Intelligence

As preceding discussions have demonstrated, intelligence, conceptually, interprets itself in various forms, according to how each individual or state perceives it. The British intelligence officials are used to saying that 'intelligence is about secrets, not mysteries' (see Davies, 2002).

By and large, intelligence involves analyzing and evaluating information collected through open and secret means. In intelligence community, interpretation of gathered information for intelligence purposes usually exhibits itself in three dimensions which include.

9.4.1. Intelligence as a Process

Here, intelligence is described as a process through which information is collected or gathered. After information has been collected and collated, such information will then be subjected to systematic analysis and evaluation. The intelligence process is very important, as it allows us to separate the information that is useful from those that are not useful after collecting the raw data.

During this process, values are added to information which make it (information) refined 'into a usable form for decision makers' (Hannah *et al.*, 2005: IV). There is no doubt that, it is often said that 'the relationship between processes and structure determines the successful outcome of the intelligence activity'.

9.4.2. Intelligence as a Structure

This is all about the agency or agencies and institution(s) charged with the responsibility of intelligence sourcing for consumer i.e. the government. The institutions (often referred to as intelligence services), in carrying out their intelligence activities, they are influenced by a number of factors. According to Hannah et al, 2005: (iv), these factors may include:

- The roles and mandates adopted by one or more services (i.e. are there different agencies for both the domestic and foreign role?) as well as understanding overlaps between intelligence agencies and other players (such as law enforcement) in the security community;
- The shape of any central analysis and / or assessments mechanism to process collected intelligence;
- The need to ensure central control and coordination of and accountability for, the intelligence community; and
- The need to ensure public oversight of the intelligence community.

There are several overlapping aspects, or rather types of intelligence such as security intelligence, domestic intelligence, military intelligence, to mention a few, which, according to each nation, maybe separated by delegating different agencies with different categories of intelligence. In this case, each intelligence agency will be tasked with a category of intelligence. Countries decide on the (possible) framework to adopt in intelligence activity. Some countries divide various intelligence roles to be played by different intelligence services that operate independently of one another but within complementing functionality. In other words, despite being independent of one another, the intelligence services or institutions must act to complement one another's roles for system maintenance.

On the other hand, there are countries where there exists only one intelligence agency, which performs all intelligence activities ranging from domestic to foreign, at the same time. A good example was KGB in the defunct Soviet Union. A caution has to be exercised here, and this is because having one intelligence service or agency performing all intelligence functions does not always mean that there exists only one intelligence service. The number of available intelligence services varies from country to country.

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Sometimes, there may be plurality of intelligence agencies in a state, and among them, there may be a single agency that can perform all intelligence activities. For instance, in the United States, in practical terms, there are several intelligence outfits or agencies that perform various intelligence functions but the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) performs all functions ranging from domestic, paramilitary to foreign intelligence.

However, the art of separating various forms of intelligence functions (domestic, military foreign, etc) demands that there should be proper coordination of such tasks among various agencies particularly as it concerns the cross border security threats such as Cyber war, terrorism and others. In some cases, though separate from one another, intelligence services may be mandated to perform all intelligence activities and functions. Thus, a body will coordinate, collate, and synthesize various intelligence reports coming from all the intelligence services through (scientific) analysis and evaluation of the information collected. On the question of accountability, in some countries, the intelligence services are answerable to the legislature while in some political systems like Nigeria; the executive controls the intelligence service.

9.4.3. Intelligence as a Product

The intelligence services undergo the process of collecting information, which will be analysed and evaluated. After analysis and evaluation, the information gathered will become refined, and ready to be used by the consumer to meet its short and long-term goals. It is worth-noting that, in contemporary time, intelligence consumers are not only governments. This is because corporate individuals and organizations can also seek intelligence agencies' services in the provision of some specific intelligence, which may be strategic to their decision-making and security.

As discussed, the outcome of any intelligence activity is determined by the relationship between the process and structure. Here, the outcome is the product of the intelligence. According to Hannah (2005), intelligence-product is aimed at assisting the consumer(s) to address 'foreign or external threats', threats to national security', as well as providing 'advice on policy and decision-making'.

9.5. Categories of Intelligence

There are several categories of intelligence and these include the following:

9.5.1. Security Intelligence

This form of intelligence, according to Kent (1965:209-210) can be described as:

'The intelligence behind the police function...the knowledge and the activity which...defensive police forces must have before they take specific action against the individual ill-wisher or ill doer.

Security intelligence usually involves collecting, collating, analyzing, evaluating and disseminating information that can protect a nation against internal threats.

9.5.2. Criminal Intelligence

This is a kind of intelligence activity or function carried out by the relevant service or intelligence agency to provide evidence in support of prosecution of any criminal suspects. For instance, before a suspect can be arranged in court by the police, it is expected that enough information must have collected, analysed, and evaluated, which will help the court (as the consumer) decide on the suspects.

9.5.3. Home Security or National Intelligence

It is that intelligence, which involves gathering, collating, analyzing and evaluating as well as disseminating information within a given state for the effective management of national security. The

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national intelligence is reinforced by integrating intelligence within wide spectrum of national strategy mechanisms that go beyond unilateral competences or needs of a single department' (Hannah, 2005:2).

9.5.4. Foreign Intelligence

This is a traditional form of intelligence in which the intelligence activity takes place outside the home country. The importance of this intelligence to the strategic intelligence of any nation cannot be over-emphasized. This explains why Ambassador John Negropontes, in his speech before the United States Chamber of Commerce (cacophonically) submitted that 'what happens abroad can kill us at home'.

Negropontes' submission is apt, considering the emergent 'villagilization' of the world system where globalization has broken the (traditional) barrier among nations in geographical terms and economically, politically, and socially. The world has become a global village. Foreign intelligence allows a country to have strategic information about foreign nations' activities and how such activities constitute a threat to her security and what counter – measures can be adopted to such external threats.

9.5.5. Strategic Intelligence

This category of intelligence tends to focus on gathering, analyzing, and evaluating the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and aims of foreign countries. In doing this, the country will have an opportunity to identify its Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT Analysis) in the time of peace and provides a platform. This will enable such a country to develop a framework for strategic military operations in case there is war in the nearest future.

It's on the basis of the strategic intelligence outcome, the policy and decision makers will decide on which program (s) to adopt. Any country or party can adequately conduct net assessment. Such developed strategic intelligence will assist decision makers in taking into account fundamental uncertainties about the future. Net assessment involves developing an analytical framework that considers the strategic goals, doctrines, operational concepts, and strategic military capabilities of competing countries, alliances, and several other international actors.

9.5.6. Tactical Intelligence

This involves devolution of responsibility among the hierarchy of personnel in an intelligence service such that information are collected, collated, analysed and evaluated for the use by the leadership or top management for short term policy agenda.

9.5.7. Counter-Intelligence

This involves measures to counter any foreign intelligence activities, capable of constituting a threat to national security (Ramsokn, 1958). It also includes launching intelligence operations to arrest or destroy the human intelligence capabilities of the enemy states (hostile countries).

9.6. Sources of Intelligence

As already discussed, intelligence actually involves collecting and refining information with the aim of coming up with information that can be useful for investigation or decision-making process. In the course of preparing intelligence, a number of sources can be used in gathering information for the intelligence process, and what are these sources? There are several sources for intelligence collection, and they include the following:

- Member(s) of the public;
- Foreign governments;
- Intelligence personnel;
- Communication technologies;

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- Open sources like newspapers, academic journals, unclassified government documents, treaties etc;
- Internet; and
- Government institutions, etc.

9.7. Self-Assessment Exercise

- Q1. What is Intelligence?
- Q2. Highlight any five sources of intelligence and how they contribute to the field of security studies.
- Q3. Discuss any four categories of intelligence.

9.8. Conclusion

Intelligence has remained crucial in security management. Since the end of World War II, intelligence has assumed a new dimension. It has formed a large part of the world powers' strategic planning and securitization agenda, particularly it related to prevailing ideological polarism. Providing adequate (and effective) intelligence can assist an organisation (or country) with a wide range of opportunities, including assessing the risk and threats that can undermine the internal security of that organisation or country. Due to the strategic importance of intelligence, it is quite paramount for services to conduct regular intelligence reform to meet the challenges of modern security sector.

9.9. Summary

In this unit, we focused on the meaning of intelligence. We began the study by defining the term intelligence. Also, we discussed the various dimensions of intelligence. In the segments, our attention was drawn on explaining categories of intelligence. The fourth subject of discourse was highlighting the sources of intelligence. I strongly believe that you've found this unit very interesting. But, if you have problem understanding any segment or whole of this unit, feel free to consult your tutorial facilitator who will assist you in the areas of difficulty, if there are any.

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10| Intelligence Collection and Disciplines

10.1. Introduction

Intelligence has several areas and one of them is information collection. Therefore, there is division of labour among intelligence officers according to their areas of competence in intelligence profession. The foundation of any intelligence work or production is found in the collection of raw data which the (intelligence) analysts will refine and turn out as intelligence product. In intelligence community (IC) efforts are made (in an attempt to produce intelligence) towards looking for data useful for intelligence production. The process of collecting information for intelligence purposes is known as intelligence collection. In this unit, we shall be focusing on intelligence collection as well as a wide range of issues concerning intelligence collection.

10.2. Defining Intelligence Collection

Information is very crucial to carrying out intelligence tasks. This means that the art of collection of information must first be considered, in intelligence business. We can, at this point, pose a question: what is intelligence collection? It can be defined as 'the procurement of information believed to be pertinent to a decision-maker (sometimes referred to as 'raw' intelligence data)' (Hannah et al, 2005:1). Intelligence collection can also be described as a process of gathering and assembling information through several methods for the purpose of producing intelligence.

10.3. Disciplines of Intelligence Collection

In the intelligence community, there are several intelligence-collection disciplines that assist professionals in the collection of intelligence aimed at providing support for policy makers in their choice of a particular policy direction or the other. Intelligence collection disciplines can be divided into two: technical and non-technical means. The technical forms of intelligence disciplines include Signals intelligence (SIGINT), Imager of Intelligence (IMINT), and measurement and signatures intelligence (MASINT). On the other hand, non-technical intelligence disciplines include Human Intelligence (HUMINT) and Open Source Intelligence (OSINT). Now let us explain them one after the other.

10.4. Technical Intelligence Collection Disciplines

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT): This involves gathering intelligence through interception or seizing of electronic communications; Imagery Intelligence (IMINT): This involves the use of satellite images for the collection of intelligence. It is a method of collecting information through the use of snapshots to provide security; and Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT) is scientific and technical intelligence.

Here, information is gathered through 'quantitative and qualitative analysis of data (metric, angle, spatial, wavelength, time dependence, modulation, plasma, and hydromagnetic) derived from specific technical sensors for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter, or sender and to facilitate subsequent identification and/or measurement of the same.

There are several forms of MASINT, and they include: Radar Intelligence (RADINT); Acoustic Intelligence (ACOUSTINT); Nuclear Intelligence (NUCINT); Radio Frequency/Electromagnetic Pulse Intelligence (RF/EMPINT); Electro-optical Intelligence (ELECTRO-OPTINT); Laser Intelligence (LASINT); Materials Intelligence; Unintentional Radiation Intelligence (RINT); Chemical and Biological Intelligence (CBINT); Directed Energy Weapons Intelligence (DEWINT); Effluent/Debris Collection; and Spectroscopic Intelligence.

10.5. Non Technical Intelligence Collection Disciplines

Human Intelligence (HUMINT): This involves covert or secret collection of intelligence through human sources. A good example is espionage; and Open Source Intelligence (OSINT): It involves collection of intelligence through public sources like archival resources, government documents, academic and professional materials, media, etc.

This collection discipline gathers information through non-secret sources, and it also plays a crucial role in the production of intelligence. Marl Lowenthal, in his work, *Intelligence: from Secrets to policy*, argued that 'Despite the fact that OSINT has always been used, it remains undervalued by significant segments of the intelligence community.

10.6. Means of Intelligence Collection

10.6.1. Espionage

This usually involves the art of covertly or secretly collecting information through the use of human sources. According to the United States Department of Defense (DoD), espionage refers to 'the act of obtaining, delivering, transmitting, commenting or receiving information about the nation defense with an intent, or reason to believe, that the information may be used to the injury of the United State or to the advantage of any foreign nations' (US Dept of Defense, 2007).

Spying or espionage is a traditional intelligence system in which some individuals are appointed on full time or part time basis, to work for some government(s) or intelligence agencies (either private or public) to steal valuable or important information from enemy targets with the aim of having strategic advantage over them. The set of people used for espionage include Agent. Agents are also known as assets. They are spies who gather information. They are involved in all sorts of clandestine reporting, sipping (or stealing), and illegitimately breaking into the information (systems) of their target parties, i.e. nations, business organizations, security agencies among others.

10.6.2. Case Officers

The business of spying is structured in a cell form. Spies are grouped in small units, and spies can only know other spies in their cell(s) or unit(s). It is the case officer who recruits his/her own spies. He/she must demonstrate some level of competence, understanding and professional maturity. He/she must also be a good team coach, having mentoring potentials to be a role model to the spies or agents working under him/her and Couriers who are support personnel who assist the spies in managing their clandestine communication by securing them (the communications) against enemy's interceptions or detection.

10.6.3. Black Bag Operations

These are clandestine or secret ways of making (illegitimate) entry into the information facility(ies) of any target party for intelligence purpose(s). The methods may include lock picking, safecracking, fingerprinting, electronic surveillance, mail manipulation, forgery among others.

10.6.4. Interrogation

This involves putting questions to person(s) with the aim of getting information which can aid intelligence collection. There are various ways through which person(s) can be interrogated. These methods of interrogation include:

10.6.4.1. Suggestibility

This a kind of interrogation technique in which people or a person being interrogated are (is) subjected to sleep deprivation or exposed to continual white sound, etc.

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10.6.4.2. Reid

This technique involves interrogators watching the body language of the person(s) (or suspects) being interrogated. This method is questionable because it is (very) difficult to read the mind of man through his/her face or so-called body language.

10.6.4.3. Deception

Here, the interrogator applies deceptive mechanism or lie to confuse and make the suspect vomit information that may assist in producing criminal intelligence.

The investigator may lie to the suspect that he/she had been implicated by some other person(s) and there is need for him/her (suspect) to assist, sometimes, the interrogator promises the person, being interrogated, and some incentive, just to deceive the suspect in order to get information from him/her.

10.6.4.4. Torture

This is a process of interrogating a person (suspect) and getting information from him/her through infliction of extreme physical pain. Law enforcement agencies often apply torture technique on suspects to make confessions.

Torture includes severe beating jaw breaking, head breaking, face and/or body mutilation, rib-crushing among others. This technique is obsolete and not effective because of the tendency of the person being tortured to make false confessions (or give false information) due to the extreme physical pain he/she suffers. Even if one is innocent or does not have (the needed) information, the person may resolve to give false information to escape further torture in the face of torture.

10.6.5. Number Stations

These are (covert) short wave radio stations. The voices that are heard on these stations are often created mechanically in various languages. The voices on the radio can be generated to represent or look like those of women or men as well as adult or children. Number stations are used in passing instructions or messages to spies or used to deceive the public or the government (management) of the target countries (organizations).

10.6.6. A One-Way Voice Link (OWVL)

This is another form of shortwave radio in which transmission is targeted towards aiding communication flow between the spies or agents (working on the field) and their respective intelligence agencies (employers). This system allows the spies to transmit already recorded message without having to stay on air for so long.

10.6.7. Steganography

The term 'steganography' emanated from the Greek, meaning 'covered or hidden'. This technique involves sending information to the recipient in a hidden way. The messages are concealed in such a way that they are hardly noticed. Examples of steganography include invisible ink, chaffing and winnowing, etc.

10.6.8. Cryptography

This is the art and process of writing in secret characters. This technique is different from steganography because the message is not hidden but it is the meaning of the message that is coded while steganography primarily deals with how we can write hidden messages.

10.6.9. Concealment Devices

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These are devices that we can secretly use to hide information or things (i.e paper) and they will look like ordinary objects. Examples of these devices may include (special) books (especially religious materials), candles, coin, etc.

10.6.10. Diversion Safe

This is a device which can be left open while concealing some information materials in its hidden compartment that can be hardly noticed by anybody.

10.6.11. Eavesdropping

This is a method which involves one secretly listening to a private conversation or discussion. People often do this by pretending as if they're deeply asleep but listening to conversation between some other parties. Eavesdropping occurs everywhere. Some people may deceive other people as if they have left but only to hide in a corner with the aim of listening to the conversations of other people secretly.

10.6.12. Surveillance

This is the act of watching people or objects. In contemporary time, the art of surveillance has gone beyond observing or watching (closely) the movement or behavior of people through human monitoring. It also includes monitoring through electronic gadgets and (other) technological and non-technological methods. Technological methods include telephone tapping, closed-circuit television, reconnaissance aircraft, internet and computer surveillance, GPS tracking, binoculars, postal interception, bugs (covert listening devices), etc.

There are several other types of surveillance and these include:

10.6.12.1. Biometric Surveillance

It is the use of technologies to measure and study the physical and behavioral features of person(s) for the purpose of authentication, identification or screening. The physical features that (some of) these technologies analyze include eye retinas and irises, DNA fingerprints, etc. The behavioral features may include signature, voice, gait, etc. It is important to note that biometric surveillance is still a subject of further research.

10.6.12.2. Natural Surveillance

Such models like crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Defensible Space. This technique underscores the importance the character of society has in influencing the behavior of anybody attempting to commit crime. It is popularly believed that people are often skeptical of going into crime, if there is high risk, and 'natural surveillance occurs by designing the placement of physical features, activities and people in such a way as to maximize visibility and foster positive social interaction'.

10.6.13. Pseudo Operations

These operations are often targeted towards collecting strategic information for intelligence purposes. They are usually adopted by states (nations) to locate and break into the insurgent areas by sponsoring a number of state agents who will pretend to be sympathetic to the cause of the insurgents. These state agents (defectors) deceive the insurgents by fighting along with them, the government forces (Cline, 2005).

Basically, the aims of carrying out pseudo operations may include collection of vital information for long term or short term intelligence, or covert activities like assassination of palpable foes or decimation of the enemy's ranks, etc. Law enforcement agencies, particularly the police, usually apply this technique by sponsoring defectors to enemy's camp to pose as if they are also anti-government.

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10.6.14. Political Campaigning

This is another means through which intelligence can be collected. In several societies like Nigeria, a number of people, who are supporting a candidate, may decide to pose as some of the admirers of the opponent candidate with the intention of getting information that can nail or deny the opponent of the anticipated victory. All the decision secretly arrived at in the opponent's camp are revealed to their camp. The people who're used to carry out such intelligence task can be regarded to as 'Straw men'.

10.6.15. Sex and Honey Pots

How will you feel, if you find a poster or in the media, the picture of a deceased man whose family is announcing his demise, and in the course of the public announcement, it is said that the man died after having (marathon) sex? I know many people will burst into laughter considering the novelty or strangeness in the content of that announcement. This is because most families would rather put it as: 'he died after a brief illness'.

For better, for worse sex has remained one of the effective means of intelligence collection. Several kingdoms and empires have collapsed to the evils that sex is capable of evoking. In intelligence collection, sex is a very good tool of information sipping. The law enforcement agents use it to gather information, which can assist them in arresting some criminal suspects. Criminal suspects also apply it (sex) to get valuable information from security chiefs by trapping them with women particularly those men considered as 'women wrapper' (womanizers), to escape arrest by the law enforcement agents. There are two basic ways to facilitate this technique: Internal and external. The external sources appear to be more effective than the internal. The external may include commercial sex workers, specific female members of the group (or agency, girl friends (or boy-friends), etc. The internal barriers may include one's spouse, and among those that commit incest, we may have daughters, fe(male) cousins, parent, mother(in-law) or father (in-law) among others.

The internal source(s) usually has (have) emotional attachment to the target person(s) which can make it a great risk using the internal sources for intelligence task. This is because, there is the tendency for such people to give false information (due to the bond or blood ties they have with the target persons, although there are some exceptions. The external sources appear to be more productive in intelligence collection, due to the unscrupulous nature of the relationship between the target persons and their sex partners. The basis for such relationship may only be material concern or mere canal pleasure or clandestine reporting, etc.

10.6.16. Walk-ins

Walk-ins also play great role(s) in intelligence collection. Walk-ins are those that voluntarily give information to law enforcement agents. But, it is quite important to know that the information must be subjected to scrutiny and analysis to know if such information is aimed at assisting the security operations in the combat of crime or meant to deceive security personnel.

10.7. Conclusion

Intelligence collection is that art and science of information gathering for intelligence activities. In an attempt to carry out investigation, there is need for security personnel to consider utmost means to gather information that will assist in crime detection, and even prevention of act(s) that can constitute a threat to national security e.g. terrorism, insurgency, etc.

Therefore, intelligence is not only collected to detect crime and identify the offender, but also to prevent crime and insecurity. The intrusive nature of intelligence collection has become a subject of (great) debate. This is because most intelligence information is collected in methods that can undermine the right to privacy of individual(s). Some of the means of collecting intelligence have also brought up the moral question.

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This is because they are capable of undermining the people's fundamental rights. It is, therefore, necessary to put in place control measures in the collection of intelligence.

10.8. Summary

In this unit, we have been able to cover a wide spectrum of issues in discussion of the subject of intelligence collection. We began our academic journey into the subject (of the day) by considering some of the available definitions of intelligence collections for conceptual purpose(s). Thereafter, we focused on various disciplines of intelligence collection. The third (and last) area of discourse was the means of intelligence collection. I strongly believe that you have found this unit interesting.

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11| Intelligence Analysis and Evaluation

11.1. Introduction

Collecting information for intelligence purpose(s) is insufficient for it to become an intelligence product. This is because not all information gathered will have equal importance in intelligence-planning. Some information may even be totally discarded for lack of merit. Then, how do we identify information that are important and those that are not? In the intelligence community, the process of identifying information that is relevant for one intelligence initiative or the other is effected by analysis. Therefore, the process of analyzing intelligence is very crucial in determining the quality of intelligence products. Here, there is the application of knowledge in evaluating the collected information, refined and useful for (Security) intelligence. In furtherance of (our) discourse on intelligence, and our attempt to show how it impacts security practice and management, it is important in this unit to illuminate how intelligence analysis is done.

11.2. Defining Intelligence Analysis

This is the process of determining out of available information, the ones that are useful in producing intelligence. The truth is that it is not all information gathered for intelligence will be useful, particularly as they relate to human nature analysis.

It can also be described as:

The process of taking known information about situations and entities of strategic, operationally or tactical importance, characterizing the known, and with appropriate statements if probability, the future actions in those situation and by those entities. The descriptions are drawn from what may only be available in the form of deliberately deceptive information; the analyst must correlate the similarities among deceptions and extract a common truth. It is a way of reducing the ambiguity of highly ambiguous situations, with the ambiguity often very deliberately created by highly intelligent people with mindsets very different from the analysis.

However, the services of knowledgeable persons are often required for intelligence analysis, considering the task of revealing the facts from available information, often through systematic evaluation or assessment. As you are expected to know, dealing with human-beings, one needs to be mentally alert. This is because man can be sometimes mischievous and will try to hide the truth by giving false information. As a security operative, you need to be very vigilant.

11.3. Pillars of Intelligence Analysis

Analyzing intelligence is a very challenging task. This is because the analysts are confronted with a number of issues that can affect the outcome of the analysis. One of such factors that mitigate or undermine intelligence analysis is value. Value tends to create identity and imaging in the mind(s) of (any) analysts. In sharply ethnically divided countries like Nigeria and Uganda, the probability of having distorted intelligence analyses will be high. This is because ethnicity often creates the problem of identity and (enemy) imaging in the minds of people.

The shortcomings of any political leader are ascribed to his/her ethnic group. However, it is pertinent for intelligence analysts to avoid those turning their back or the pillars of intelligence analysis, which are the factors that can promote effective intelligence analysis, and these include:

11.3.1. Boldness and Honesty

Honesty, they say, is the best policy. It is expected that for effective discharge of his/her duties, an intelligence analyst must not only be honest but must also show to be honest. Analyst should not allow some

extraneous variables or selfish motives affect his/her job. And in maintaining honest posture and resilience against distortion of facts, analyst will need to be bold, thus:

According to (Watanabe, 1997), believe in your own professional judgments. Always be willing to listen to alternative conclusions or other points of view, but stand your ground, if you really believe the intelligence supports a certain conclusion. Just because some is your boss, is in higher grade, or has been around longer than you, does not mean he or she knows more about your account than you do. You are the one who reads the traffic everyday and who studies the issue. It is better to be mistaken than wrong.

Reflecting on the last statement 'It is better to be mistaken than wrong' in the above comment made by Watanabe, you may agree with me that the fear often exhibited by policy makers, from being found wrong in the choice of policy options, usually accounts for the ill-advice they get here and there. It is unfortunate that these ill-advices, most times influence their policy direction(s). Therefore, it is important for policy makers to have intelligence advisors and there should be significant amount of trust in their relationship. Also, the intelligence advisors are advised not to misinform the policy makers or the executive whom they are working with for any reasons, and there must be honesty.

11.3.2. Goal Setting

This is a crucial aspect of intelligence analysis. It is paramount to the goals the intelligence consumer as well as needs of the consumer (like government, corporate organization, etc). And it is most important to complement what the consumer has with the knowledge of intelligence being analyzed. By doing this, you will be able to reconcile and synthesize various information available to you and bring out those that the consumer does not have any previous knowledge of but can also meet his/her overall goal.

11.3.3. Appreciating the Consumer's View and Expectations

It is important for analysts to appreciate the views and expectations of the consumer(s). Sometimes, you may prepare intelligence for a particular consumer or the other, but are further requested to provide intelligence that is more detailed than the one you brought. For instance, you may prepare intelligence based information gathered by human sources (HUMINT) but your customer may ask you to provide a more detailed one which may require considering other sources like imagery intelligence (IMINT), signal Intelligence (SIGINT), etc.

As an analyst, you need to comply with your customer's demand and make sure that intelligence is produced in a very interactive and self-explanatory way, such that the customer will find it easy to understand. Therefore, you need to consider the educational background of your customer, and simplify the technical words to carry him/her (customer) along.

11.3.4. Organization of Information Available

Analysts get a lot of information from various sources of intelligence collection. It is the job of an analyst to identify the information that are important and those that are not, to the task before him/her. He/she should also ensure that information that are true, should be separated from false ones. In some intelligence institutions, information are sorted or arranged with the use of standard code according to the probable worth of confidence of the information and its collection source.

The intelligence analysis (IA) professional is confronted each day with high demands for rapid, yet accurate assessments that require discovery and marshalling of evidence, integration and synthesis of data from disparate sources, interpreting and evaluating data and information that are constantly changing, and making recommendations or predictions in the face of inconsistent and incomplete data (Greitzer, 2005: 1). In addition, after organizing the information, the process of evaluation will take place to assess the value of each of the information and the analyst will come up with some hypotheses.

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11.3.5. Team Playing

An analyst needs to demonstrate at least a minimum degree of partnering with some other team players in the field. He/she should not see them as rivals but should regard them as colleagues. It is only when this is done that he/she can work with others conveniently. Therefore, analysts need to adequately motivate the intelligence collectors who provide them with information to carry out their work. As an analyst, you need always to appreciate the work of the intelligence collectors and endeavour to feed them back. This is because 'if you are not frequently tasking collectors and giving them feedback on their reporting, you are failing to do an important part of your job' (Watanabe, 1997).

11.4. Steps in Intelligence Analysis

There are various steps, which analysts take in the discharge of their official duties to analyze intelligence. Though, there is no consensus on any particular process to be adopted by analysts. They often adopt different approaches not only in the collection but also in the analyzing of intelligence. Nonetheless, various steps in the process of intelligence analyses may include:

11.4.1. Definition of the Problem

Analysts will need to seek and know the questions in the minds of their customers which bother on their intelligence requests. If the questions are unclear, the analysts will need to demand for further clarification to illuminate the thinking of the customer.

11.4.2. Developing Hypotheses

Hypotheses are statements, which are developed to predict the relationship between two variables. For instance, if you have a customer, who is one of the major players in the banking industry of the country to provide intelligence on how she can attract people to her loan facilities, you are likely to come up with some statements (hypotheses) like these:

- The lesser the rate of a loan facility, the higher it becomes attractive to people (customers and prospective customers)
- The lesser the conditions attached to accessing a loan facility, the more people will get attracted and seek for loan from the bank; and
- It is better to concentrate more on low income earners than high income earners considering their population, etc. Analysts generate hypothesis by tasking their brains to identify various probable variables, which can have impact on addressing the problem of the intelligence sought by the customer

11.4.3. Data Collection

Analysts require information to do their work. In the case of not having information already the analyst requests for the services of human intelligence collectors like spies or agents. They also rely on other sources of data collection like communication interception and satellites. But these tasks (of intelligence collection) are carried out by intelligence collectors. Sometimes, analysts rely on information gotten through newspapers, public records or archive, etc.

11.4.4. Evaluation of Information (Sources)

Analysts should have an assessment test on the information available to him/her and the sources of such information. This is because distortion of information or deception cannot be ruled out in data collection. It is, therefore, important to evaluate how accurate each information is, through which you identify those that are useful and those that are not.

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11.4.5. Evaluate (Test) Hypotheses

This is the most crucial stage of intelligence analysis. Analysts should ensure that they carry out a comparative analysis between the gathered evidence and their formulated hypotheses, with the application (or use) of different analytical tools and methods like Analysis of competing hypotheses, etc. This process will enable us to identify the hypotheses that are not useful or which are irrelevant, which may be thrown out.

11.4.6. Production and Packaging

After evaluating the hypotheses, analyst will come up with (intelligence) findings which he/she considers in packaging the intelligence product. In the production of intelligence, three issues usually come to bear, and these include:

- **Timeliness:** Timeliness includes not only the amount of time required to deliver the product, but also the usefulness of the product to the customer at a given moment.
- **Scope:** Scope involves the level of detail or comprehensiveness of the material contained in the product; and
- **Periodicity:** Periodicity describes the schedule of product initiation and generation Intelligence product is packaged either by written presentation, oral or electronic presentation (or both). In some organizations, request is made for intelligence by demanding the analyst to present the product in written and oral forms

11.4.7. Peer Review

There is the general belief that two heads are better than one. After producing intelligence, analysts should seek comments from their colleagues in the intelligence community who may identify the area(s) of deficiency in the intelligence product.

This view is also shared by the United States Department of Defense (DoD): Coordination with peers is necessary if you think you are right and the coordinator disagrees, let the assessment reflect that difference of opinion and use a footnote, called a reclama. Exchange of ideas is very essential in the production of intelligence. As an analyst, there may be some flaws, which you may not identify, but bringing on board some other colleagues of yours in the intelligence business, may alert you about such flaws or errors. You must also be humble enough to entertain criticisms and see how various comments made can be catalogued, ranked and applied to improve your intelligence product. Also, as an analyst you should always have it at the back of your mind, that no man is an island (of knowledge). For this reason, one must choose among his/her colleagues those to work with as a team. In this case good human relation and trust-building are essential.

11.4.8. Customer Feedback and Production Evaluation

After delivering the intelligence product to your customer, you are also expected to always meet your customer and ask question about the product. The questions may include: Has the intelligence been effective enough or useful in meeting the customer's goals? Does the customer find the intelligence product easy to use? etc. Analysts and their customers (policy makers, corporate organizations, individuals, security agencies, etc) must make regular contacts to discuss the efficacy or ineffectiveness of the intelligence products with the aim of fathoming ways to refine and put more life into them (intelligence products). By doing these, it will be easy to meet the expectations of the customers.

11.5. Conclusion

Intelligence analysis is the process of putting information in the right perspective by removing information that is not useful and those that are distorted or false in intelligence planning and production. It is a very technical aspect of intelligence work that demands that anyone who wants to undertake such a task should demonstrate a high sense of intelligence and be knowledgeable. The analysts usually apply some specific methodologies in intelligence analysis and are often referred to as analytic tradecraft. In the business

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of intelligence analysis, you are expected to understand the nature of the business by professionally identifying the needs of the customer and the questions he/she wants to solve with the use of your intelligence product. Therefore, your product must be problem-solving by providing the customer with an array of options that he/she can use to meet his/her goals.

11.6. Summary

This unit has been able to look at a wide range of issues concerning the subject matter: intelligence analysis. We set out in our academic adventure by first explaining the meaning of intelligence analysis. Thereafter, we highlighted the various pillars of intelligence analysis. The last area of inquiry was the various steps of intelligence analyses. Thank you for your attention.

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12 | Counter-Intelligence

12.1. Introduction

In the last three units the focus has been drawn to the meaning of intelligence, intelligence collection and analysis. Every nation usually develops mechanisms and establishes institutions that engage in intelligence activities while assisting her to have strategic relevance in the world polity. In achieving the overall security agenda, nations don't only focus on how various intelligence activities can enhance their internal security, but also consider very importantly creating measures and platforms that can counter any intelligence (or security) threats emanating from both local and external enemies which are capable of undermining their national security. Against this background, counter-intelligence has become an essential element of security planning and management.

Counter-intelligence is part of the intelligence cycle and its coordination must also include the security issues that bother the protection of intelligence personnel, their facilities, and operation. These shall form the bases of this unit. Now, let's quickly browse through the objectives of this unit.

12.2. Definition of Counter-Intelligence

Counter-intelligence (CI) has become a rapidly growing intellectual area of inquiry in security studies. It enables us to appreciate the need to look at intelligence from a dual perspective: our strengths and vulnerabilities or weaknesses. It is only when we can identify our weaknesses that we can fathom ways through which we can secure our intelligence community and counter other security threats. On the definition of counter intelligence, we can consider the following.

Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage or assassinations conducted for by or on behalf of foreign government or elements thereof, foreign organizations or foreign persons, or international tourist activities.

Counterintelligence (CI) refers to efforts made by intelligence organizations to prevent hostile or enemy intelligence organizations from successfully gathering and collecting against them. Many governments organize counter-intelligence agencies separate and distinct from their intelligence collection services for specialized purposes.

According to the United States Army in its manual on counter-intelligence, our conceptual definition of counter-intelligence cannot be complete, if we fail to consider two basic tasks performed by counter intelligence in our conceptual clarification of the term, CI. And these include:

- Developing, maintaining, and disseminating multi-discipline threat data and intelligence files on organizations, locations, and individuals of CI interests. These include insurgents and terrorist infrastructure and individuals who can assist in the CI mission; and
- Educating personnel in all fields of security. A component of this is the multidiscipline threat briefing. Briefings can and should be tailored, both in scope and classification level. Briefings could then be used to familiarize supported commands with the nature of the multidiscipline threat posed against the command or activity (US Dept of the Army, 1995).

However, in several countries intelligence services are given separate mandates, and therefore counter intelligence institutions operate independently of other intelligence agencies. For instance, in Britain, there exists an independent security organization known as 'security service' or 'MI-5, having no police powers but is mandated by the law to have a good or collaborative working relation with the law enforcement agency known as the 'Special Branch'. MI-5 performs counter-intelligence functions and through the special Branch, she can effect arrest or interrogate or facilitate a search warrant (on) suspected enemies

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or intelligence threats. In the United States, the Federal Bureau for Investigation (FBI) appears to be the major counter-intelligence agency in the country.

12.3. Aspects of Counter-Intelligence

In this segment of the unit, we are going to look at various aspects of counter intelligence, though; there may be more aspects than the ones we are providing in this study due to the dynamics of counter-intelligence activities and studies. That notwithstanding, we shall be focusing on four major aspects of counter intelligence. These include:

12.3.1. Defensive Counter Intelligence

This aspect draws its attention from identifying vulnerable areas in one's intelligence organization(s) which can be explored by foreign intelligence services (FIS). FIS in (modern) counter-intelligence goes beyond foreign countries or agents in its meaning. It simply refers to 'any opposition' (in security terms, not politics), either internal or external.

Defensive counter intelligence activities should cover defending one's nation or organization against any threat that can undermine its security as well as protecting the friendly nation against enemy's attack, which may be as a result of the diplomatic support your nation enjoys from the friendly nation, making the enemy-party dissatisfied. In one of the broadcasts made by Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al Queda network, he called on the members of his group and his sympathizers (lovers) to carry out insurgent actions to destroy the United States and its allies. This explains some of the covert supports being received by some local insurgents in a number of countries from Al Queda network, to fight their governments who are considered to be Pro-West by Al Queda and the like. The Pro-American posture of the Iraqi government (majorly controlled by Shiites) has attracted insurgent condemnation not only from the Sunni dissidents but also violent threats from the Shiites militants. The Shiites insurgency in Iraq has added a new twist to the post-war Iraq discourse. This is because most people would think having a Shiite led government, the majority Shiite population would welcome it and give her the necessary support to succeed. But the case has turned out to be contrary, resulting from the fact that more aggression comes from the Shiites rather than the Sunnis. Well, one important revelation is that the aggression is more likely to be sponsored by Iran in evoking its defensive counter-intelligence, considering the threat in the US sojourn in Iraq could constitute against its national security.

The covert support, Iran gives the Shiite insurgents in Iraq is overwhelming, with the aim of forcing the US and allies to consider the option of leaving Iraq. If Iran achieves this, the US will not have access to Iraq as its military base. It can launch a military invasion of Iran in stopping her (Iran) from further developing nuclear power or any other weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

12.3.2. Offensive Counter Intelligence Operations

These include all activities that are targeted towards arresting the mischief of the enemy-parties. It is important to put in place measures that will undermine the structure and personnel of hostile intelligence organizations (Wisner, 1993). This aspect is also known as counter espionage. Here, efforts are made towards identifying and arresting the agents of a foreign intelligence services or enemy parties. If the hostile agents are diplomats, the friendly nation or host country should declare them *persona non grata*, and facilitate their immediate repatriation. The hostile agents, who are not diplomats, are arrested by law enforcement agents and prosecuted. In some countries, if a spy is caught within or outside their intelligence domains working for foreign interests, he/she usually faces highest penalty (death sentence) while some other countries only have them imprisoned.

Intelligence services can also subject the detained hostile spies to torture, forcing them to reveal their planned clandestine actions for the purposes of liquidating such plans and prevent similar threats from any other hostile spies in the nearest future.

12.3.3. Counter-Intelligence Protection of Intelligence Services

Intelligence services don't only guard the states against external infiltrations and (internal) attacks but also undertake some (defensive) counter-intelligence actions or measures to protect against attacks or threats from the enemy or hostile party(ies). Therefore, there is need for intelligence agencies to evaluate the source of, methods and resources they use in intelligence activities. There is also the need by intelligence services to conduct risk assessment on its operations with a view to identifying appropriate counter-intelligence measures to the risks in its operations.

12.3.4. Counterintelligence Force Protection Source Operations (CFSO)

These involve human source operations in which clandestine activities 'are conducted abroad.....intended to fill the exiting gap in national coverage, as well as the combatant commander's intelligence requirements' and US Department of the Army, 1995.

12.4. Protective Disciplines and Counter-Intelligence

These disciplines don't actually have any direct relationship with intelligence activities but only play some complementary roles. They assist to reinforce counterintelligence measures to undermine enemy's attacks on the intelligence community and nation at large. They include the following:

12.4.1. Physical Security

It is the duty of intelligence services to ensure protection of their physical infrastructure against attacks of enemies that operate within and outside. Apart from that, efforts are made to secure the civilian and government facilities against infiltrations and attacks from mischievous elements (or foreign intelligence services). Infrastructures like building require measures that can counter any threats the enemies can make use of tall buildings; after gaining access to it, to monitor the movement of the occupants of another building being targeted.

Consequently, enemies might identify the vulnerable areas and strike after collecting intelligence. This can also explain the tactics adopted by the Al Qaeda network in the planning and execution of the carnage (Sept 11 incident) that visited the United States. The terrorists studied the US and its geography, noticing that there had been tight security at its borders making it difficult to smuggle in explosives into the country, so, they chose to hijack commercial aircrafts and hit them against target building(s). The US intelligence community failed to mount adequate surveillance on the Arab immigrants who pretended to be students and enrolled to study piloting.

Physical security may also include fortifying infrastructures and building with security gadgets and other measure like the use of window blind. The use of window blinds will prevent activities in the room from being seen through the windows. Intelligence facilities need to be protected by putting in place high construction standards that are capable of mitigating enemy's attacks and 'might slow down, but certainly not stop, a determined entry attempt that used explosives'.

12.4.2. Personnel Security

Sometimes foreign intelligence services use some of the trusted people in an organisation or state to unleash their terror or attack. FIS can decide to buy over some of the people working for your organization or home government who have access to some secrets that may be useful to FIS. In order to avoid a situation like this, intelligence services will need to put in place security clearance system (or positive vetting) to ascertain if a person within the organization, holding sensitive position can still be trusted or not.

The services will have to conduct periodic clearance on the people holding sensitive or strategic positions. One of the ways to do this is secret monitoring of their spending against his/her income. If one spends far above his/her legitimate earnings, such person needs to be scrutinized. There must be electronic reviews of one's financial records, and it is also important to examine the lifestyle of each staff to identify the

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areas of vulnerability of each of them, and apply measures that can limit or curb possible compromise among (the) personnel.

12.4.3. Operations Security (OPSEC)

This underscores the relevance of information, which is very crucial to the future operations of any organization or country, and, how 'planning activities' should be shaped to:

- Identifying those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems;
- Determining indicators that adversary intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted or pieced together to derive critical information in time to be useful to adversaries; and
- Designing and executing measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation.

Operations security usually involves taking some measures like counter imagery, cover, concealment and deception to identify the interests and needs of the adversary in its (hostile) relation towards the friendly service (or country) as well as discovering critical clues about the services, which the enemy can collate, analyze and synthesize for (strategic) intelligence viewpoints, which can be used to identify or detect the vulnerabilities of the friendly service in its desires to carry out its threats. It is, therefore, necessary to develop measures that can mitigate the enemy's threat by adequately addressing the problem of vulnerabilities being encountered by the friendly service.

12.4.4. Communication Security (COMSEC)

This is also germane to counter-intelligence. In intelligence activities, communication plays a great role, and that is why both the friendly service and enemy often extend their intelligence aggression to communication (environment). Therefore, security of one's communications and interception of the enemy's has become one of the foremost principles in intelligence community (IC).

Communications security is geared towards preventing an adversary to intercept sensitive information that is transmitted, especially through free spaces, but also through wired networks capable of being wiretapped. It includes several disciplines, both including those for protecting the hostile acquisition of information either from the patterns of flow of messages, or the content of messages.

Communication security is a key element of counter-intelligence. That is why it is essential for security organizations including the military, to provide secure communications and guard against interception by the FIS (or enemies). Some of the counter-measures against any specialized technical interception from the enemy may include encryption, traffic flow security, steganography, etc. The intelligence services are also expected to shield their office buildings against any electronic attack.

12.5. Conclusion

Counter-intelligence activities have become widened in recent time due to emergent (non-traditional) security threats that characterize national and international politics. In the olden days, security threats emanated from another country but now local dissidents constitute the greatest security threats, undermining national security, many of whom are even working for foreign interests. Compromise (to enemy's influence) has become a major challenge in intelligence community in which intelligence officers sell (or give) classified information or secrets of their services (employers) to Foreign Intelligence Services (FIS).

The level of sophistication of modern communication technologies has also made friendly intelligence service vulnerable to technical interception and attacks of the enemies. These and other factors have necessitated the need to put in place measures by intelligence community, to mitigate (reduce) or prevent threats from enemies. Counter-intelligence activities should ensure not only to counter the attacks coming from the enemies but also to protect intelligence personnel, facilities, resources as well as operations. It is by doing all these that effective counter-intelligence can be actualized.

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12.6. Summary

In this unit, I have been able to discuss a number of issues as regards counter- intelligence. We began our intellectual discourse by looking at some of the available definitions of the term, counter-intelligence, in the actualization of our task of conceptualization. Thereafter, we explained various aspects of counter-intelligence. The third and the last subject we treated was the list of major protective disciplines for counter-intelligence.

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‘Security Studies’ focuses mainly on global security with more emphasis on African Security. The nature of security changes from traditional state Security to modern international security threats that include terrorism, human trafficking which has drawn the attention of the world leaders and international organization on how to address and brought the issues of terrorism, human trafficking to an end across the globe and this can be achieved through proper understandings of security issues both internal and external security threat within the continent of Africa and the world at large.



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