



VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT OF

Vice Admiral IE IBAS GSS AM psc(+)ndc MSc
Chief of the Naval Staff

VISION

To develop a credible naval power in fulfilment of the Nigerian Navy's constitutional roles towards enhancing national prosperity and security.

MISSION

To deploy a naval force that is well trained, organised and highly motivated to discharge its constitutional roles professionally and efficiently for the defence of Nigeria in ensuring her economic prosperity.

THE CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF AND FLAG OFFICERS COMMANDING



Vice Admiral IE Ibas GSS AM psc(+) ndc MSc
Chief of the Naval Staff



Rear Admiral OB Daji DSS psc ndc fdc+ MSc Mphil MNIM
Flag Officer Commanding
Western Naval Command



Rear Admiral DA Adeniran GSS psc fdc MSc PFPAC COREN FNSE
Flag Officer Commanding
Eastern Naval Command



Rear Admiral FF Ogu GSS psc fwc (USNWC) BSc MA FNIM
Flag Officer Commanding
Naval Training Command



Rear Admiral SS Garba DSS psc mni
Flag Officer Commanding
Central Naval Command



Rear Admiral SS Lassa DSS psc fdc CMC IRMSA DISM MSc
Flag Officer Commanding
Logistics Command

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**FROM THE DESK OF THE
FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING**



Rear Admiral DA Adeniran GSS psc fdc MSc PFPAC COREN FNSE

It gives me great pleasure to commend the noble achievements of the Eastern Tide Editorial Board on the efforts put into the publication of the current edition. The publication of this edition of Eastern Tide coincides with my 2 years of tenure as the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command. I strongly believe that one of the most appropriate ways to document uncommon feats is to make periodic publications in journals and magazine. It is therefore with high sense of satisfaction that I write the Foreword of the Eastern Tide.

This foreword is intended to encapsulate and appraise the successes recorded by the Eastern Naval Command towards implementing the Strategic Directives of the Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas. I wish to recall that on assumption of office as the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, I placed premium on Zero tolerance on oil theft, pipeline vandalism, illegal oil bunkering, irregular migration and

other sundry crimes in the Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility. It must be noted that the Command has recorded miles stone achievements in curbing and reducing maritime crimes in the Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility. This feat is attributed to the development of the Eastern Naval Command Crime Management System and the FALCON EYE as well as the Reginal Maritime Awareness Center Infrastructure. The Crime Management System is a digital based facility devised to reduce criminal activities in the Command Area of Operation. The successes recorded were also as a result of the existing synergy of efforts and excellent cooperation among various Sister Services and other Security Agencies.

The Command has not relented in its effort to curb illegal bunkering and refining operation within its Area of Responsibility. It is evident that between 1 November 19 to October 20, the Command's anti-illegal bunkering and refining operations have led to discovery and

destruction of 102 illegal refineries with about 9,714.77 metric tons of illegally refined AGO seized. The destruction of the illegal refining sites was achieved with the employment of swamp buggies. The Command has successfully degraded the activities of illegal bunkerers and refinery operators. Also, the Command's anti-crude oil theft and pipeline vandalism operation has greatly reduced oil theft and pipeline vandalism in the Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility. The Command's effort is frustrating the activities of oil thieves and denying them proceeds from their criminal activities. It is also worthy to state that the Command frequently undertakes anti-crude oil theft and anti-illegal bunkering advocacy campaign in host communities and other selected areas to enlighten the public on some of the inherent dangers associated with supporting or patronizing persons involved in oil-related criminal activities.

The magazine has vividly captured anti-smuggling activities and effort of the Command in curbing anti-smuggling related criminalities. In 19 November to 6 October 20, the Command's operations have culminated in the seizure of 22,549 bags of 50 Kilogramme of parboiled foreign rice. The anti-smuggling operations of the Command are contributing to the Federal Government's initiative of boosting local rice production which is aimed at ensuring food security in Nigeria. Also, the Command has conducted several clearance operations which has led to the recovery of 2x AK 47 rifles, 1x m70, 5x Pump Action, 3x locally made Pistols, 15x magazines from different pirate groups within the creeks.

The magazine has also reflected series of operations conducted by the Command. Some of these operations are Operations SANGA SUNG, SWIFT RESPONSE, YANGA MI and GRAND AFRICAN NEMO 2020. The operations

were geared towards capacity development of personnel towards maritime interdiction operations, Visit Board Search and Seizure, anti-piracy, sea robbery, drug trafficking and illegal unreported and unregulated Fishing amongst others. The operations were equally geared towards curtailing activities of maritime criminals in the maritime environment. Other Command's modest achievement reflected in the magazine include, the accreditation process of the Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital, Construction of 200 capacity Boys' Hostel at NNSS AKPABUYO, Calabar, FOC Gulf Tournament, commencement of Youth Empowerment Programme in ICT, Corporate Social Responsibility Packages and Medical Rhapsody. Others are migration of NNSS Calabar E-Library to cloud.

I wish to use this medium to reiterate that the Command under my leadership will continue to uphold Zero Tolerance for illegal oil bunkering, crude oil theft, pipeline vandalism and other criminalities in the Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility. I therefore, urge the good people of the Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility to please remain assured of the Command's unflinching commitment towards eliminating criminalities in the maritime space. As we continue the match towards revamping the menace of oil theft, may I enjoin Personnel of the Command to remain focused on the Strategic Directives of the Chief of the Naval Staff.

To the esteemed readers of our much cherished magazine, please be assured that the magazine under my stewardship will not only be a source of information on the operational antecedents recorded by the Command, but also a veritable platform for projecting the Zero Tolerance Advocacy Campaign against maritime criminalities. Onward Together!

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EDITOR'S EDGE

It is my singular honour and privilege to be the gatekeeper of the Current Edition of the Eastern Tide. This edition of Eastern Tide under my watch as the Command Information Officer is to consolidate, by way of publicity, on the achievements recorded by the Eastern Naval Command under the Quintessential Leadership of the Flag Officer Commanding, Rear Admiral David Adeniran. It is worthy to state that, amidst the COVID 19 Pandemic, the Command has garnered several achievements in operations and also put in place measures to curb the Global Pandemic that ravaged the world over.

It is, therefore, gladsome to express that this edition of Eastern Tide is a compendium of scholarly articles, iconic pictorial of events, news stories, operations antecedents, opinions, contemporary and professional discourse as well as general knowledge articles, amongst others. Evidently, as portrayed in the Magazine, the Nigerian Navy remains a reliable and credible element in the Nation's Security Architecture. This fact imposes on the Nigerian Navy the responsibility of continuously implementing its strategic objectives as well as improving both operations capacity and effectiveness to meet its mandate of ensuring a safe and secured maritime domain for economic activities to continually thrive.

The Magazine has provided the public with introspects and retrospect of the successes of operations recorded by the Eastern Naval Command and also reflected exercises such as Exercises, BEKAN MMON II, SANGA SUNG and GRAND AFRICAN NEMO geared towards capacity development of personnel of the Nigerian Navy and the Gulf of Guinea Nations. Notwithstanding the few Exercises reflected in the Magazine, it must be noted that the



COMMANDER EDEYIBO

MSS psc MSc MA MIADS MBA ANIPR MNIM AGIS MNSIA ACCE FCAI PhD

Command has conducted numerous exercises under the leadership of Rear Admiral David Adeniran. These exercises include Exercises; ANI OFORIFORI, SWIFT RESPONSE, YANGA MI and many other operations which personnel have carried out with 'passionate intensity', as the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats, would put it.

This edition of Eastern Tide has chronicled educative articles such as Non-Kinetic Approaches in Counter Terrorism: Emplacing Strategic Communication for National Security, Biometric Access Control System: A Mitigating Tool for the COVID 19 Pandemic, Cordial Civil-Military Relations: Nexus to Peaceful Coexistence in Society, Hydrography Capability and National Development: Imperatives for the Nigerian Navy, amongst others. News Stories with objectivity in reportage and iconic pictorial of events such as; Flag Officer Commanding Gulf Tournament 2020, Flag Officer Commanding Bi-Annual Inspection, Batch 29 Nigerian Navy Basic Training School Passing out Parade and series of other major activities in the Command are also reflected.

I wish to use this opportunity to appreciate all that have contributed in one way or the other to add value to the current edition of the Eastern Tide. May I also express my gratitude to the Maritime Stakeholders who have contributed in actualizing this publication. Finally, I appreciate the Editorial Board for the relentless efforts in enriching this edition of Eastern Tide for the Information, Education and Entertainment of the general public.

Please, COVID 19 is real, Keep Safe and adhere to all COVID 19 Protocols inline with the National Centre for Diseases Control. Onward Together!

SENATE COMMITTEE PROMISED TO STRENGTHEN NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Senate Committee on Navy has promised to strengthen naval operations for enhanced maritime security for economic growth and development in the Niger Delta Region. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Navy, Senator George Sekibo, who led other committee members including Senator Elisha Abbo, made the pledge during the oversight function visit to Headquarters, Eastern Naval Command. The Chairman of the Committee commended the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran, officers and ratings for a job well done, especially as it concerns the ambiance of the Headquarters Eastern Naval Command Calabar.

The Chairman Senator Committee on Navy, Senator George Sekibo reiterated that the Committee was on familiarization tour of facilities at the Eastern Naval Command to have a first hand information and view of the Naval facilities and also to evaluate challenges inherent in carrying out the duties assigned to the Nigerian Navy. According to Senator Sekibo "the challenges are due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate budgetary provisions." He emphasized that the budget for 2020 is almost gone and that 2021 will soon come and when that comes, the Committee will look at it with all sense of seriousness and every area that needs specific interventions would be addressed. Senator Sekibo further commended the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command for investing available funds to meet pressing needs within the Command. He therefore, expressed hope that with increased allocation the Nigerian Navy would do better. Senator Sekibo, also used the medium to urge personnel of the Eastern Naval Command not to rest on its oars in securing the Nation's maritime environment which hosts Nigeria's greatest economic asset.

Relatively, the Deputy Chairman Senate Committee on Navy, Senator Elisha Abbo stated that Nigeria has a lot of competing needs and stressed that priority needs of the Nigerian Navy will be included in the 2021 budget. He therefore encouraged the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command for dedication to duty.



In his earlier remarks, the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran averred that the commitment of the Nigerian Navy in infrastructural development is yielding dividend. Admiral Adeniran posits that this would not have been possible without the succour of the National Assembly.

The Flag Officer Commanding also added that all hands must be on deck to move the country forward for national unity and prosperity. Admiral Adeniran further maintained that there is nexus between maritime security and the economic wellbeing of the nation and assured the lawmakers of the Nigerian Navy's commitment to maritime security. The Flag Officer Commanding, also divulged that introduction of Swamp Buggy Operation, has resulted in the destruction of 304 illegal refineries and seizure of 20,319 metric tons of Automated Gas Oil. He concluded that other strides made by the Eastern Naval Command include the seizure of 27,701 metric tons of smuggled crude oil as well as 25,990 bags of foreign parboiled rice.

PICTORIAL OF THE OVERSIGHT FUNCTION VISIT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON NAVY TO HQ ENC



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES SECURITY HARDWARE TO CURB PIRACY



The Federal Government recently acquired modern and sophisticated security hardware to protect the nation's territorial waters and also combat piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. The Honourable Minister of Defence and Chairman, Presidential Committee on Deep Blue Project, Major General Bashir Salihi Magashi (rtd) made this disclosure during his working visit to the Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility. The Honourable Minister of Defence, while in Port Harcourt, inspected the Security Hardware in the Company of the Honourable Minister of Transportation, His Excellency Rt Hon Chubuike Rotimi Amaechi, Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas and the Director General, Maritime Administration and Safety Agency, Dr Bashir Jamoh.

The Honourable Minister of Defence reiterated that the Federal Government of Nigeria was determined to protect Nigeria's maritime assets from criminal oriented persons in the maritime space. He confirmed that the acquired security infrastructure has capacity to

tackle all the security threats in the Maritime Environment. General Magashi, also used the medium to applaud the Nigerian Navy for effectively tackling piracy in the maritime space. He professed that the deployment of the newly acquired security hardware would boost the Nigerian Navy's effort in further combating maritime crimes. During the working visit, some of the items inspected were arms and ammunition, fast interceptor boats fitted with modern communication and navigational aids, armoured vehicles, bulletproof vests amongst others.



HONOURABLE MINISTERS OF DEFENCE AND TRANSPORTATION'S WORKING VISIT TO EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY



CNS URGES PERSONNEL TO ENSURE OPTIMAL SAFETY OF EQUIPMENT



The Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas has urged personnel to ensure optimal safety of equipment kept under the tutelage of the units, ships and establishments in the Nigerian Navy. Vice Admiral Ibas made this remark during the 2020 Chief of the Naval Staff Annual Shore Inspection which culminated to the Chief of the Naval Staff dialogue with personnel of Nigerian Navy, Calabar Area at the Vice Admiral Usman Oyibe Jibrin Auditorium. He further craved personnel to exhibit the traits of loyalty, commitment, professionalism, integrity and also work as a team to ensure that the Nigerian Navy continue to aid the Federal Government of Nigeria to reap the earnest potentials of the Nation. The Chief of the Naval Staff added that the Nation has invested so much on all personnel, therefore he enjoin all to strive to justify the huge resources by playing a credible role in the attainment of the constitutional mandate of the Nigerian Navy. In furtherance the Chief of the Naval Staff exhorted personnel to shun acts of misdemeanor and unprofessional conducts that could bring the

Service to disrepute. He however, thanked the personnel of the Eastern Naval Command for the achievements recorded over the years, in maritime security.

Pertinently, the Chief of the Naval Staff reiterated that there are number of threats facing our dear Nation. These threats he said ranges from, illegal oil bunkering, crude oil theft, smuggling, illegal unreported and unregulated fishing, kidnapping, banditry, hostage taking, piracy, sea robbery, poaching and other criminal designations. He therefore stressed the need to face the threats head on. He emphasized that the responsibility impose on the Nigerian Navy by the constitution of Nigeria to curb crime in the maritime space is crucial. He added that in order to combat these threats, the NN has adopted the Total Spectrum Maritime Strategy to guide its operational engagements.

In furtherance, the Chief of the Naval Staff said he had placed high premium on operational availability and efficiency of ships as well as training

and motivation of personnel for optimal performance. He used the opportunity to commend the Federal Government for ensuring, that the Nigerian Navy had taken delivery of numerous ships including recent acquisitions of offshore patrol vessel, Seaward Defence Boats, Patrol Craft, training and survey ships as well as helicopter. He averred that Mr President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Muhammadu Buhari has promised that within available resources he will continue to provide resources for operations and welfare of personnel.

The Chief of the Naval Staff also pledged to reward those who have done well for the Nigerian Navy and sanction those that have derailed from the norms of the Service. He advised that personnel should take ownership of the Nigerian Navy and see the Service as a place where individuals voluntarily joined the Service to propagate the benefits therein. He emphasized on psychological orientation of individuals, so as to remain ambassadors of the Nigerian Navy and by extension the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He reiterated that officers should continue to take effective charge of ratings under them that they superintend, by so doing the system will continue to remain focus on what it is known for over the years.

Admiral Ibas unequivocally stated that there is nexus between security and development. He made reference to the recent EndSARS protest that was hijacked by hoodlums that inflicted destruction on properties. He however, commended personnel for the bold steps taken for economic activities to thrive in Cross River State. He also advised Nigerians that they must think of the Nation first in all undertakings, failure of which could have consequences.

Holistically, the Chief of the Naval Staff advised personnel to continue to keep safe and adhere to the COVID 19 Protocols in line with the National Centre for Diseases Control.

Relatively, the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran on behalf of officers, ratings and civilians staff of the Command thanked the Chief of the Naval Staff for the succour rendered in areas of operational logistics, infrastructural development as well as other welfare to boost the optimal performance of personnel in the discharge of duties in the Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility.



ADMIRAL EKWE POURS ENCOMIUM ON NIGERIAN NAVY

BY COMMANDER EDYEIBO



Rear Admiral Obono Ekwe (rtd) recently commended the Eastern Naval Command for maintaining steady presence within the Eastern Naval Command maritime domain. He made this commendation as the Special Guest of Honour during the Ceremonial Sunset as part of the activities lined up to mark the 64th Anniversary of the Nigerian Navy. He further applauded the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran to have recorded tremendous reduction of illegal oil bunkering and refining activities, crude oil theft, pipeline vandalism, smuggling, Piracy, sea robbery and other sundry crimes within the Eastern Naval Command maritime area.

Admiral Ekwe asserted that the efforts of the Eastern Naval Command had led to the arrest of numerous vessels and the seizure of petroleum products as well as metric tons of crude oil. He added that the Command had also destroyed illegal refineries to dissuade criminals involved in economic sabotage of our dear country Nigeria. Also, Admiral Ekwe said that the Eastern Naval Command has performed exceedingly well. He therefore advised all personnel to keep it up and do

not rest on their oars. He also said that all personnel should have operational reflection and ponder on the successes recorded so far and challenges faced by the Command in the past in order to proffer the way forward.

Admiral Ekwe buttressed that 'Ceremonial Sunset' also known as the 'Retreat Call,' is a solemn ceremony which involves the bugle call as well as hoisting and lowering of flags which signal the end of the year and beginning of a new day. Admiral Ekwe noted that Ceremonial Sunset is usually elaborately celebrated, but this year's celebration was distinct and low keyed due to the Global Pandemic. He reiterated that, "I have observed with joy the number of attendees as well as the number of Guard of Honour and Nigerian Navy Band that participated in the Skeletal Parade." All these he mentioned were in conformity with the Federal Government of Nigeria's directives on measures to curb Covid-19 Pandemic. Admiral Ekwe concluded that over the years he had closely monitored the activities of the Eastern Naval Command under the watch of Rear Admiral David Adeniran and discovered that the Command has conducted numerous operations, exercises and administrative

functions with successes.

Rear Admiral Taiye Imam, who was then the Chief Staff Officer of the Eastern Naval Command, in his goodwill message during the Ceremonial Sunset, said the event was part of the activities that marked the 64th Anniversary of the Nigerian Navy. He also commended the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran for his commitment to the operational and administrative activities of the Eastern Naval Command, thereby making the Eastern Naval Command, the most operational command in the Nigerian Navy. He also used the opportunity to thank the Flag Officer Commanding for the assistance he has rendered to officers, ratings and civilian staff of the Command. The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran said, he was with delight of the cooperation of officers, ratings and civilian staff

which has earned him to record all the successes so far. He therefore advised that there should be continuity in the cooperation in order for the Command to record more successes for National Prosperity.



The Guard and Band



About to march in



The Guard taking post



Distinguished Senior Officers during the Ceremonial Sunset



The Band Officer Lt Cdr Olaife Olaiya in action

POLICING THE MARITIME ENVIRONMENT IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: THE EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY IN FOCUS

by

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary world politics, maritime security has become a very critical issue of concern to both littoral and non-littoral states. The 21st century has witnessed renewed economic, political and military interest in the seas. The freedom and safety of navigation have emerged as two key areas of concern because they are central to the success of all maritime activities. The international community tends to react whenever these 2 key provisions are compromised, as exemplified by the formation of a multinational anti-piracy coalition known as the Combined Task Force 150 (CTF-150) to checkmate the activities of Somali pirates in the Gulf of Eden in the early 2000s. The impact of Somali pirates on international shipping brought the global consciousness about maritime security to renewed heights. While the Indian Ocean is reputed to be the birthplace of modern piracy and sea robbery, the oil and gas-rich Gulf of Guinea (GoG) has risen to become the most dangerous piracy hotspot in Africa.

The GoG, with a coastline of 6,000km and a vast sea area of about 2.35 million sq km, is extremely hard to police due to lack of effective and coordinated efforts by regional stakeholders. Meanwhile, the oil and gas industry in the region offers opportunity of a profitable market for piracy, sea robbery, kidnapping, crude oil theft, pipeline vandalism, and hijacking of vessels, amongst others. Consequently, various forms of maritime crimes have



CDRE PE EFEDUE

grown exponentially within the area. Despite years of national and international efforts, modern piracy and other maritime crimes have remained resilient as they continue to affect global trade and the oil & gas industry.

The illicit wealth generated from the unwholesome activities of criminal elements not only destabilise the economy, but also push the vulnerable youths into embracing these illegalities. However, the Nigerian Navy (NN) is continuously building capacity to respond to conventional and non-conventional threats towards protecting Nigeria's maritime interests. To this end, the policing efforts of the Eastern Naval Command (ENC), one of 3 operational commands of the NN, have



substantially reduced criminalities such as piracy, sea robbery, crude oil theft, illegal refineries, and smuggling within its area of responsibility (AOR). Nonetheless, some of the crimes such as piracy and sea robbery still persist, albeit at very reduced rate. The paper thus seeks to highlight the efforts of the ENC.

THE 21ST CENTURY MARITIME ENVIRONMENT

The marine environment is a vast, diverse, and complex global common that impacts on human activities both on land and at sea. It is an intricate connection of the oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, and other major water bodies, with the atmosphere and land seaward of the mean high water mark. The water mass therein is an infinite reservoir of living and non-living economic resources for mankind, and a superhighway for the transportation of persons, merchandise and services. The volume of seaborne commerce has increased exponentially to more quadruple over the last 5 decades. Global sea commerce is currently more than 90 percent of total world trade, and is sustained by a fleet of about 50,000 major merchant vessels of various sizes and configuration, including the new generation of large cruise ships, super tankers and container ships.

The global maritime space, which covers over 75 percent of the earth's surface, has generally been a safe and secured territory for commerce over the years. However, the emerging 21st century maritime environment is no more as peaceful and

“user-friendly” as it used to be. The 3 main challenges that may continue to shape the maritime environment include the increasing rate of diffuse/multi-faceted criminality at sea, the risk of strategic naval confrontations as exemplified by the recent tension in the South China Sea, and the adverse impact of climate change on maritime security. The rapid growth of seaborne commerce and the wave of forces of globalisation have attracted a multitude of players with various agendas, both legitimate and illicit. Consequently, the global maritime environment, including Nigeria's, is replete with various criminalities such as piracy/sea robbery, human/drug/arms trafficking, crude oil theft, hijacking of vessels, kidnapping, and illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF), amongst others.

Nigeria has a coastline of about 420nm and a 200nm Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), thus giving a total sea area of 84,000sq nm with huge economic potentials due to its rich endowment with hydrocarbon deposits, fishery resources,



An Oil Infrastructure



A Fishing Trawler

minerals, and many others. These resources are often subject of illicit exploitation and other criminalities. Therefore, the maritime space needs to be constantly policed with a view to checking the unwholesome activities of criminals. Otherwise, there would be large ungoverned maritime spaces which the various non-state criminal groups could seize as safe havens for of all sorts illicit activities that are detrimental to the economic prosperity of Nigeria. Furthermore, the Niger Delta area comprises a complex network of numerous creeks, rivers, mangroves and silting waters which criminals often exploit to evade arrest. Consequently, the combination of the

forces of globalization, and the vastness and the geographical features of the maritime environment make the Niger Delta difficult to police.

EFFORTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND

The ENC is tasked with policing the Nigerian maritime environment. Its AOR spans from Longitude 006 degrees 30 minutes East (006° 30' E) to the median line of the Akpa Yafe River at Longitude 008 degrees 30 minutes 44 seconds East (008° 30' 44" E). The AOR covers a coastline of about 110 nautical miles and an Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 nautical miles seawards, thus giving a total sea area of about 22,000 square nautical miles. This vast sea area constitutes a very significant portion of the country's economic lifeline. It houses numerous economic assets which include 12 crude oil terminals, over 500 oil fields, 6 liquefied natural gas plants, 2 refineries, 3 major sea ports, numerous flow stations, rich fishery fields and various industrial complexes lying across 9 major rivers serviced by over 5,000 creeks and estuaries. It is the responsibility of the Command, under the direction of the Naval Headquarters (NHQ), and in conjunction with other security agencies, to protect these critical national assets.

The ENC conducts its policing activities in furtherance of NN statutory roles and responsibilities. These roles include the maritime defence of Nigeria, and military aid to civil power (MACP) and civil authority (MACA). To this end, the Command has recorded some modest achievements. Arising from the enhanced logistics support from NHQ, the Command has continued to maintain a credible presence at sea through improved levels of patrol efforts. The Command is equipped with several capital ships of various classes and numerous boats of different sizes and capabilities to conduct effective patrol of this very important maritime space. The Regional Maritime Awareness Capability (RMAC) facility and the Falcon Eye have also contributed immensely to the policing efforts of the Command through the provision of real time maritime domain awareness. Consequently, the Command is continually making progress in

deterring and arresting criminal elements and their vessels, destroying illegal refineries, and seizing illegally refined petroleum products and contrabands of various types. After preliminary investigations, the Command hands over arrested persons/vessels and seized cargo/contrabands to prosecuting agencies such as the EFCC and NSCDC, to ensure that the criminals gets justice in line with the rule of law.

The Command has sustained collaboration with sister Services through various joint operations such as Op DELTA SAFE, as well as States-driven Internal Security Operations, which include Op SKOLOMBO, Op THUNDER and Op STING/SPARK in Cross River, Akwa Ibom and Rivers States respectively. The Command has also been very consistent in activating sea exercises such as the ongoing Operations BEKAN MMON, SANGA SUNG and SWIFT RESPONSE. For instance, Op BEKAN MMON II was activated on 24 July 2020 to build on the achievements of Op BEKAN MMON I which contributed significantly to curtailing the activities of pirates, crude oil thieves, illegal bunkerers, smugglers and other criminal elements within the Command's AOR. On the other hand, Op SWIFT RESPONSE is a multi-agency ops aimed at collaborating with other security agencies to combat maritime crimes such as irregular migration, smuggling of contrabands, and illicit drugs/human trafficking. It was activated on 22 August 2019. The most recent exercise conducted by the Command was Ex



NNS THUNDER on Maritime Patrol

GRAND AFRICAN NEMO 2020 from 5-9 October 2020. The multinational regional exercise, which is aimed at contributing to the freedom of

navigation in the (GoG), involved naval ships from ENC, France and the United States. The exercise scenarios included anti-IUUF, anti-piracy, anti-smuggling/trafficking, and fleet manoeuvres.

The benefits of these exercises and operations are enormous. They are helping to promote brotherhood/camaraderie, deterrence, projection of national power, on-the-job training, familiarisation with facilities/equipment, assessment of operational readiness of personnel and equipment, and identification of areas of weakness that require attention. These benefits impact on the policing role of the Command within its AOR. The Command is thus making real



progress in the fight against illegal bunkering, illegal refineries, pipeline vandalism, crude oil theft, piracy, illicit trafficking, and smuggling activities, amongst others. Nonetheless, merchant ship owners and crew still have a key role to play in enhancing maritime security.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MERCHANT SHIP OPERATORS AND CREW

The achievements recorded by the ENC could be further boosted if ship operators and crew members could show more commitment to safety and security matters. As attacks on ships and kidnappings continue to take the centre stage in the maritime security landscape, all maritime stakeholders need to be actively involved in detecting, deterring, delaying and reporting attacks within the maritime environment. It should be noted that security is everybody's business, but not for the security agencies alone. In fact, the ship's master has the overall authority

and responsibility for the safety and security of his crew, ship, and cargo. Therefore, ship operators and crew members need to adopt appropriate security measures to complement the efforts of the NN so as to optimize security of the maritime environment.

Maritime threats are very dynamic and quite challenging to address. They require comprehensive and updated information to enhance proper risk assessment and informed decision-making. Most of the attacks on vessels have shown that the attackers succeed mostly where there is laxity and lack of cohesion on the part of the crew. It is pertinent to note that there are 3 factors which must be present before a threat can be potent; namely intent, capability and opportunity. The ship protection measures should normally be designed to majorly mitigate the 'opportunity' component of the threat, while the security forces tackle the 'capability' component. Therefore, security plans must constitute a critical component of the passage plan of all vessels. Notable ship protection measures include maintaining proper lookout duties, briefing and conducting drills for the crew, hardening the ship, and collaboration with other stakeholders, including the security forces.

It is a proven fact that maintaining a proper lookout is the most effective ship protection method, because it helps to detect and identify any suspicious movement and approaching danger early enough to allow for taking necessary avoiding actions. To this end, ships are encouraged to operate watch systems that are based on short periods so as to ensure maximum alertness of persons on watch. It is worth noting that some vessels are minimally manned as a cost-cutting measure, and the few crew members are usually overworked. An overworked and tired crew can never be at full alert, and are therefore vulnerable. Other measures include use of anti-glare binoculars, thermal imagery optics and night vision aids to ensure an all-weather day and night surveillance capability. Ships are also expected to keep meticulous radar watch, monitor radio communications (particularly on VHF and GMDSS), deploy CCTV cameras, anti-piracy mirrors on the bridge wings and fixed

search lights to deter approaches from stern.

For the hardening of the ship, the measures involve practising avoidance manoeuvres by using the effect of hydrostatic pressure as a defence, and employing physical barriers to prevent unauthorized access into the ship or at least slow down such access for the crew to gain time to take other protective actions. Some of the notable physical barriers include the installation of high quality concertina barbed wires that are resistant to cutting with hand tools, overhanging obstacles, fixed water spray and foam monitors, and hardening of doors and other access points. In addition, accommodation ladders should not be lowered except when the need arises. Furthermore, ships need to also collaborate with other stakeholders, including the security forces, particularly in sharing information/intelligence and providing necessary support. Lastly, the crew should be properly and regularly briefed and drilled on safety and security measures before every voyage. Consequently, the Command is continuously encouraging ship operators and crews to emplace ship-specific protection measures in harbour, in the creeks/channels and at sea to prevent unauthorised access.

CONCLUSION

The global maritime space, which has generally been a safe and secured domain for commerce over the years, is no more as peaceful and user-friendly as it used to be. The emerging 21st century maritime environment, including Nigeria's, is replete with various criminalities such as piracy/sea robbery, human/drug/arms trafficking, crude oil theft, hijacking of vessels, kidnapping, and IUUF, among others. The combination of the forces of globalization, and the vastness and geographical features of the maritime environment make the Niger Delta particularly difficult to police. Nonetheless, the ENC has made some modest achievements against criminalities within its AOR through its enhance patrols, conduct of regular sea exercises and collaboration with other security agencies.

The continuous arrest of criminal elements and vessels, seizure of cargo and contrabands, and handing same to prosecuting agencies such as the EFCC and NSCDC, is serving as effective deterrence to criminals and thus reduces the level

of maritime crimes within the ENC AOR. These achievements could be further enhanced if ship operators and crews could emplace requisite ship-specific protection measures in harbour, in the creeks/channels and at sea. These measures include maintaining proper lookout duties, briefing and conducting drills for the crew, hardening the ship, and collaboration with other stakeholders, including the security forces.

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ADMIRAL ADENIRAN BAGS AFRICAN STUDENTS' UNION PARLIAMENT AWARD

The African Students' Union Parliament has honoured the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran with the Pan-African Leadership award. The award was necessitated due to the fact that African Students' Union Parliament took time to scrutinize the leadership of Rear Admiral David Adeniran who was observed to be committed to serve the common good of mankind in accordance with the Pan-African ideology of isolating leaders that are painstaking and exceptionally outstanding in service delivery.

The African Students' Union Parliament is the Umbrella Body that covers all students within the 54 member countries with the core objective of encouraging cooperation and harmonious co-existence among member states. The Speaker of the African Students' Union Parliament, Rt Hon Kewul Abel while presenting the award to the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command said the Flag Officer Commanding is a detribalized Nigerian, Lover of students/youth with a



charismatic personality, whose credible credentials of efficient and effective service delivery, high administrative acumen, capacity building, economic development, financial prudence, dedicated leadership, Patriotism, Youth empowerment and community relations mark him an iconic Patriot of African society worthy of a role model.

Commander Edward Yeibo, who received the award on behalf of the Flag Officer

Commanding Eastern Naval Command, appreciated the parliament in their objectivity to have bestowed the honour on Rear Admiral David Adeniran. He commended their effort on the issue of drug abuse and highlighted the amnesty corridor for personnel indulged in drug abuse in the Nigerian Navy. The amnesty corridor was for a time frame for personnel to out of volition own up for rehabilitation after which it will be seen as an offence and be punished according to extant regulations. He also commended the focus of the African Students' Union Parliament on Africanism and sensitization of youth on drug abuse.



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVY LAUDS NAVY'S COMMITMENT TO MARITIME SECURITY

BY COMMANDER ED YEIBO



The House Committee on Navy has applauded the commitment of the Nigerian Navy on maritime security through strategic deployment of personnel and maritime domain awareness infrastructure. Rt Hon Yusuf Adamu Gagdi, the Chairman House Committee on Navy, who led 11 members on an oversight function to the Eastern Naval Command made the compliment in Calabar during the tour of facilities in the Command. Rear Admiral David Adeniran, the Flag Officer Commanding, Eastern Naval Command, conducted members of the Committee around units and establishments within the Eastern Naval Command area of operations, with optimism that the Navy has done well in carrying its constitutional mandate.

During the tour of facilities, the legislators inspected ongoing construction of accommodation for officers and ratings at the Nigerian Navy Primary School, Ikot Ansa, Calabar, quarters for medical interns at its Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital Calabar as well as the Navy Barracks, Atimbo and Akim in Calabar. Others included the proposed construction site for administrative offices to be utilized by the Headquarters Eastern Naval Command, Nigerian Navy Ship Victory, Naval War College, jetty and platform at the Fleet Support Group.

Notably, at the Reference Hospital Calabar, the legislators, were visibly pleased with the modern medical equipment for treatment and the overall ambiance of the medical facility. The Chairman, congratulated the Nigerian Navy for the feat achieved, he reiterated that Nigerians need not to go outside the country for medical tourism. He added that same equipment abroad are domiciled in the Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital. He emphasized that the assets the Nigerian Navy has and the mode in which its personnel are handling the equipment has made us proud as representatives of the people. The legislators also commended the Chief of Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas for what he described as his doggedness and commitment in ensuring that he has provided the necessary physical infrastructure, other equipment and services that would help in promoting the welfare of our gallant personnel of the Nigerian Navy.

Meanwhile, at the Nigerian Navy Secondary School, Akpabuyo in Cross River State, the lawmaker on behalf of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Rt Hon Femi Gbajabiamila, promised outstanding students, payment of free one year's tuition to cushion parental expenses. The Chairman of the House Committee, Rt Hon Yusuf Gagdi, who announced this to the students, said it would cut across best overall students in Junior

Secondary 1 to Senior Secondary 3 as a motivation for hard work.

In a related development, the Committee held a stakeholders meeting in Calabar with the Nigerian Navy and maritime operators within the Eastern Naval Command's Area of Responsibility. At the meeting, Rt Hon Gagdi attributed the sharp decline in criminalities along the nation's waterways to the constant patrols of the Nigerian Navy and its arrest of suspected oil thieves, pirates and other sundry criminals. Rt Hon Gagdi averred that for the Nigerian Navy to increase patrol of the maritime domain, more personnel must be recruited, calling for effective collaborative efforts with other maritime stakeholders.

The Chairman noted that the issue of oil theft and maritime criminality has reduced drastically and therefore reiterated that there is need to sustain the tempo in reduction of crime in the Command Area of Responsibility. He emphasized that 'As an assembly, we would do our best possible to support the Nigerian Navy with basic required facilities. We have seen the quality of projects and programmes that have been put together by the Nigerian Navy.

Also, we have identified challenges of recruitment and also seen the need to make sure that more platforms and jetties are provided for maritime patrol and anchorage.

The Flag Officer Commanding the Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran, emphasized that the job of securing the nations maritime domain should be the collective responsibility of all maritime stakeholders. The job of securing the maritime environment to move Nigeria forward is not one man's obligation, therefore all hands must be on deck to attain the effort of maritime protection with all available infrastructure. The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command commended the Committee for bringing all maritime stakeholders together to deliberate on issues that affect the security of the maritime domain. The maritime stakeholders that attended the meeting included representatives of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Nigeria Customs Service, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency as well as the Calabar Free Trade Zone amongst others.



The Chairman House Committee on Navy and Rear Admiral David Adeniran highlighting from NNS VICTORY to the Jetty



Presentation of Souvenir



A cross section of Officers and Ratings of the Eastern Naval Command during the visit.



A group photograph to mark the visit

ADMIRAL ADENIRAN BUILDS CONFIDENCE AMONG CORPS MEMBERS

The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command Rear Admiral Adeniran recently organized a maiden edition of the Eastern Naval Command Public Speaking Competition for the National Youth Service Corps Members serving within the Command. This was in bid to enhance confidence in corps members, orientating them in the right direction and giving them the understanding as well as requirement for national development. In cognizance of the Navy's support for the National Youth Service Corps Scheme as well as National Youth Policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Command came up with the topic 'The National Youth Service Corps as a tool for National Development: My Perspective and Contribution.'

According to the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, the exercise was not intended as an academic endeavour, because scripts were not collected and marked. He emphasized that Corps Members were to painstakingly make presentations in original thought and show some level of proficiency in making presentation to the public. He reiterated that Youth in any society are the engine of growth and development, because the labour force for production of goods and services are the critical masses of the people, whose action or inaction can develop or destroy the hegemonies/ fabrics of the society. He therefore asserted that Nigeria is blessed and that about 70% of Nigeria's Population is 30 Years and below. He also asserted that Nigeria could witness tremendous growth and development, if this population is guided or aligned rightly and that is part of the focus of the Public Speaking Exercise.

He further said, for the Command to achieve the required guidance for the Corps Members, the Command decided to enhance their confidence and give them the understanding and



requirement of national development in order to inculcate in them patriotism as well as the spirit of sacrifice to our dear nation and humanity in general. He also emphasized that one of the things that gave birth to the National Youth Service Corps Scheme in 1973 was the need to involve Youth in building leadership skills and develop human capacity.

Participants for the Public Speaking Competition were drawn from units under the Eastern Naval Command. These units are Nigerian Navy Ships VICTORY, JUBILEE and PATHFINDER. On the whole a total of 18 Corps Members out of over 250 corps members were selected for the Final Public Speaking Competition that was held at the Vice Admiral Usman Otibe Jibrin Auditorium, Calabar. After a critical assessment Okwu Priscilla emerged the overall best in the Public Speaking Competition. Yusuf Amina Ene and Mson James Tegetom emerged second and third respectively in the competition.



Presentation of Prize



A WAKE UP CALL



The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adegbola Adeniran on behalf of the Chief of the Naval Staff Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas, beckons on the good people of Eastern Naval Command Area of Responsibility to continue to be patriotic Nigerians.

A patriotic Nigerian would protect oil infrastructure always.

- Crude oil deposit in Nigeria is a blessing. Do not sabotage oil facilities as doing so could lead to economic depreciation and environmental degradation.
- Environmental degradation could affect fishing, other marine lives and commercial activities in general.
- Any act of vandalism perpetrated within your community could adversely affect the wellbeing of the entire community. It could cause cancer and other chronic diseases.
- Pipeline vandalism causes explosions and fire outbreaks which could lead to loss of lives and properties.
- Illegal refining of crude oil causes loss of revenue to the nation.

Shun crude oil theft and other forms of criminalities in Nigeria's Maritime Environment.

We enjoin you to be vigilant in your respective communities and report any suspicious attempt by vandals and crude oil thieves to the Nigerian Navy or other security agencies.

You can reach the Eastern Naval Command through this number: 07011098760.



Courtesy:
Eastern Naval Command

ADMIRAL ADENIRAN APPLAUDS LEADERSHIP OF NAVAL WAR COLLEGE NIGERIA



technologies required and provided in the fight against criminalities within the Eastern Naval Command's Maritime Domain, national interest of personnel was key in the discharge of assigned duties. He added that when personal interest supersedes national interest, the operation will fail and the personal interest will invariably fail, because it is always temporary.

The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran has applauded the leadership as well as members of faculty, officers and ratings of the Naval War College Nigeria during the Naval Warfare Course 4 Inter Agency Cooperation Seminar held at the Vice Admiral Usman Oyibe Jibrin Auditorium at the Headquarters Eastern Naval Command. He applauded the leadership of the College for dexterity in human capacity development. The Flag Officer Commanding during his remarks urged participants of the Naval Warfare Course 4 to uphold national interest in the fight against maritime crimes. He asserted that as you are already aware, Nigeria's rich maritime domain which offers great economic opportunities is threatened by rising insecurity and myriads of maritime crimes that retards full development of these potentials. He therefore considered the theme of the Seminar 'Maritime Domain Awareness a Prerequisite for Curbing Smuggling Activities in Nigeria's Maritime Environment' apt and timely as it examined the nexus between Maritime Domain Awareness through Surveillance technological support and anti smuggling operations in Nigeria's maritime environment.

Admiral Adeniran, reiterated that in spite of the

He emphasized the need for synergy with other maritime stakeholders, as no one agency can ensure maritime security all alone. Admiral Adeniran, therefore concluded during the seminar that the pollination of ideas could align all perspectives towards proffering ingenious strategies to policing operations in Nigeria's maritime environment particularly against crude oil theft.

The Commandant, Naval War College, Nigeria, Rear Admiral Adeseye Ayobanjo during the Naval Warfare Course 4 Seminar highlighted that the objective of the the Seminar was to harness the expertise of maritime stakeholders through cooperation in combating and mitigating maritime insecurity in the maritime domain. He added that, the maritime environment was the 'life wire' of Nigeria's economy, conveying over 85 percent of the total volume of the Nation's international trade as well as repertoire of living and nonliving resources harnessed by the Nation in the Maritime Environment.

The Commandant Naval War College said that the protection of the nation's maritime environment has been provided by the Nigerian Navy in collaboration with other

maritime agencies. He reiterated that some undesirable elements sometimes undermine the security efforts through crude oil theft, piracy, maritime pollution, smuggling and other sundry crimes. He emphasized that these attendant maritime security challenges in Nigeria's maritime environment is a shared responsibility between the Nigerian Navy and other maritime stakeholders.

Also, Rear Admiral Stanford Enoch (rtd), who delivered the lecture titled 'Maritime Domain

Awareness: A prerequisite for Curbing Smuggling Activities in Nigeria's Maritime Environment' said no nation would close its eyes and allow criminalities to thrive within its maritime domain. He added, during the lecture as the Guest Speaker of the Naval Warfare Course 4 Seminar that there must be centralized coordination and national policy on Maritime Domain Awareness that will clearly define concepts of operations, Command and Control, information interchange as well as intercept capabilities in the Maritime Domain.



The FOC, Comdt and other dignitaries during the National Anthem



Cross Section of Senior Officers and Participants of NWC 4



Making a point



Presentation



Presentation of Souvenir to R Adm Stanford Enoch (rtd)



A group photograph marking the event

COVID 19 PANDEMIC:

NIGERIAN NAVY DISTRIBUTES PALLIATIVES TO CROSS RIVER STATE COMMUNITIES



The Eastern Naval Command, recently distributed palliatives which include, rice, indomie noodles, beans, groundnut oil, face mask and hand sanitizers to some selected communities in Cross River State. The then Chief Staff Officer of Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral Taiye Imam made the presentation to representatives of the selected communities. Admiral Imam disclosed that the gesture was part of Nigerian Navy's efforts to cushion the effect of the Covid 19 Pandemic on various communities considered for philanthropic gesture. He added that the gesture was part of the activities line up to commemorate the Nigerian Navy's 64th Anniversary. Admiral Imam buttressed that, in line with the global pandemic, the Nigerian Navy recognizes the fact that there are numerous Nigerians who are in extreme difficulty to survive, therefore this is one of the Nigerian Navy's initiative to alleviate the sufferings of the most vulnerable in the communities, particularly, the areas where the operational activities of the Eastern Naval Command takes place.

Admiral Imam while making his remarks during the distribution of palliatives to the considered communities, asserted that essentially the role of the Nigerian Navy as outlined in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is that the Navy was

to provide territorial integrity or defence of the maritime area of Nigeria. He also said that the Nigerian Navy is more committed more than ever to provide security for the people to carry on with respective economic activities in the maritime domain. He assured the representatives of the communities for the distribution of palliatives that the Nigerian Navy will continue to partner with them in carrying out its defence of the maritime space.

A Beneficiary and representative of Atimbo community of Calabar, Mr Alex Ekpenyong, thanked the Nigerian Navy for their cooperate social responsibility packages and promised that his community would continue to partner with the Nigerian Navy to curb maritime crimes. Mr Orok Etim-Okon; another beneficiary from Nyagassang community, said the Nigerian Navy had demonstrated goodwill and mutual relationship towards its community. Orok added that the people of his community feel honoured to be remembered by the Nigerian Navy in the area of distribution of palliatives to ameliorate the suffering of the masses due to Covid 19 Pandemic. The benefitted communities for the distribution of palliatives are; Nko, Akpabuyo, Nyagassang, Atimbo, Big Qua amongst others.

PICTORIAL DURING THE PALLIATIVE DISTRIBUTION



MEDICAL AND DENTAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA RECOMMENDS NIGERIAN NAVY REFERENCE HOSPITAL FOR ACCREDITATION

BY COMMANDER EDYEIBO

The Registrar Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria Dr Tajudeen Sanusi has recommended the Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital Calabar to the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria for accreditation with the purpose to enable the Hospital undertake residency training for medical doctors and allied medical practitioners. Dr Tajudeen Sanusi made the recommendation when he led a team of council members on an inspection tour of facilities and holistic assessment of Medical Services in the Reference Hospital.

The Registrar of the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria disclosed that the Reference Hospital was equipped with state of the art modern facilities and qualified medical personnel from all medical fields of practice, which signifies excellent healthcare delivery facility. Dr Tajudeen Sanusi reiterated that the Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital has attained international standard status. He added that the manpower, facilities and healthcare delivery services were commendable and comparable with hospitals that operate abroad. He concluded that with the state of the art medical facility in Calabar, Nigeria, he believes that medical tourism abroad will be a thing of the past. He used the medium to appreciate the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, General Muhammadu Buhari, the Chief of the Defence Staff; General Gabriel Olonisakin, the Chief of the Naval Staff; Vice



Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas, the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command; Rear Admiral David Adeniran and the Director of Medical Services, Surgeon Rear Admiral Lawan Adams for the initiative to establish a sophisticated hospital of this magnitude.

Speaking during the visit of the Accreditation Team, the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran said that the accreditation process has further enhanced the standard of health delivery services in the Reference Hospital. Admiral Adeniran expressed confidence that the Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital was one hundred percent ready for the accreditation process. He added that the Nigerian Navy has contributed immensely to health care delivery for personnel, the nation and by extension services to humanity. He therefore assured Nigerians the Nigerian Navy's commitment to world class health service delivery to mankind.



The Commander of the Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital Calabar, Surgeon Commander Uchenna Okeke said that all departments in the Reference Hospital are manned by extremely qualified Medical Professionals of diverse specialties. She therefore, assured the public that the Reference Hospital will compete favourably with hospitals abroad with the modern medical facilities in place. She also urged individuals to shun medical tourism abroad as the Reference Hospital Calabar is equipped with the state of art medical facilities.

PICTORIALS

MEDICAL AND DENTAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA ACCREDITATION TEAM'S VISIT



BIOMETRIC ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM: A MITIGATING TOOL FOR THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

INTRODUCTION

Sustaining strategies for the continued curbing of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic is now of primary concern to nations the world over. In response to COVID-19, countries across the globe have implemented a range of public health and social measures, including social distancing, movement restrictions, partial or total closure of schools and businesses, quarantine in specific geographic areas and international travel restrictions. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the local epidemiology of the disease changes regularly, leading to countries making necessary adjustments to these measures, accordingly. On the 16 April 2020, WHO published an interim guidance that provided advice on adjusting Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM), while managing the risk of resurgence of new cases.

In line with WHO guidelines for curtailing the spread of this pandemic in Nigeria, the Presidential Task Force (PTF) on COVID-19 pandemic has released the guidelines for the re-opening of schools across the Federation. Similarly, the Nigerian Navy (NN) under the current Chief of the Naval Staff (CNS), Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas, has put in place several measures to strictly ensure that the PTF guidelines are adhered to by the Commands, Units and Establishments in the Navy. Therefore, as part of the Headquarters Eastern Naval Command's efforts to further reduce the spread of this disease, the Flag Officer Commanding (FOC), Rear Admiral David Adeniran, has put in place several facilities to mitigate the spread of the pandemic in the Command's Area of Responsibility (AOR).

One of such technologically driven facilities put in place at the Headquarters Eastern Naval Command (HQ ENC) is the Biometric Access Control (BAC) System at the Main Gate. Unlike the conventional legacy gate operation, the BAC System installed at the HQ ENC Main gate is a contactless gate operation mechanism. This BAC System has eliminated the usual mode of gate operation where operators engage in manual pushing of the Main gate thereby exposing these operators to multiple touches of the gate's metallic handles. The contactless BAC System allows gate operators or Sentry to use the biometric identification cards as a means of opening and closing the Main Gate. Consequently, the



CAPT MI GODEI

possibility of brooding and spreading the COVID-19 disease by touching the metallic gate handles was completely eliminated. The purpose of this article is to highlight the effort of the HQ ENC in curbing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The article will cover the components of the Biometric Access Control System, installation framework for the Biometric Access Control System and Challenges.

AIM

The aim of this article is to highlight the use of Biometric Access Control System as a tool for sustaining the mitigation plans against the spread of COVID-19 in HQ Eastern Naval Command.

COMPONENTS OF THE BIOMETRIC ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM

The Biometric Access Control (BAC) System entails the use of biometric devices for the capturing, storing and processing of biometric data of personnel of an organization. BAC system design and implementation comprises many layers, namely, physical network (mostly Local Area Network – LAN), clean power supply unit (power inverter and batteries system preferred), network routers and firewall security systems, biometric data capturing equipment, biometric data categorization, profiling and integration and finally biometric readers and sensors.

Physical Network/LAN. The Biometric Access Control (BAC) System runs on a network. This network could be a Local Area Network (LAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN). The network could be a simple cable-based LAN or a hybrid network (mixture of wired LAN and wireless LAN). The LAN is of relevance if the physical office location of interest is in one location. The WAN entails aggregate of several office locations integrated into a single broad network using a Virtual Private Network (VPN). For example, hooking up an office headquarters with the branches across the city, state or country could be effectively achieved over a WAN. However, the HQ ENC BAC System was implemented over a cable-based LAN connecting the various biometric components to the Server Room. Then, if similar BAC Systems are later installed in the other units under the Command, the entire BAC System could be interconnected over a WAN through a secure VPN.

Clean Power Supply Unit. The Biometric Access Control (BAC) System is powered by clean power and pure sine wave usually filtered by an integrated backup power supply unit comprising – surge suppressors, Automatic Voltage Regulators (AVR), inverter and batteries. This clean power supply to the BAC equipment is necessary because of the sensitivity of the gadgets and the high resolution required for the profiling of stored biometric data when compared to the user inputs for verification and granting of access into the secured premises. Voltage spikes could alter user inputs and result to failure of biometric data verification, thereby locking out bonafide personnel as though they are unauthorized persons. The HQ ENC has a 5kVA inverter and 4 back up 200 Amp-Hour battery setup protected by a 15kVA AVR and 100 Amp Surge Suppressor for clean power supply to the BAC System at the Main gate.

among others. It is up to the management of the organization to decide which level of biometric data to be used as identifier for granting access into the premises. However, fingerprint is the most used and a bit cost effective to deploy. The equipment of choice is used for capturing biometric data of all the personnel in the organization. The staff strength determines the number of gadgets to be deployed. The fingerprint capturing device in HQ ENC is a desktop version used for inputting the fingerprint records of the personnel into BAC System from the Server Room. Figure 1 shows the screenshot of the Biometric Access Control software interface used for capturing fingerprints of HQ ENC personnel and civilian staff.

Biometric Data Categorization, Profiling and Integration. BAC data is usually categorized and profiled before integration into the BAC system. This phase also helps in determining the capacities of the



Fig. 1: BIOMETRIC ACCESS CONTROL SOFTWARE

Network Routers and Firewall Security Systems. Network routers and firewall security systems are required for the routing of user data to and from the biometric server and the several biometric readers installed in the strategic locations within the premises. In addition, the security of the biometric data of users is paramount. The HQ ENC deployed an Enterprise firewall system built by Net gear running on the Pf sense virtual router in the Server Room.

Biometric Data Capturing Equipment. BAC comprises the deployment of several biometric data capturing gadgets such as fingerprint capturing device, full palm capturing machine, retinal capturing kits, voice tone capturing machines, face readers,

various BAC gadgets to be used to avoid system breakdown or malfunction. The HQ ENC and NWCN personnel were captured and profiled; after which the data was categorized into officers, ratings and civilian staff groups for easy identification of access through the BAC System.

Biometric Readers and Sensors. BAC data is finally uploaded into all the biometric readers installed at strategic locations in the premises such as main gate, pedestrian gates, vault rooms, restricted offices, etc. Furthermore, sensors are integrated into the BAC system in order to synchronize other access control equipment into the entire setup such as boom barriers, access control gates/doors, among others. There are 4

sensors and 4 biometric fingerprint/card readers with a personnel record capacity of 1500 integrated into the HQ ENC BAC System which relays the data back to the Server Room. Figure 2 shows the exit boom barrier and sensors at the HQ ENC Main gate.

INSTALLATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE BIOMETRIC ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM

The Biometric Access Control (BAC) System can only be as broad as the organization desires. The scope of the installation framework is dependent on the number of physical offices, gates or doors to be secured using BAC system. This further translates to the number of BAC gadgets to be procured, configured and deployed. Furthermore, the existence of LAN infrastructure goes a long way to determine the seamless integration into the LAN and server. BAC system consists of burying underground network cables, thus, the physical locations of choice will be prone to civil works such as cutting through walls, roads, ceilings, etc. In all, the time frame for installation is dependent on the existing LAN infrastructure and amount of civil works to be done. However, the safety of personnel and materiel is

interconnected through underground network cables to the Server Room. The firewall security system on the server ensures that the BAC System is never compromised by unauthorized persons. Figure 3 shows an officer accessing the biometric reader in order to open the boom barrier and Main gate.

CHALLENGES

Despite several advantages of implementing the Biometric Access control System, the system could be plagued by the following challenges:

a. Power Supply Surge. The deployed BAC System is designed to work non-stop for the day-to-day operations of the HQ ENC Main gate. The system demands constant power supply to enable it function effectively. Notwithstanding the fact that the Command provided power inverter and batteries systems as backup power supply, it is still grappling with the challenge of power surge from public electricity supply, which in some cases damage some hardware components deployed, such Infrared sensors, adapters, power charging units, among others. In this regard, the setup will require industrial multi-power automatic voltage



Fig. 2: EXIT BOOM BARRIER WITH SENSORS

vital to the viability and productivity of any organization, as the presence of unauthorized persons could compromise the integrity/security of an organization.

The scope of the installation framework for the HQ ENC Biometric Access Control (BAC) System entails the Main gate, pedestrian gate, 4 sensors, 4 biometric readers and 2 boom barriers. These various components were

regulators to process the incoming public power supply or the generator power output in order to deliver clean processed voltages to these power-sensitive cutting edge technologies.

b. Lightning Strikes. The ENC AOR is in the equatorial rainforest belt, along the coastline, which is prone to thunderstorms and lightning strikes. Generally, the prevalence of lightning



Fig. 3: An Officer accessing the biometric reader to open the boom and gate

strikes in the Command has put ICT infrastructure within the Command AOR in great danger. Overtime, damages to equipment experienced in the Command were traced to intense thunder strikes prevalent in the area. The Command has installed electric power line surge suppressors along with industrial Thunder/ lightening arrestors as well as reactivated the existing and degraded earthing facilities. The need to regularly test and recharge earthing pits is necessary to ensure that these systems function efficiently.

CONCLUSION

The Eastern Naval Command has made concerted efforts to automate processes in order to enhance operational efficiency/effectiveness of the Command so as to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Most of these efforts are profound in the deployment of cutting edge technologies such as Biometric Access Control (BAC) System at the Main gate. The deployment and use of this cutting edge technology could however experience some challenges like power supply surges and lightning strikes. These challenges could be reduced by installing industrial multi-power automatic voltage regulators and extensive thunder arresters. To ensure that the benefits of the BAC System are fully utilized/optimized, there is need to install more of such contactless BAC Systems at other naval establishments/units within the Command. This will go a long way in making the ENC a more 'Smart' Command.

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Courtesy:
Eastern Naval Command

CORPS MEMBER AWARDS FOUR STUDENTS SCHOLARSHIP IN CROSS RIVER



The Cross River State Miss National Youth Service Corps for the 2019 Batch 'B' Stream II Service Year, Miss Chibueze Alexandra-Tochi who served with the Nigerian Navy Ship VICTORY in collaboration with the Nigerian Navy awarded Scholarship to 4 Secondary School Students in Calabar. Alexandra-Tochi, a graduate of Microbiology from Abia State University Uturu said, the Philanthropic gesture was part of her community development effort to the host community of her place of primary assignment.

According to the former Corps Member, the action was one of the ways she could motivate the younger ones through achieving their educational pursuits, especially when students' parents are financially handicapped. She added that as a Corps Member who served with the Nigerian Navy, she had to do a need assessment through the Community Development Service and conceived that the best way to impact on the society was to promote the education of the vulnerable. She emphasized that "I have always had a genuine passion for education, especially for the vulnerable." She reiterated that after she emerged as the National Youth Service Corps Queen, her passion was boosted and she promised to do

whatever she can in her capacity to ensure that education is given to some vulnerable within the jurisdiction of her place of primary assignment. The recipients of the scholarship are Imoh Alex; Senior Secondary School Class One and Esther Sunday ; Junior Secondary School, class one both from the Margret Ekpo Secondary School Calabar. Others are Esther Imoke and John Imoke of the Junior Secondary School Class 3 and Senior Secondary School Class One, respectively from Model Secondary School Calabar. Both students from the Model Secondary School are orphans at the Uwnase Motherless Babies Home, Calabar.

The Principal, Margret Ekpo Secondary School, Mr Ndoma Achor while responding during the offer of scholarship to the students, lauded Alexandra-Tochi and the Nigerian Navy for identifying with 2 Vulnerable Students who benefited from the philanthropic gesture. While at the Orphanage home the Honourable Commissioner for Ministry of Humanity and Social Welfare who was represented by the Director of Administration, Dr Peter Ipole noted that the major problem of the society is building and empowering humanity. Dr Ipole who received the offer of scholarship on behalf of the 2 students of the Model Secondary

School Calabar, thanked the Corps Member and the Nigerian Navy for their humanitarian Service to the Vulnerable. She also appreciated the management of the National Youth Service Corps and the Nigerian Navy for giving Alexandra-Tochi the enablement and ambiance to carry out her pet project. The Director used the medium to call on the other corps members to emulate the philanthropic gesture of Alexandra-Tochi.

Similarly, Alhaji Mohammed Nakamba, the Cross River State Coordinator of National Youth Service Corps who was represented by Mrs Dimma Anyacho, Director of Deployment and Relocation of the National Youth Service Corps, Cross River State, said the gesture was a good initiative in the right direction and that the action had reduced the financial burden of the parents and relations of the beneficiaries of the scholarship. She highlighted that the Community Development Service is one of the cardinal points of the National Youth Service Scheme where corps members are expected to identify and execute felt needs of their host

communities. She also professed that other beauty queens have come and gone and this is her first time of witnessing a project commissioning executed by any Miss National Youth Service Corps. She therefore, advised Alexandra-Tochi to keep the flag flying and do not rest on her oars.

The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran who was represented by the Command Education Officer, Commander Sunday Ozah, said the Nigerian Navy had to give support to the Corps Member to execute her pet project. He further said that this was necessitated when she highlighted her desire to assist some vulnerable students within the jurisdiction of her place of primary assignment during the Public Speaking Competition organized by the Eastern Naval Command for corps members that served in the Command. He further commended the corps member for her dexterity and passion for the clarion call to service and humanity.



Miss Alexandra Tochi making a presentation to Imoh Alex



Presentation to Esther Sunday



Miss Alexandra Tochi making a presentation to Imoke John



Presentation to Imoke Esther

ADMIRAL ADENIRAN FLAGS OFF OPERATION BEKAN MMON II TO CURB MARITIME CRIMES

BY COMMANDER EDWARD YEIBO



of such threats. Furthermore, the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command affirmed that, Nigeria as part of the world and a littoral nation has had its own share of maritime security challenges. Admiral Adeniran noted that Nigeria's survival is largely dependent on the maritime environment and therefore the Nigerian Navy as the Lead Agency in the maritime sector has always made efforts by taking steps to sustain a secured maritime

The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran recently flagged off Operation BEKAN MMON II. Bekan Mmon is an Efik word meaning 'Calm Waters'. He said the Operation was an effort to curb maritime crimes in the Eastern Naval Command's maritime domain. He reiterated that "navies the world over carry out operations for different reasons. Some conduct exercises for perceived or anticipated security challenges, others engage in operations in order to review existing operational directives and for training purposes." He also said that the outcome of such operations determines the quantity and quality of training offered to participating personnel and that the need for training and retraining has become expedient to navies the world over because of the dynamics in contemporary maritime security threats.

Admiral Adeniran added that, maritime threats are generally similar in nature. Some of these threats he listed as piracy, hostage taking, kidnapping, illegal oil bunkering, poaching and crude oil theft amongst others. He further buttressed that, the efforts of different nations determine the viability

environment for economic prosperity of the country Nigeria. While flagging off the operation, he highlighted that Operation BEKAN MMON I recorded numerous successes, such as, the arrest of over 540 suspects, destruction of 200 illegal refinery sites, neutralization of 11,000 Metric Tons of stolen crude oil and 15,000 Metric Tons of illegally refined AGO as well as the seizure of 25,000 x 50 Kilogramme of smuggled per boiled rice.

He professed that considering the visible operation successes of Operation BEKAN MMON I in reducing maritime crimes in Nigeria's maritime environment, there was the need to consolidate on these achievements, which necessitated the activation of Operation BEKAN MMON II. All these he asserted are in line with the strategic directives of the Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas.

He used the opportunity to beckon on the communities within the ENC AOR to continue to support the NN towards ensuring a secured and peaceful maritime environment. He also advised those engaged in illegal activities in the maritime environment to desist and join hands with the Nigerian Navy to ensure a secured maritime

environment for economic prosperity of Nigeria. He also urged all the participating ships to be agile and alert to their responsibilities and consolidate on the successes recorded during operation BEKAN MMONI.

The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command used the medium to thank the Chief of the Naval Staff Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas for providing all the needed logistics for the success of Operation BEKAN MMON I. The Admiral reiterated that, NNS SHIRORO, NNS GONGOLA and other Fast Attack Craft were sailed from FOB BONNY to NNS VICTORY Calabar and they will commence the operation in conjunction with all other operations Bases immediately after the Flag Off. He explained that, the logistics involved in sailing the vessels are enormous and have been graciously provided by the Chief of the Naval Staff. He vehemently promised that more will be achieved under Operation BEKAN MMON II as it relates to curbing maritime crimes. Rear Admiral Adeniran said that the flag off of the operation and the operation itself is with recourse to the Federal Government Guidelines on COVID 19.



Admiral Adeniran taking salute



FOC East at the Quarter Guard taking salute



Admiral David Adeniran giving his remarks



NNS GONGOLA alongside NNS VICTORY Jetty



Preparation to cast off



Underway for the Sea Exercise

CORDIAL CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS: NEXUS TO PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN A SOCIETY

By

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of society, human beings have been involved in different forms and levels of interaction to address common challenges for survival. In the quest for survival, several mechanisms have been developed to protect mankind in their environment through the use of dialogue, negotiation and force. Kwanashine, emphasizes that, "human quest for adequate security and expansionist tendencies towards economically viable society for the improvement of living standard led to the establishment of military institutions". The military was established in the society and the society is a combination of civil populace and the military. Therefore, the civil populace and the military ought to synergise or establish a cordial relationship to promote a peaceful society and governance.

Civil-military relations is the relationship between civil society and the military. According to Welch, Civil-Military Relations is the interaction between the Armed Forces as an institution and sectors of society in which it is embedded. This implies that civil military relations have to do with the society on the one hand and the military as an institution, on the other hand. It also implies that civil- military relations is about the military relating with the society and both of them functioning interdependently within the society. However, this definition is not apt, based on the fact that civil-military relations goes beyond civil military interaction. Civil-military relations has to do with the interface between the military and the civil populace, geared towards establishing mutual understanding and goodwill which will enhance peaceful co-existence in the society. The military as an institution is one of the most important pillars of the state without which the perception of sovereignty and security cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, both segments of the society being the military and the civil populace need to strategize to achieve the noble drive of peace and tranquillity in



COMMANDER ED YEIBO

the society.

Civil-military relations in a broad sense, refers to the complex environment in which civilian and military interaction takes place. This is because the environment in which the civil- military interaction takes place is embedded with ideological, regimentation, cultural, behavioural differences as well as struggle for supremacy. The interest, therefore is how best to ensure that the two synergize without endangering

societal goals in contemporary society. Relations work best when both civil and military leaders are adept at the modus operandi of civil governance and operations of the military. The military should not play politics while in military service, but they should be competent in the political affairs that shape policy. Also, political leaders should not try to act like soldiers, but they must understand enough modus operandi of the Armed Forces to recognize when military instruments are being used in a suitable, feasible, acceptable manner and when they are not.

One of the cardinal objectives of a nation's vital interests is the defence of its territorial integrity by its armed forces and this is sacrosanct. This could be achieved through holistic efforts of both the civilians in power and the military in a democratic dispensation. Some of the unique features of the military include its hierarchical structure, regimentation, professionalism, high level of training, ethics, discipline, esprit de corps and patriotism. The military personnel usually provide the larger society with the love for its country that he has signed to give his life for the country. This is envisaged, as it is contained in the slogan of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, the premier Military University in Africa, that, 'if I go and do not come back, know that I have gone to sacrifice my today for the nation's tomorrow'. Despite this standing offer of the supreme sacrifice by the military they are still treated like the proverbial broom which is useful in the morning and discarded

in the afternoon and night. In other words, many citizens and groups fail to appreciate the military but will only remember the military during war or life threatening violence.

The 29 years of military dictatorship during which period brutalization of the populace and human rights violation were rampant did a lot of damage to the image of the military and its relationship with the populace. The return of the civil rule on the 29 May 1999 has not completely restored the strained relations between the civil populace and the military. Various seminars and workshops have been organized by the Armed Forces in an effort to promote healthy civil-military relations. The Quick Impact Projects and Medical Rhapsody Programmes organized by the Armed Forces has greatly endeared the Armed Forces to the civil populace. The Armed Forces had continued to advocate for a sustained dialogue and sensitization of the civil populace on their roles towards improved relations with the Armed Forces. This can greatly abate civil-military conflict in the society.

It is against this backdrop that it becomes germane to bring to the fore the importance of civil-military relations in the society for a peaceful coexistence. The desire to contribute towards reducing the strained relationship between the civil populace and the military in fostering national unity motivated this article. This article will cover, history of civil-military and public relations, principles of civil-military relations, theoretical framework of civil-military relations and civil-military relations strategies as it concerns peaceful coexistence.

HISTORY OF CIVIL-MILITARY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The history of civil-military relations can be traced to



Civil Military Relations

the writings of Sun Tzu and Clausewitz, both of whom argue that military organizations were primarily the servants of the state. Samuel Huntington and Moris published books on the subject which effectively brought civil-military relations into academia, particularly in political science and sociology. Despite the peculiarly American impetus for Huntington's and Janowitz's writings, their theoretical arguments are often used in the study of other national civil-military studies.

The advent of public relations practice in the Nigerian military started with the Nigerian Army. Ogbomoh states that Public Relations practice started in the Nigerian army through a combination of fortuitous circumstances, where it was necessary to build a bridge between the peacekeeping troops in various strife-torn territories and their relatives at home. It was expressed that Major Richard Irving, a retired British officer, was the first Nigerian Army Public Relations Officer. His brief stay was specifically for the production of the Nigerian Army magazine. However, the first indigenous director of Nigerian Army Public Relations was Major Tope Giwa who was drafted from the Publicity Office of the Federal Ministry of Information in 1961 to the Nigerian Army. He was absorbed into the Nigerian Army as Captain to boost part of the Nigerian contingent in the peacekeeping operation in the strife-torn Congo. His job as public relations officer revolved around filling stories about the peacekeeping activities of the Nigerian troops that were scattered all over Congo.

On his eventual return home, the Nigerian Army impressed with his performance, made a request to the Federal Ministry of Information for his secondment into the Nigerian Army and attached to the Education Corps. He at that time revived the Nigerian Army Magazine. Today all the 3 Services of the Armed Forces, the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force have a virile public relations departments that project the image of the services and the armed forces in entirety. In same manner its relevance and utility as a tool of institutional promotion have equally come to be appreciated in the Armed Forces. Military Public Relations has to do with the public relations officer of the military interfacing between the military and the civil populace.

PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL- MILITARY RELATIONS

The principles of civil-military relations guide the conduct of military and civilian relationship and their activities during periods of peace and conflict as well as during operations. The principles enhance cooperation and transparency whenever civil populace and military personnel are involved in the resolution of crisis. These principles are; communication, transparency, mutual responsibility, cooperation, cultural awareness, differential relationship and influence.

- a. Communication: Effective communication between the military personnel and the civil populace is very vital especially when certain operational plans are being drawn. Communication between civil populace and the military institutions enhance synergy in the course of executing mutually beneficial programmes. It also brings to the fore activities of an organization, thus, providing a clear picture of the overall performance in relations with the desired end-state.
- b. Transparency: Differing training modalities and purposes between the civil populace and the military lead to confusion and misunderstanding, especially when aggravated by idiosyncrasies, inaccurate media reports and poor communication between both parties. This underscores the need for transparency between parties.
- c. Mutual Responsibility: The analysis and understanding of shared common goals would lead to agreed sharing of responsibilities. This helps to establish and maintain durable and mutually beneficial relationships. Civil-military relations plans therefore, are developed taking

cognizance of cooperation and transition mechanisms between the military personnel and the host communities where its operational activities take place.

d. Co-operation: Civil-military relations rely on co-operation between various parties operating in a common environment. Oftentimes, ideological objectives vary, but the humanitarian dimension provides a common forum for co-operation. Such measures include dialogue, continuous interaction and establishment of common parameter for co-operation, exchange of skills and common approaches to the resolution of problems that may arise in the course of the military operations or otherwise. Therefore, from the onset, it is necessary to identify areas of common interest that would stimulate co-operation and eventually drive other parameters.

e. Cultural Awareness: One important demand of civil-military relations is the conscious sensitivity towards local customs, cultures and ways of life, religion and ethnic divergence of an operating environment. In politically sensitive environments, inadvertent violations of local laws or customs create unfavourable differences thus undermining the chances of success of an overall mission. The military personnel is to acquire sound knowledge and understanding of local culture and laws with a view to respecting them in the course of military operations.

f. Differential Relationship: It is not practicable for all civil populace to have the same degree of co-operation with the military personnel at all times. In practice, the military co-ordinates planning with some organization's while co-ordinating training and awareness activities with others. Differing relationships of such nature may be misunderstood. Therefore, occasions and activities that call for differing relations between the military and the civil populace ought to be handled with absolute caution.

g. Influence: Winning the hearts and minds of civil populace in the military has been a concern for operational commanders which has been achieved over time. It results from a collective effort at meeting their immediate needs and stimulating hope for future support. The carrot and stick approach is applied, that is, on some occasions, where sanctions may be meted out, where offences, like illegal oil

bunkering, crude oil theft, kidnapping, and other sundry crimes are committed. The sanctions are meted in line with extant laws, using appropriate agencies.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

The germane nature of theories in shaping any thought process cannot be undermined. Social penetration and concordance theory are considered to situate civil-military relations in this article.

Social Penetration Theory

The Social Penetration Theory is a communication and psychology theory first written by Irwin Altman and Dalmas Taylor. The theory outlines concepts of social interaction that takes place when two people are getting to know each other. Altman and Taylor proposed that closeness occurs between two people through a gradual process of self-disclosure. The theory relies heavily on the 'Onion' analogy that suggests that people are like multi-layered onions and have different layers of their personality that they may or may not reveal over time depending on the interaction that takes place. The theory also outlines other aspects of social interaction such as the 'cost and reward' concept also known as the social exchange theory. This concept suggests that people base their relationships around the cost and reward outcomes and how they can benefit from that relationship.

The central or middle layers of the onion model can be seen as the characteristics of an individual's personality. This includes aspects such as religious beliefs, values and what they consider to be right from wrong. The central layers hold more understanding into a person's upbringing and culture. The central layers are usually only penetrable by people who know that individual well.

The idea of costs and rewards is analysed in the theory by using the concept of 'comparison levels'. For example, the military conducts medical rhapsody programmes based on cost and reward outcomes. The strategy is used to win the hearts and minds of the civil populace in their area of operation, in other for the host communities to divulge useful information that will aid the operations activities of the military. This means that members of the military and the host communities where the operational activities take place would gradually interact to

ensure that there is mutual relationship between both parties. Social penetration and self-disclosure can help to establish a strong bond between parties when getting to know each other. If self-disclosure and social penetration is applied in an environment and the personnel were able to establish friendship, the relationship will in turn create a better atmosphere and better working conditions for both parties.

Concordance Theory

One of the proponents of concordance theory is Rebecca L Schiff who is a scholar of military studies. She is best known for her Concordance Theory of civil-military relations. Schiff propounded the Concordance Theory from both institutional and cultural perspectives. The Concordance Theory according to Schiff brings about a cooperative relationship among the Armed Forces, the Political Elite and the citizenry. The theory postulates that one form that civil-military relations can take is that of high level of integration between the Armed Forces and other parts of society. Three partners, namely; the Armed Forces, the Political Elite, and the Civil Populace should aim for a corporative relationship. As a descriptive and prescriptive theory, concordance theory does not limit itself to one civil-military scenario, and it explains the institutional and cultural conditions that affect the distinctive relationships among the three partners.

This article draws relevance from the Concordance Theory, because it advocates the Armed Forces and civilian populace to ensure harmonious and mutual relationship. Charles Moskos, argued that positive interaction between military and civilian actors enhance information sharing and by extension operational efficiency. The theory was further criticized by Desch who asserted that concordance theory lacks originality and the essential elements of theoretical conceptualization. He argued that cooperation between the military, the political class and the citizenry would be difficult due to the institutions divergent approach of doing things. The theory was also accused of striving to unite the military and civilian actors together without identifying their roles in complex emergencies. In spite of these criticisms, the Concordance Theory is relevant in a society where cooperative relationship is a solution to peace.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS STRATEGIES

The classical perception of civil-military relations is

about military subjugation to civil authority and the prevention of coup d'etat. This is why Quarker-Dokubo, notes that existing theories and works on civil-military relations have tended "to concentrate on preventing coup d'etat". Adekanye and Onyeoziri noted that the field of civil-military relations centres on the problem of how to keep the military members of any given society politically under proper control and checks. A critical study of civil-military relations shows that it is far more than the narrow issue of coup d'etat and military subjugation. Civil-military relations is seen as the total gamut of actions, linkages, policies, processes, dialogue and interactions between military personnel and civilians in their individual and collective capacities. With the above conception of civil-military relations, Nwolise identified 18 dimensions of civil-military relations as follows:

- a. Human Relations: Embodiment of security, how humans live together in liberty as well as mutual perception.
- b. Intellectual Relations: Body of civil-military thought and cross fertilization of ideas.
- c. Political Relations: Civil control, praetorianism, politicization of the military.
- d. Strategic Relations: Peace Support Operations, Civil Support and Military Aid to Civil Authority.
- e. Economic Relations: Military- Industrial Complex, Opportunity Costs of War.
- f. Social Relations; Social services of the military, social interactions, festivals, marriages, adult education programmes.
- g. Scientific and Technological Relations: Relations established during technological inventions.
- h. Legal Relations: Laws of War, military subjugation to the laws.
- j. Psychological Relations: Mutual trust, war time and peace time psychological warfare operations.
- k. Consultancy Relations: Civil Security Companies, researches and civil consultancy services.
- l. Environmental Relations: Street beautification, land reclamation etc.
- m. Inter-Agency Relations: Cooperation between military and para-military agencies, inter-service rivalry.
- n. Post- Service Integration: Role of retired personnel and civil life.
- o. Civil-Military Mediation: Mediation of civil-military conflicts.

- p. Diplomatic Relations: International Public Relations; flag showing ceremonies.
- q. Geographical Relations: Share of common territory, government etc.
- r. Community Relations: Interaction with citizens and groups around military formations and areas of operations.
- s. Media Relations: Media embedment, exchange of ideas in conferences and internal security operations.

With the above concept, it is obvious that civil-military relations is far more than just civil control and praetorianism. American soldiers in Afghanistan carried out civil-military relations as far as treating sick horses, camels and donkeys of the local people. It is a strategy of winning the hearts and minds as well as getting support for the United States of America war on terror in Afghanistan. Similarly, the Nigerian Armed Forces carry out corporate social responsibility programmes, such as free medical services, provision of borehole, provision of fishing nets, provision of pontoons during flooding amongst others. All these efforts are geared towards maintaining peaceful and cordial co-existence between the military and the host communities.

To further maintain sound and healthy civil-military relations, Nwolise states that:

- a. The military personnel is accountable to the rule of law and obliged to respect civilian authority.
- b. The military personnel must be non-partisan and remain above politics.
- c. Help articulate and implement the National Defence Policy of the country.
- d. The military must see themselves as part and parcel of the citizenry in a democratic process.
- e. Provide the needed assistance to the civil society in times of emergency and assist the police and para-military to maintain public law and order.
- f. Provide professional, operational and strategic advice to the civil leadership of the host community.
- g. Provide the needed loyalty to democratic political processes and bring to bear its class content to harmonize the ethnic and cultural diversity.
- h. Maintain high level of professionalism in its subordination to the civil authority.

Also, Nwolise stated that, the civil populace in the

military's area of operations on the other hand are required to:

- a. Recognize that the military personnel are legitimate tools or instrumentality of democratic states.
- b. Respect the military operations and missions.
- c. Educate themselves on defence issues and military culture and professionalism.
- d. Provide the military with a conducive environment to perform its operational and professional duties without recourse to despair.
- e. Enlighten the civil populace on the need to perceive the military as a partner in sustaining and promoting the democratic process of a society.

Therefore, if the military personnel and the civil populace recognize the above mentioned points, civil military relations will be enhanced in the area. According to Nwoli some of the strategies to enhance civil-military relations between the military and its host communities are; educating the military personnel/civil populace on issues of civil-military relations, civilian participation in some military workshops, adherence to the rule of law. Others are inclusion of civil-military relations in training curricula of institutions, enlightenment campaign and adequate equipment for the Nigeria Police.

CONCLUSION

Human beings have been involved in different forms and levels of interaction to address common challenges for survival. In the quest for survival, several mechanisms were developed to protect mankind in their environment through the use of dialogue and negotiation. Civil-Military Relations is the interaction between the Armed Forces as an institution and sectors of society in which it is embedded. This implies that civil military relations have to do with the society on the one hand and the military as an institution, on the other hand. Civil-military relations has to do with the interface between the military and the civil populace, geared towards establishing mutual understanding and goodwill which will enhance peaceful co-existence in the society.

Effective communication between the military personnel and the civil populace is very vital especially when certain operational plans are being

drawn. Communication between civil populace and the military institutions enhance synergy in the course of executing mutually beneficial programmes. Differing training modalities and purposes between the civil populace and the military lead to confusion and misunderstanding, especially when aggravated by idiosyncrasies, inaccurate media reports and poor communication between both parties. This underscores the need for transparency between parties. Therefore, it is necessary to demonstrate openness, competence and capability in operations while focusing on the primary objectives of carrying out an operation. One important demand of civil-military relations is the conscious sensitivity towards local customs, cultures and ways of life, religion and ethnic divergence of an operating environment. In politically sensitive environments, inadvertent violations of local laws or customs create unfavourable differences thus undermining the chances of success of an overall mission. It therefore underscores the fact that cordial civil-military relations is crucial for peaceful coexistence in a society.

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EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND DONATES BOREHOLE TO IKOT ABASI OBORI COMMUNITY IN CROSS RIVER STATE

The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran in line with the NN Vision and Mission approach to fighting criminalities in the Eastern Naval Command Area of responsibility has sunk and donated a portable water borehole to the Ikot Abasi Obori Community in Calabar Municipality of Cross River State. The borehole which was sited at the premise of the village Head of Ikot Abasi Obori Community was commissioned by the representative of the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Commodore Godfrey Kwetishe.

During the Commissioning Ceremony, the representative of the Flag Officer Commanding, said the execution of the water project was in line with the approach of the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command in combating criminalities. He added that the style of Admiral Adeniran is that he gives absolute comfort and if you err he makes you to face the wrath of the law. He concluded by saying "on behalf of the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran, I enjoin this reputable community to make adequate use of this water facility and ensure that you are law abiding citizens of Cross River State and by extension Nigeria at large".

The Paramount Ruler of Ikot Abasi Obori Community, His Royal Highness Etinyin Michael Inyang while receiving delivery of the water borehole facility, thanked the leadership of the Eastern Naval Command for the philanthropic gesture. He said this is the first time he is having a true life experience of a Military Commander with a milk of kindness and generosity. He also used the opportunity to thank the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran for the cordial relationship the community have enjoyed since the establishment and commissioning of the Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital Calabar.

Consequently, he thanked the Command for the series of Medical Rhapsody and portable Water Project provided to the community. He promise on behalf of the Community to protect the facility from Vandalism and pledged to make adequate use of the water project.



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09063652195, 07033635546

NIGERIAN NAVY BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL BATCH 29 PASSING OUT PARADE AT ONNE PORT HARCOURT ON SATURDAY 18 JULY 2020



The Reviewing Officer R Adm David Adeniran at the Saluting dais



Admiral Adeniran reviewing the parade



Armed Drill



Events lined up for the POP



Activities marking the POP



Rescue Mission



Evacuation



A group photograph to mark the POP

DSSC 27 PASSING OUT PARADE AT NIGERIAN NAVAL COLLEGE ONNE PORT HARCOURT ON 5 DECEMBER 2020



Chief of the Naval Staff V Adm IE Ibas taking salute



Parade



Parade



Reflection of Colour Party taking post



*SGOH, Gen AG Olonisakin reviewing the parade
formed up by DSSC 27*



L-R: V Adm IE Ibas Gen AG Olonisikan and R Adm FF Ogu



An array of distinguished Senior Officers during the POP



A group photograph to mark the POP

HYDROGRAPHY CAPABILITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: IMPERATIVES FOR THE NIGERIAN NAVY

by

BACKGROUND

Since recorded history, the oceans have been used by humans for travel, transportation, conquest and as a source of food. In addition, the prospects of a rich harvest of sea resources turned the oceans into an arena to be exploited for the wealth of nations. Hydrography is one of such utilities, which assist littoral nations to explore and exploit their maritime environment in order to provide critical infrastructure necessary for national development. Historically, hydrography was used to prevent horrible losses and allow non-local experts to safely proceed from port to another. During the early modern period, states and merchant companies employed cartographers to collect and report important nautical information. Open exchange of such information is a twentieth-century phenomenon dating back to the creation of the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) in 1921.

In areas with inadequate charting, shipping companies deploy a fleet that is older, less efficient and capable, and more likely to be involved in a maritime accident due to the age of the equipment



CDRE GE KWETISHE

and calibre of the crew. (Shaw, 2009) The developmental benefits and savings associated with preventing marine accidents through more adequate survey are significant. Additionally, most marine accidents, (groundings in particular) are the result of operator error. The application of proper hydrographic practices into the maritime industry has the potential to significantly reduce the margin for

human error during pilotage navigation scenarios. The importance of hydrographic application has therefore made the Navies of nations, to seek hydrographic capabilities.

For instance, the historical requirements of naval hydrography and the development of the Hydrographic service in Canada show that in the past there was a need to prevent loss to ships and sailors in the navigational rivers and commercial shipping routes. The leading cause of death for sailors was shipwrecking caused by inaccurate positioning and poor charts. As a result, both commercial companies such as the East India Trading Company and government departments commissioned charts to be created as they traveled. Often the survey ships were the only contact that



NNS LANA the newly acquired Nigerian Navy Ship

the locals would have with the controlling government for years. Naval forces used the charts to not only improve their positional information but also as intelligence aid. They used charts to support operations including landings, but also for more mundane reason such as knowing where fresh water sources might be exploited in less friendly areas of the world.

However, for the Canadian Navy, it has relied on its domestic partners, allies and commercial means to supply the hydrographic products that enables naval missions. Other similar navies have retained their capability or retained control of the domestic agencies. No doubt, the Royal Canadian Navy requires a hydrographic capability to support its current and future operations. For the South African Navy, which was created in 1922, one of its first ships was the survey ship HMSAS Protea, which was laid up in 1933. During the two decades following the Second World War, hydrographic survey work was done by three converted former Royal Navy vessels (SAS Protea, SAS Natal and SAS Haerlem). South Africa became a member of the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) in 1951 and the SA Navy established its own Hydrographic Office in April 1955. The SA Navy's Hydrographic vessels were always outdated or redundant ships, but in 1972 the SA Navy commissioned its first purpose-built hydrographic survey ship (the current SAS Protea). This was meant to traverse the South Africa Coast and facilitate maritime trade in that hemisphere, which it has tried to do thus far, with minimal losses in marine cargo and navigational accidents, helping to enhance national development in that part of Africa.

It is instructive to note also that, in Africa's Gulf of Guinea, commercial shipping is the primary method of trade for coastal nations, whereas interior landlocked countries rely on train and truck connections to seaports. Three ports in the Gulf of Guinea rank in the top ten African container ports: Abidjan, Lagos, and Tema. As container traffic flow continues to rise, not only from the United States, but also from Europe and Asia, new shipping companies expand into the region. For example, the Gold Star Line from China has established a direct trade route into West Africa from Chennai, India. (UNCTAD, 2006) On average, the current charts for the region are based on surveys that are over 25 years old and were not conducted with the benefit

of GPS and modern echo sounders. The US Navy conducted a cooperative hydrographic survey in Tema, Ghana and observed discrepancies of 35-125 m in shoreline (horizontal) features and .5m -5.8m in depths when compared to available charts. It can be expected that similar discrepancies exist in many areas of the world utilizing charts based on dated surveys or with insufficient data. Unless there is further investment in improving the standard of surveys and charting it is likely that increasing shipping volumes will yield a similar increase in navigational incidents.

In Nigeria, Britain surveyed and published charts for the Nigeria's maritime domain from the late 19th Century. After independence institutions such as the Nigerian Navy (NN), the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) and National Inland Waterways Authority (NIWA) have performed this role. However, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has charged the NN with the making of charts and co-ordination of all national hydrographic surveys. Thus, the NN is the charting authority in Nigeria's waters. It is for this reason that, over the years, the NN has received tremendous support from the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), especially in the area of boosting its hydrographic capacity, knowing its national development potentials.

Essentially, FGN's effort at empowering several agencies to carry out hydrographic functions in Nigeria was aimed at developing national capacity in hydrography. This is for the purpose of producing nautical charts and publications in support of maritime activities for enhanced national development in Nigeria. The weak hydrographic capacity in Nigeria reduces the confidence, which mariners place on nautical charts and publications covering Nigeria's waters. It also prompts ship owners and insurance companies to charge higher freight and premium respectively for ships transporting goods into Nigeria; thereby making maritime trade in Nigeria expensive, to the detriment of national development.

The high cost of shipping and insurance increase the price of goods and services in Nigeria. Additionally, Nigeria loses revenue derivable from the sales of hydrographic products like charts, to the British Admiralty who still produces and sells these products from the data obtained in Nigerian waters.

Since maritime trade accounts for over 90 per cent of Nigeria's global trade, it has become necessary to reverse the current situation in order to enhance national development in Nigeria.

In this vein, the NN made appreciable efforts towards the development of hydrography in Nigeria. It established the Hydrographic Department and the Hydrographic School, acquired some survey ships and ratified the IHO and UNCLOS Conventions among others. Despite the availability of significant hydrographic resources, Nigeria has not been able to effectively carry out the survey of its waters and produce the much needed navigational charts and other nautical publications. The purpose of this article is to highlight and appraise Nigeria's hydrographic capability and national development with emphasis on the NN's role. The article will cover; overview of Hydrography and National Development in Nigeria, the Imperatives of Hydrographic Capability to the NN and National Development in Nigeria, the Issues associated with Hydrographic Capability of the NN and National Development, the Challenges militating against enhancing Hydrographic Capability of the NN and National Development and Prospects of Improving Hydrography for Enhanced National Development in Nigeria.

AIM

The aim of this article therefore is to examine Hydrographic capability of the Nigerian Navy and National Development with the view to making recommendations.

OVERVIEW OF HYDROGRAPHY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Hydrography in Nigeria dates back to the late Nineteenth Century, when the UKHO surveyed and published charts used for navigation in Nigerian waters. On 1 August 1956, the first naval legislation passed by the House of Representatives, as the NN Ordinance, provided for the hydrographic survey of Nigerian waters among others (Naval Headquarters, 2011). After independence, the Act of Parliament of 1964 charged the NN with the responsibility of making charts among others (Naval Headquarters, 2011). Accordingly, the NN established the Nigerian Navy Hydrography Department (NNHD) in 1970 to carry out this responsibility on its behalf (Inusa, 2012). This effort was aimed at building hydrographic capacity for the NN towards meeting

its role of providing nautical charts and publications to facilitate maritime activities for improved revenue generation towards enhancing national development.

Additionally, Nigeria joined the IHO on 31 May 1976 in order to demonstrate her commitment to provide accurate hydrographic services for international and local shipping (Inusa, 2012). In 1976, the NN acquired an ocean survey vessel, Nigerian Navy Ship (NNS) LANA, for survey of Nigeria's offshore waters (Inusa, 2012). However, due to dearth of trained hydrographic personnel, the vessel was deployed in other naval duties rather than survey for which it was meant, until she lost her surveying capabilities. As it is, the vessel is not operational and all the survey equipment onboard has been removed (Kwetishe, personal communication, Jan, 2020). Although the NN has made a recent acquisition to replace NNS LANA. The new replacement is equally christened NNS LANA.

The quest to have qualified hydrographers prompted the NN to establish the NN Hydrographic School (NNHS) in 1981. The School currently conducts Hydrographic Survey Recorders' Classes (HSRC) II and III Courses for junior naval ratings. However, it does not conduct the more advanced Basic and Cat 'A' Hydrographic Courses for officers and HSRC I Course for senior naval ratings. Hydrography is capital intensive and requires separate funding. In Nigeria, the NPA, NIWA and NIMASA finance hydrographic activities using their annual budgetary allocations, which are barely enough. The NN does not receive funds from the FGN for financing national hydrographic projects that could lead to the production of charts for mariners' use towards enhancing national development.

THE IMPERATIVES OF HYDROGRAPHIC CAPABILITY TO THE NN AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

MARITIME SAFETY

Nigeria's total sea area is about 84,000 square nautical miles (Ezeoba, 2014). It contains both natural resources and man-made assets of economic value. Oil and gas alone account for about 95 per cent of Nigeria's total export and contribute over 40 per cent to her GDP (Ezeoba, 2014). This makes Nigerian waters a very important part of Nigeria's economy, which needs to be

protected.

The NN, as the lead agency in maritime security in Nigeria, uses all classes of ships and boats to patrol the sea and creeks to ensure the security of Nigeria's maritime resources. Hydrographic services provided by the Nigerian Navy Hydrographic Office (NNHO) could facilitate efficient and safe navigation of NN patrol vessels. For instance, the NNHO can facilitate the safety of ships on patrol by sending MSI, in order to inform them of new dangers, which are not originally charted.

MARITIME BOUNDARY DELINEATION

Articles 15, 74 and 83 of the UNCLOS III provide for littoral states, with opposite or adjacent coasts, to delineate their maritime boundaries. This involves the demarcation of juridical maritime zones, such as the territorial sea, EEZ and Legal Continental Shelf (LCS), where applicable. In establishing these maritime zones, hydrographic data is a major prerequisite. The NNHO could better provide the National Boundary Commission (NBC) of Nigeria with hydrographic data, which would facilitate even more accurate and efficient delineation of Nigeria's maritime zones. As a result, the very accurate hydrographic data provided to the NBC would be useful in accurate delineation of the maritime boundaries between Nigeria and Ghana and part of Equatorial Guinea

MARITIME TRANSPORT AND TRADE

Maritime transport provides an effective means for bulk transportation of commodities over a long distance. It is estimated that over 90 per cent of Nigeria's national and international trades are conducted through the sea. This underscores the need for the NN to have efficient and safe navigation of vessels from one point to another across Nigerian waters. Hydrography provides vital information, which facilitates safe transportation of goods through the sea towards enhancing maritime trade in Nigeria.

The Nigeria Ports Authority (NPA), through its contractors, conducts hydrographic surveys of Lagos, Port Harcourt and Bonny channels among others. It is expected that the Onne and Port Harcourt channels are expected to be dredged regularly and surveyed through hydrography and related services. This will facilitate the safe passage of ships, leading to increase in cargo in Onne Port

and corresponding increase in revenue, thereby enhancing national development in Nigeria.

THE ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH HYDROGRAPHIC CAPABILITY OF THE NN AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Defence (MOD), through the NN, is the pivot for hydrography in Nigeria. Section 1(4) (a) of the Armed Forces Act, CAP A 20, Laws of Federation of Nigeria (LFN) specifically charges the NN with the following functions; enforcing and assisting in coordinating the enforcement of all customs laws including anti-illegal bunkering, fishing and immigration laws of Nigeria at sea, enforcing and assisting in coordinating national and international maritime laws ascribed or acceded to by Nigeria. Others are making of charts and coordinating of national hydrographic surveys and promoting, coordinating and enforcing safety regulations in the territorial waters and the EEZ of Nigeria.

Arising from the statutory provisions in the Act particularly Sub-paragraph 41(c) above, the NNHO was charged with the following functions; hydrographic and oceanographic matters for national defence requirements, superintendence of hydrographic and oceanographic surveys in Nigerian waters, act as the sole maritime authority on Hydrographic charting and tidal matters. Others are; superintendence of all land surveying and dredging matters within the NN, the delimitation and demarcation of maritime boundaries of Nigeria, provision, custody and distribution of navigational equipment and publications in the NN, planning and provision of appointments, training and careers of personnel (Naval and civil) into Hydrographic specialization and liaising with other local and international mapping, hydrographic and oceanographic organisations for the purpose of maintaining local and international standards.

It is clear from the statutory provisions that the NN is the charting authority in Nigeria and the focal point of all national hydrographic surveys. Thus, while other persons and bodies may engage in hydrographic surveys, the NN is required to coordinate their activities. The IHO, which is the highest hydrographic body globally, has already recognized the NN as the charting authority. The IHO and the NN have been collaborating together in celebrating the World Hydrography Day (WHD) in

Nigeria every 21 June since 2007. In order to carry out its hydrographic functions, the NN has set up the NNHD as a semi autonomous department under the Chief of Training and Operations, Naval Headquarters (NHQ). The NNHD contribution to the development of Nigeria's maritime domain is now assessed by looking at its institutional capacity, survey platforms, equipment, hydrographic surveys, chart production, manpower development and funding.

Survey Platforms. Hydrographic survey platforms either in the form of ships, boats or auxiliary vessels are indispensable for hydrographic survey operations. This informed the acquisition of 2 survey launches and NNS LANA by the NN in the past to perform its survey roles. At the time NNS LANA was acquired the NNHD had only 8 officers and 40 ratings that were not adequately trained in hydrographic duties. As an ocean survey vessel, the ship required substantial infrastructure and logistic support which were not available. Over the years therefore the NN lacked a functional survey platform as NNS LANA was not utilized for any significant survey work while the hydrographic capability and operational state deteriorated steadily. However, under the ongoing NN Transformation Process, 2 survey launches and a hydrographic ship were proposed for acquisition.

Conduct of Hydrographic Surveys. The inability of the NN to conduct extensive hydrographic surveys necessitated some agencies and private organizations such as Governments and universities to engage in hydrographic surveys to meet their specific demands. The Nigeria Boundary Commission (NBC) engaged the services of a Canadian Survey Company, to extensively conduct its survey requirements for the data needs of the ECS project. Engaging such foreign partners for surveys in Nigerian waters compromises national security. Ideally, a nation would conduct a resurvey of its waters regularly due to constant changes in the marine environment. Not too long ago, the USA announced that all surveys conducted before 1993 will be resurveyed to ensure full bottom coverage. Conversely the last surveys conducted in Nigeria's coastal waters date back to the 50's. Looking at the survey of Nigerian waters between 0 -200 meters depth, the IHO reported that only 20 percent is adequately surveyed, 70 percent requires a resurvey to modern standards and 10 percent has never

been surveyed. This implies that 80 percent of Nigerian territorial waters between 0-200m are dangerous for safe navigation.

Manpower Development. From inception the NN has trained its hydrographic personnel abroad but decided to establish the Hydrographic School in 1981. The School trains only Survey Recorders (SR) Class II and III due to lack of necessary human and material resources to merit accreditation from the IHO to conduct higher level of training in Survey Recorder Class I, and categories 'A' and 'B'. The bulk of the junior officers from Lieutenant Commander and below who are most suited for deployment for survey duties are yet to be trained. The large backlog of untrained officers could be blamed on high cost of foreign training which limits the number of officers that could be trained at a particular time. In the ratings section, none is SR I qualified since the School cannot handle this level of training which was formerly conducted abroad until the 80s. The IHO Regulations for hydrographic surveyors states that only SR I qualified ratings are competent to record survey data during survey operations. The lack of trained SRI and a large backlog of untrained officers creates a serious gap in the manpower requirements of the NNHD. In 1997 the NHQ set a committee to work out the School's requirement to enable it conduct SRI and Officers Basic Course. The report of the committee has not been attended to till date. If the Hydrographic School is upgraded and accredited, it would cater for Nigeria's hydrographic training needs so that money spent on foreign training would be saved and used for the development of hydrography in Nigeria.

Funding of Hydrography. The Equipment for the collection, processing, and the production of hydrographic data is complex and expensive. The development of a hydrographic capability therefore requires a huge financial commitment. Although there is an existing legislation on hydrography in Nigeria, there has been no budgetary allocation for hydrography. The organizational structure of the NNHD makes no provision for accounting and budgeting function which portrays the lack appreciation of the importance of planning financial resources for surveying purposes. Hydrography is equally important and crucial to national development and therefore, could be given such status with autonomy and direct funding.

THE CHALLENGES MILITATING AGAINST ENHANCED HYDROGRAPHIC CAPABILITY OF THE NN AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The challenges that are militating against hydrography in the NN for Nigeria's development include inadequate legislation, inadequate funding and inadequate manpower development. These challenges are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Inadequate Enabling Legislation. Nigeria has recognized the growing importance of the maritime domain for the exploitation of marine resources and the need to comply with UNCLOS provisions in managing its maritime zones. Therefore, it has embarked on the delimitation of its maritime boundaries and to revise its territorial waters and EEZ legislations to reflect these developments. A situation where the Constitution has saddled the NN with the responsibility for hydrography without the necessary provisions for funding and administrative capacity does not auger well for the development of hydrography in Nigeria. This poses a great challenge to the development of hydrography in Nigeria. The review of the existing hydrographic legislation along with the territorial waters and EEZ legislations will ensure the effective use of hydrography for development Nigeria's development.

Inadequate Funding. One of the greatest challenges facing hydrography in Nigeria and indeed most developing countries is funding. The IHO in realizing the critical need of funding for hydrography established the Capacity Building Strategy (CBS), Capacity Building Committee (CBC) and the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) in order to assist and support member states engaged in setting up or expanding their hydrographic service. The high cost of hydrography in terms of equipment, training and operation and the lack of awareness of the importance of hydrography are among the reasons why most governments are reluctant in investing in hydrography. However, given the security and economic importance of Nigeria's maritime domain, it is possible to sufficiently fund hydrography if there is the political will.

Inadequate Manpower Development. One of the most challenging aspects of hydrography is the development of personnel. The study indicates that the inadequacy of trained manpower in the NN is a challenge. This has led to low manpower

development in the field of hydrography which impacts negatively on the Nigeria's development. The Nigerian Hydrographic Society (NHS) has attributed the shortage of trained hydrographers in the country to high cost of foreign training and urged the FGN to establish a hydrographic institution in the country (Ilogu, 2014). For the development of an effective hydrographic capability in the NN, a well structured manpower development programme in accordance with FIG/IHO Standard of Competence for Hydrographic Surveyors is lacking. The upgrade of the NN Hydrographic School and accreditation of the school by the FIG/IHO Advisory Board for Hydrographic Education could serve this purpose. The challenge is to upgrade the NN Hydrographic School to international standards to train the necessary manpower requirements for Nigeria's development.

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVING HYDROGRAPHY FOR ENHANCED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

This section discusses the prospects of improving hydrography for enhanced national development in Nigeria. These include; acquisition of basic modern hydrographic survey equipment for NNHO.

ACQUISITION OF BASIC MODERN HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY EQUIPMENT FOR NIGERIAN NAVY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

In recent times, the NN acquired some modern basic hydrographic survey equipment. The equipment such as DGPS, echo sounder, tide master and data acquisition, processing and presentation software, were among the equipment acquired. This would enable the NNHO to acquire, process and present hydrographic data in a format acceptable by the IHO, if she procures hydrographic platform. These hydrographic data, in form of nautical charts and publications, could be sold to mariners plying Nigerian waters, thereby generating revenue for enhanced national development in Nigeria.

Additionally, the tide master would facilitate the monitoring of sea level and enhance the accuracy of tidal predictions provided to mariners by the NNHO. This data could also be sold to stakeholder in the maritime industry to generate revenue for enhanced national development in Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

Nigeria has made tremendous progress in the development of her maritime domain in the past decade. This culminated to the delineation of her maritime boundaries with its neighbours, submission of continental shelf claim to the Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelf (CLCS) and the sponsoring of Nigerian Maritime Zone Bill in the National Assembly. Nonetheless, Nigeria and in particular, the NN needs to improve on her existing hydrographic capability in order to take full advantage of its maritime domain.

As it is, the NN, is the overall charting for Nigeria's maritime domain. However, its inability of to effectively engage in hydrography to provide the national hydrographic data needs has retarded the contribution of hydrography to Nigeria's development. The article revealed that the NN is confronted with some challenges that have limited its growth and performance in the area of hydrography. These include inadequate enabling legislation, inadequate funding, and inadequate manpower, just to mention a few. The article further established that the inability of the NN as the charting authority to adequately provide the nation's hydrographic data needs is impeding Nigeria's development. This could be ameliorated if the NN's hydrographic capacity is enhanced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The article hereby recommends that the NN should:

- a. Seek the assistance of MOD in sponsoring a hydrographic bill under the ongoing NN Transformation Process to reposition hydrography for efficiency.
- b. Seek the assistance of MOD in upgrading the NN Hydrographic School to a National Hydrographic School under the NN Transformation Process.
- c. Foster closer cooperation among hydrographic institutions by supporting their activities.

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PICTORIAL OF THE COMMANDANT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE NIGERIA REAR ADMIRAL ADESEYE AYOBANJO'S COURTESY CALL ON THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND REAR ADMIRAL DAVID ADENIRAN ON FRIDAY 2 OCTOBER 2020



NNS JUBILEE HANDS OVER ARRESTED OIL VESSEL TO ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMES COMMISSION

BY SUB LIEUTENANT OI APOOYIN



The Nigerian Navy Ship JUBILEE has handed over MV PREYOR 1, a vessel laden with about one million litres of illegally refined Automotive Gas Oil to the officials of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission. During the arrest 6 crew members onboard were equally apprehended and have been handed over to the Commission for investigation and possible prosecution.

The officers and ratings of the Nigerian Navy Special Boat Service (SBS) arrested the vessel on 9 March 2020 sequel to an actionable intelligence. The Commander NNS JUBILEE Commodore Majid Ibrahim, has averred that the Base will continue to arrest oil thieves, pirates, sea robbers, pipeline vandals and other sundry criminals in NNS JUBILEE Area of Responsibility. The Commander further reiterated during the handing over ceremony that an estimated value of the illegally refined Automotive Gas Oil was worth over 400 million. He added that the laboratory test carried out by the Department of Petroleum Resources revealed that the product was illegally refined. Further investigations revealed that the Automotive Gas Oil was from an illegal refinery called 'kpofire'.

The Commander NNS JUBILEE Commodore Ibrahim consequently handed over the Vessel and

the 6 suspects to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission for further investigation and prosecution. He admonished oil thieves and other criminal elements in the Niger Delta to find an alternate and legal means of livelihood. The Commander further said that NNS JUBILEE would not rest on its oars until the Base ensures that the waterways were completely free from all forms of criminalities.

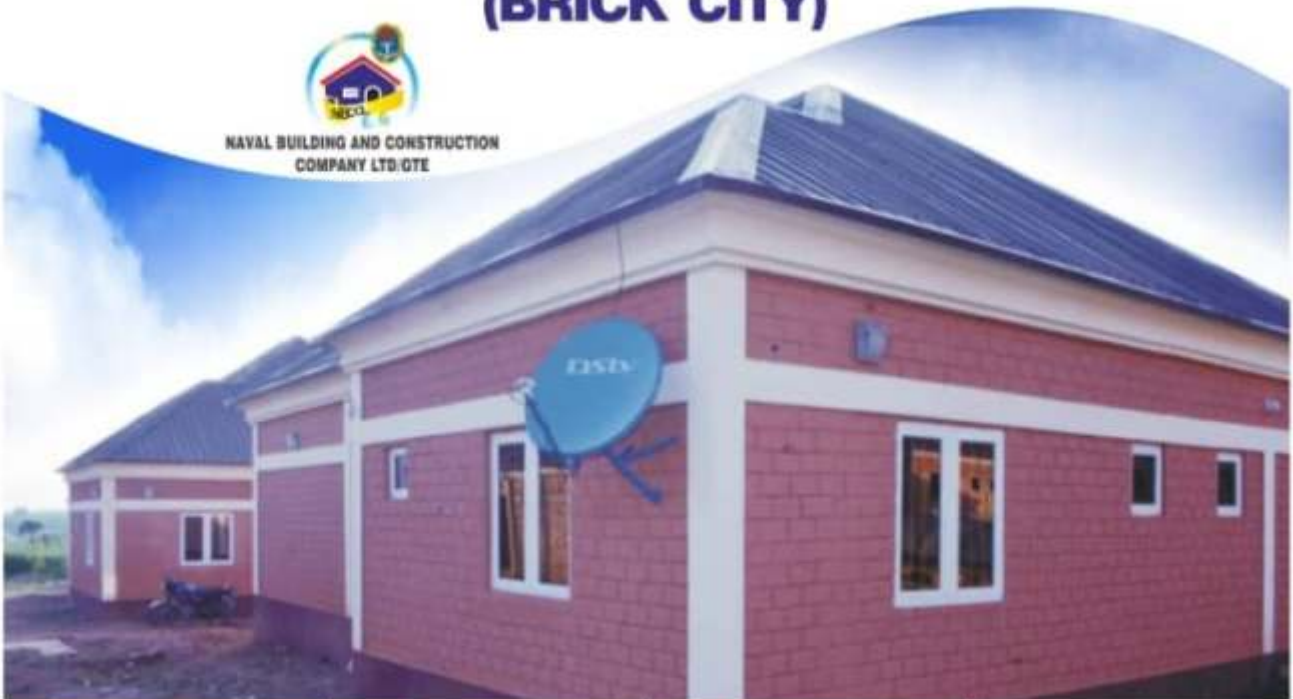
Receiving the vessel and the 6 suspects from the Nigerian Navy, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission's representative said the agency would go into full investigation and subsequent prosecution of the vessels owners and suspects. He used the medium to pour encomium on the Commander NNS JUBILEE for the synergy between the agency and the Nigerian Navy which had led to the arrest and prosecution of numerous oil thieves in the NNS JUBILEE's Area of Operation.



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NON-KINETIC APPROACHES IN COUNTER TERRORISM: EMPLACING STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

by

'To win one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the enemy without fighting is the acme of skill.' Sun Tzu

INTRODUCTION

Since creation, conflicts have been part of human existence. Individuals or societies have continued to explore ways and means to prevent, mitigate or confront acts of aggression resulting from unresolved conflicts for survival and to attain peaceful coexistence with others. Conflict is a risky enterprise in which interests, opportunities and human nature collide due to such factors like climate, demography, geography, identity formation and ideology as well as several socio-economic issues. Over time conflicts were usually between and among states dictated by national interests- based on political and socio-economic calculations within the international order. Today's conflicts are mostly internal due to divergent interests or unresolved grievances or views between individuals, groups or nationalities within the boundaries of states.

Africa has one of highest incidences of such types of conflicts. The causes of most of these conflicts are rooted in economic scarcity exacerbated by political tension resulting from poor governance and scrambles for leadership. Others are social or environmental issues which often manifest themselves in reawakening of nationalities struggle or of identity politics - ethnic, tribal or religious. Nigeria too has not been spared of this prevailing security outlook. The objects of such population-centric conflict are most often less defined, hence more difficult to resolve. For instance, an insistence that all people must be subject to a particular interpretation of religious doctrine, ideology, or a demand by one ethnic group that other ethnic groups must vacate territory they have hitherto co-inhabited. Such demands are difficult to negotiate and could likely lead to conflict, which may become latent for a period, but rekindle in response to some new triggering incident.

The ascendancy of global terrorism has further worsened the international security environment. It has become more volatile, complex and ambiguous, shaped by increasing national, regional and transnational threats orchestrated by violent



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extremist organizations. The prevalence of small arms and light weapons arms through smuggling has emboldened criminal and terrorist networks in their violent activities within and across nations. In ensuing armed conflict, non-state actors especially terrorists often have no restraints on the conduct of war. Though usually not better armed, the fundamental challenge is that sovereign states such as Nigeria are required by just war doctrine and international conventions, national values, demands of public safety and the pressure of public opinion, to impose restraints on

their own conduct of war. This in turn imposes limits on the application of kinetic or military power.

As the world continues to witness increased asymmetric warfare imposed by the global war on terrorists, the use of military or kinetic approaches for advancing national policies is declining in relevance. Military or Kinetic wars are not only too costly to prosecute but also inherently too destructive, resulting at times in collateral damages to own or friendly forces, territories and populations. Consequently, the non-kinetic or soft approaches such as strategic communication which encompass information, psychological, cybernetics, diplomacy and economics have 'gained ascendancy and prominence in shaping the global security narratives'. Given the complexities of the prevailing Nigeria's security landscape, it is important that our nation security forces correctly understand these trends in kinetic and non-kinetic dimensions of the threat paradigm, in order to evolve a holistic response to prevailing and emerging threats to our national security.

Lessons from global war on terrorism have shown that the population who are the vulnerable target need to be protected against the violent extremists' narratives and their ideologies that drive it. Indeed, in the absence of terrorism's ability to achieve its objectives through violence or subversion alone, communication becomes terrorists' most potent weapon because it affords them means to project their violence through the media, instill fear among citizenry, and attract recruits to their unholy course. Ayman al-Zawahiri, the succeeding leader of al-Qaeda after Osama Bin Laden, once asserts that "more than half of this battle is taking place in the battlefield

of the media. We are in a media battle, a race for the hearts and minds of our Ummah."Therefore, the use of effective communication by government to protect its interests and citizens becomes a key weapon, but one that is equally available to the terrorists. This, ultimately, requires advancing our nation's strategic communications framework to enhance the security and resilience of the populace.

The importance of Strategic Communications as a key to achieving national security objectives is enunciated on pages 60, 61 and 62 of the Nigeria's National Security Strategy (NSS) 2014. The purpose of the National Security Strategy is to guide, organize and harmonize the nation's security policies, assets and efforts. The Strategy recognizes the need for Nigeria to continually focus on the persistent and evolving threats as well as addressing the full range of potential catastrophic events, including man-made natural disasters, due to the implications for national security.

Against these backdrops, strategic communication must be responsive to evolving threats and should be an essential capability in the Nigerian Armed Forces, security agencies and all government structures.

AIM

The aim of this article is to discuss the primacy of strategic communication as a non-kinetic tool in advancing national security objectives.

SCOPE

The article begins with a conceptual clarification and followed with a detailed discussion of steps to effective strategic communications. It then examines various ways strategic communication is as a critical non-kinetic approach for counter terrorism, in order to situate its roles in enhancing National Security. Examining the current efforts at mainstreaming strategic communication across government structures, the article pointed out some inherent challenges and prospects for consideration. It argues that advancing strategic communication has become a national security imperative, and hence advocates the emplacement of strategic communication as an approach to enhancing national security.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

This part attempts a conceptual clarification in order to properly lay a common understanding of some key concepts used in this article. These include terrorism and counter terrorism, non-kinetic operations, strategic communication and national security.

TERRORISM AND COUNTER TERRORISM

The terrorism debate appears unending and its

meaning is as contextual as there are diverse perspectives from scholars and security practitioners. The difficulty in defining "terrorism" is in agreeing on common framework for determining when the use of violence (directed at whom, by whom, for what ends) is legitimate. Therefore, the definition of terrorism is inherently controversial as one group's terrorist is another's freedom fighter. For avoidance of controversy, this article simply relies on the UN Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004) definition of terrorism: "criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act."

Conversely, counter-terrorism will be defined as operations that include the offensive and [non-offensive] measures taken to prevent, deter, preempt, and respond to terrorism. In the context of this article it includes both military actions and non-military actions, that is kinetic and non-kinetic approaches to combating the threat.

NON-KINETIC OPERATIONS

Non-Kinetic operation has no exclusive definition. It could be interpreted as it benefits Nigeria. For instance, the US Air Force regards it as part of the information and cyber domain. In the context of irregular war by the US Army, it is described as the full spectrum of psychological operations carried out to shape the battle space in support of kinetic operations. The Chinese, historically have a far more expansive view as they see it as 'an overarching concept of the indirect strategy or non-traditional warfare.' The Institute for Strategic Studies, Research & Analysis (ISSRA), Pakistani National Defence University defines the Non-Kinetic approach as 'use of informational, psychological, diplomatic, economic, social and technological tools of the statecraft to achieve national interests and objectives by either acquiescing or impairing national will of the adversary' This definition satisfies Nigeria's context with the addition of our cultural values as element of power. The aim of kinetic approach is to persuade, impair, coerce and influence the spirit of (for want of a better word) the insurgency, by agitating and exploiting their existing vulnerabilities, fault lines or instabilities. Methods of delivering within the domain of kinetic operation include information and media operations, cyber warfare, diplomacy, espionage and intelligence operations.

There are divergent opinions on non-kinetic

operations among counter-terrorism strategists. Some like ISSRA believe that non-kinetics does not mean the absence of violence, rather the effects are primarily to be achieved without physical occupation of lands or destruction of target enemy.' However, some other strategists believe that non-kinetics must not involve the military in any way. They advocate 'cooperation and collaboration with partners than through unilateral action, more with the diplomatic and economic tools of national power than with the military, stressing inspiration rather than prescription' The first allows the military a role, as long as it does not directly target the insurgency, while the second does not. Which is more appropriate? The armed forces are a microcosm of the larger civil society, involving units and disciplines other than the standard infantry. It is important that they remain an essential partner in non-Kinetic approach. This article aligns with this position as more appropriate in the context of Nigeria's current counter terrorism efforts. Therefore, the Armed Forces of Nigeria will continue to employ kinetic and non-kinetic approaches in its CT-COIN operations.

NON-KINETIC ENDS, WAYS AND MEANS

Understanding the Non-Kinetic approach in the prevalent environment can be further deepened by exploring what ISSRA calls the 'trinity of non-kinetic application': Ends, Ways and Means. The ultimate End State for any war effort is victory through achievement of national objective, but defined differently in kinetic and non-kinetic context. For instance, while the kinetic end state may read "paralyzing the [adversary] by physical degradation or destruction of [her] military and economic strength', in the non-kinetic context, the ends may mean: psychological collapse of the leadership and followership of the insurgency. Another form may include building the society to resist and prevent further conflict (institution-building). It is important to seek ways to de-radicalize and rehabilitate former insurgents.

The Ways too differs. In kinetic applications it means concepts, doctrines, plans, designs, and techniques leading to application of military or kinetic power. In non-kinetic options, it involves use of smart or soft power, cybernetics, diplomacy, economic or trade wars, legal amputations, intelligence operations /media wars, creative chaos, mind control applications and disaster capitalism or shock doctrine to mention a few. As a means of application - of Kinetic, this would include land, air and sea power. But for non-kinetic dimension, it includes information, technology, culture, ideology, media, movies, pacts, legal barriers, financial and military aid, espionage

and intelligence apparatus.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

One major challenge to understanding strategic communication is the search for a common definition of the subject. This is more so as various scholars and practitioners narrowed the meaning of the subject to their own perspectives or by mirroring the perspectives of their profession or organization.

Christopher Paul defines the concept as 'coordinated actions, messages, images, and other forms of signaling or engagement intended to inform, influence, or persuade selected audiences to support national objectives'. Here, Christopher Paul recognizes the essential relationship between national strategy and strategic communications, implying that communicating strategically can only be meaningful when there is a clearly stated national objective(s).

The United States Joint Staff October 2009 Joint Integrating Concept for Strategic Communication defines the concept as 'the alignment of multiple lines of operations (e.g policy implementation, public affairs, force movement, information operation etc) that together generate effects to support national objectives'. Strategic communication essentially means sharing meaning (i.e communicating) in support of national objectives (i.e strategically). This involves listening as much as transmitting, and applies not only to information, but also to physical communication-action that conveys meaning'. However, as a working definition and for its clarity, this article adopts the Chatham House's definition of Strategic Communication as:

"A systematic series of sustained and coherent activities conducted across strategic, operational and tactical levels, that enable understanding of target audience and, identifies effective conduits to promote and sustain particular types of behaviour".

Another way to bring conceptual clarity to strategic communication, is to identify what it is not. A fundamental point to make here is that strategic communication is not the same as media or the activities that define the press. Strategic communication is an encompassing term comprising four major communications disciplines or components. These are used to reach and persuade the audiences whose support is needed to accomplish desired objectives. In civil context, it includes **public information** or **public affairs** and

public diplomacy. In a security and military context, it embraces '**information operations**' conducted by armed forces to communicate strategy and progress to the populations affected by land, sea and air operations; '**psychological operations**' intended to demoralize the adversary; and 'civil-military cooperation' between security forces and local populations. This explanation explicitly situates strategic communication within domain of non-kinetic approach.

The application of Strategic Communication is not limited to states. Non-state actors, such as terrorists and insurgent groups equally take advantage of the multiplier effect of Strategic Communication to propagate their illicit agenda. In fact, research has shown that, Strategic Communication is actually what makes small terror cells or groups appear larger than life. Most terrorist groups consider effective use of Strategic Communication as main effort to advance their goals.

Unfortunately, state actors, often make the mistake of relegating Strategic Communication to a supporting role, resulting in serious consequences. Strategic communication is the deliberate engagement of identified audiences to communicate key values and priorities through a process that synchronizes words and actions. Strategic communication is an element of national power that can, when properly developed, support national security priorities. Hence, the need to accord Strategic communication as one of the first order priorities in National Security planning.

NATIONAL SECURITY

National Security as a term is still a subject of contending definitions. National Security as a concept has been viewed in the classic sense which emphasizes military preparedness as the main instrument for the preservation of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. This definition based on realism's security paradigm has become increasingly obsolete as the world has continued to witness inherent limitation of military power to confronting most of today's security challenges. Therefore, Security today has moved away from military security concept which is anchored on the nation-state and has factored-in new dimensions of human security such as food, health, employment, aviation and environmental security, among others.

A broader view of security can better be appreciated in the words of the former US Defence Secretary, Robert McNamara when he said "any country that seeks to achieve adequate military security against the background of acute food shortages, population

explosion, low level of productivity, fragile infrastructural base for technological development, inadequate and inefficient public utilities and chronic problem of unemployment has a false sense of security". According to the United Nations Development Programme Report, human security is "safety for people from both violent and non-violent threats". It describes a condition of freedom from pervasive threat to people's rights, their safety or even their lives. In contemporary security paradigm, task of preserving nation's national security is no longer limited to its traditional foreign policy and military power. The state of security and insecurity are no longer conditioned only upon geopolitics and military strength, but also on social, economic, environmental, moral and cultural issues. This implies that any solution to national security problems must therefore be broad-based and beyond conventional military measures.

Though agreeing on common definition of strategic communication has remained contentious, what is clear is that perceptions and understandings of images, policies, and actions matter; that the success of many policies is contingent on the support they received from various populations (both foreign and domestic); and that perceptions are influenced both by what you do and what you say. Strategic communication helps to influence perception of the target audience. Therefore, planning and implementing national security objectives requires deliberate employment of all elements of strategic communications to effectively inform, educate, persuade, influence and coordinate efforts of the state, agencies and the citizenry.

STEPS TO EFFECTIVE STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

One important element of strategic communication is the ability to communicate actions. It is often said that actions speak louder than words. Therefore, to communicate strategically depends largely on communicating expected actions to desired audiences and to ensure that actions are themselves communicable or complementary to and supportive of strategic objectives. A good strategic communication must include the communicative content and signals of actions, images, and policies, hence requires deliberate steps in its planning and framework. The steps to effective strategic communications vary with institutions and objective to be achieved. The commonly adopted steps by most institutions will be described in subsequent paragraphs.

DEVELOP A VISION AND BUILD STRATEGIC FOUNDATION

The first and most important step in a strategic communication effort is to define its vision—a statement that describe a better future and why people should support creating that future. An effective vision should provide a direction of the future that is desirable and feasible as well as motivate people to follow it, even if the initial actions are inconvenient. When such a vision is concise and simple to understand, and appeal to most of the stakeholders, it serves as a critical enabler that clarifies direction, motivate action and coordinate efforts.

Next is develop the strategy, a logical statement of how the vision can be achieved. 'Strategy represents a collection of ideas, preferences and methods, which explain activity and give it purpose by connecting it to a desired effect or stated goal (vision)'. Linking the vision to its strategy involves effective combination of ways (the approaches) and means (the resources required) to achieving the ends (the vision- what we seek to achieve). The strategy so developed serves as a strategic foundation for integrating all national efforts towards communicating state's policies effectively to the citizens and international audience.

It is pertinent to note here that the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) has developed a national strategy for strategic communication in collaboration with Ministry of Information and Culture. However, for such strategy to be effective, it would require that strategic communication is institutionalized at all levels of government and across all sectors.

DEFINE SPECIFIC GOAL/OBJECTIVES

The strategy so developed is further broken down into specific goals and objectives expressed as short, medium or long terms. For instance, the short-term may target quick win objective to produce compelling evidence that the initiative is yielding expected benefits towards achieving the overall national objectives. This requires smaller targets for each stage in the process, each addressing a discrete objective within the over-arching national objectives. The objective should be flexible, responsive and adaptable to changing situations and to the reactions of important stakeholders. This way, Strategic Communication serves as an effective tool for targeted campaign of attitudinal change with its goals and objectives which are based on good understanding of desired audience and stakeholders.

IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS AND TARGET AUDIENCE

Accurate identification of stakeholders and target

audience is a key step in strategic communications. A good target audience identification involves knowing their needs and hence their motivation. This assist in fashioning the necessary narratives that would help, shape and influence the target audience towards a desired behaviour. Stakeholders are groups, organizations or individuals who have influence or are affected by achievements of organizational goals or objectives. In Nigeria, strategic communication stakeholders include ministries, departments, agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private companies, international communities and the target communities. A good planning for an effective Strategic Communication must recognize the diversity of the stakeholders, their different motivations, interests and ideas, which are crucial in setting priorities for communicating with them.

DEFINE THE CONTENT

Perception matters and the content of a strategic communication is the livewire that shape the perception of the citizenry about their leaders, government and its policies. Content of strategic communications must be clear, accurate and consistent messages or narratives to effectively inform persuade and influences the target audience thinking, feelings and actions. This means, the messages should be considered not only for their communicative value but also for their impact. Strategic communications occur in the form of words and actions, and the later are often the most powerful. A good strategic communication is said to comprise 20% words and 80% actions. As such, the narratives must be supported by constructive, constituent and credible actions.

SELECT APPROPRIATE COMMUNICATION CHANNEL

Communication channel here means the medium or platform through which the strategic communication content or messages are delivered. The choice of the appropriate channel depends on the desired national objective as well as the target audience. The US Quadrennial Defense Review (2006) recognizes five primary supporting capabilities of strategic communications including Public Affairs (PA), Information Operations (IO), Psychological Operations (PSYOPS), Visual Information (VI), Military Diplomacy (MD), Defense Support to public diplomacy and news media. These represent various communication channels employed in confronting the ever-increasing challenges to strategic communication.

DEVELOP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Strategic communication requires well-planned and coordinated implementation approach. The starting

point is to break down the strategy into actionable work- plans developed at the strategic, operational and tactical levels. At each level, the plan should provide statements of purpose, deliverables and key milestones in terms of time, scope, cost and quality. Also, the plan provides information of the resource requirements; how progress would be monitored and measures for controlling risks.

DEVELOP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance measurements through the use of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) is a fundamental principle of management for measuring and improving effectiveness. The performance of strategic communication programme should be monitored and evaluated using the KPI. The employment of well-defined KPIs facilitate identification of gaps in a strategic communication effort and measuring progress towards closing the identified gaps. In this context, KPI can assist the team to develop performance targets and focus available resources to achieving them.

ROLE OF STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS IN NATIONAL SECURITY

This part of the article takes a look at how strategic communication can enhance national security. It also links this with review of current initiatives at building capacity across MDAs in order to institutionalize strategic communication as a first order capability.

The overarching objective of Strategic Communications efforts for our national security is to coordinate government wide communication activities to counter the appeal of violent extremism while promoting Nigeria's national core values. Winning confidence and goodwill of citizens in the communities affected by the insurgency is an important asset to both the armed forces and the insurgents, making their hearts and minds a battleground in itself. The National Security Strategy identified six strategic communication overarching objectives as follows:

- a. Providing the framework for the organization, processing and dissemination of information to influence the citizens and change their behaviour positively towards securing unity, cohesion and development.
- b. Promoting national core values.
- c. Preserving Nigeria's corporate existence and image, both internally and externally.
- d. Transmitting information to the people promptly and accurately.
- e. Mobilizing the citizens in support of national security and defence.
- f. Influencing public opinion positively towards

national interests.

Strategic communication is a cross cutting subject that can be applied in virtually every organized effort aimed at achieving a strategic objective. One such area is the current global fight against terrorism and insurgency. Others include presidential communications, public diplomacy, image building and media management.

COUNTER TERRORISM AND COUNTER INSURGENCY.

Successful counter terrorism and counterinsurgency (CT-COIN) operations focus on defeating radical ideological movements. As discussed earlier, terrorists and insurgents are bent on turning citizens against the state by instilling fear and propagating antigovernment narratives. Terrorists oftentimes, in their propaganda to win converts, discredit the use of force by legitimate states especially because of the unintended consequences of collateral damages on communities.

Therefore, winning back hearts and minds of citizens within such communities requires entrenched strategic communication operations. In which case, all planning for CT-COIN from the onset, must include a good strategic communication plan and objectives. In this context, the armed forces can win cooperation of the populace through a well-orchestrated information and psychological operations that respect human rights, in support of its kinetic effort.

PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM.

The local drivers of violent extremism have been identified and categorized into two main factors: **the push and pull factors**. The push factors refer to the structural conditions that make an environment more conducive to the growth of violent extremism. These include unemployment, poverty, inequality, health, socio-economic factors and poor governance. The pull factors relate to the existence of grievance, the urge of belonging to a group, ego and status, emergence of a charismatic leader, (online or offline who mobilizes) and tendency for simplified answers to complex issues bordering the individual. This may include even the promise of financial or material benefit, marriage or revenge against unresolved grievances. The immediate cause of insurgency by terrorists can simply be said to be radicalization leading to expressed violence. Therefore, preventing and countering violent extremism is about reducing or mitigating the terrorist threat through non-kinetic approaches that addresses directly the root causes of violent extremism. This includes counter radicalization, de-radicalization and strategic

communication.

As mentioned earlier, the war against terrorism is a 'war of idea' which must be won by winning the 'hearts and minds'. Michael Waller put this more succinctly, that 'If the war of ideas is a clash of wills, and human will is centered in the brain, then the target in this war is the mind.' Therefore, Strategic communication capability is applied in the design and implementation of counter radicalization programmes that are preventive. Such programmes targeted at youth, women, schools and religious places through the development of positive narratives have continued to prove successful. In addition, changing the behaviour of radicalized individuals is possible by building master narratives that inform violent extremists about their misconception of religion. Skills from strategic communication can prove instrumental to achieving behaviour change.

Fortunately, the Office of the National Security Adviser, through the Counter Terrorism Centre (CTC), is currently coordinating the formulation of a national Preventing and Countering Violent extremism (PCVE) Strategy and Action Plan for Nigeria. The envisaged Nigeria's PCVE Strategy has three core components, namely, Counter Radicalization, De-Radicalization and Strategic Communication. The PCVE Strategy provides the framework with clearly articulated roles to ensure seamless interactions of Ministries, Departments and Agencies with communities in which NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), families especially mothers are critical stakeholders.

Public Diplomacy. Strategic communication is used as a tool for public diplomacy through various programmes and projects that amplify national values and counter threats to national security. Both local and foreign audiences are informed of government priorities and through targeted communication audiences are influenced.

Media Management. Strategic communication capability provides government officials with the skill to effectively manage the media by continuously providing necessary and relevant information as well as avoiding misconception and falsehood. Such skills lead to collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the media.

Enhancing National Values and Resilience.

The key to building community resilience lies in political power that is demonstrated to care and serve the common good. The tools and processes lie in

effective strategic communication. Nigeria's diversity, rich history and culture are assets for the demonstration of national cohesion. It is a task of government to reaffirm and properly establish for the citizens the importance and relevance of Nigerian national values and identity – as a means of combating cynicism, selfish interest and the formation of alternative identities that compete for loyalty. Improvements of popular confidence and adherence to national values will lead in turn to reconsolidating national identity, and hence, to national security. In this context, strategic communication serves as an effective tool for mobilizing public support for government policies and programmes; protection of critical national infrastructure; crisis management and combating cybercrimes.

INSTITUTIONALIZING STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION IN NIGERIA

Terrorism and insurgency are national security challenges entrenched through communications of radical ideology to vulnerable minds. In the absence of any counter narrative, any narrative of the extremists continued to thrive. With a growing internet penetration among Nigerian youth, it is easy to circulate the wrong and inaccurate information or narrative. Such scenario portends grave implication on national security. Therefore, our national authorities can no longer take for granted and take the back seat when terrorist groups are perfecting their use of communication to further their criminal actions. All government agencies must be proactive by utilizing the communicative value of their actions in the field of development and security to maximize hope in the citizenry and instill confidence. In which case, strategic communication is a vital tool for shaping and disseminating a counter narrative. This underscores the need for the institutionalization and mainstreaming of strategic communication across MDAs. The US Quadrennial Defense Review aptly supports this fact in its 2006 Report that 'responsibility for strategic communication must be government-wide and hence efforts need to be made to improve integration of this vital element of national power into strategies across all sectors of the Government'. Hence, it recommends the need for all government MDAs to inculcate 'communication assessments and processes into its work culture, developing programmes, plans, policy, information and themes to support the nation's overall strategic objectives.

As noted earlier, several factors are responsible for the creation and nurturing of terrorism in Nigeria. These include poverty, inequality, perceived

marginalization, religious and unemployment as well as other political and socio economic factors. Containing the phenomenon requires dynamic, consistent and sustained measures. This informed the establishment of the Counter Terrorism Centre (CTC) in ONSA, and the resultant development of the National Counter Terrorism Strategy (NACTEST). The Strategy operates on five pillars namely; Forestall, Secure, Identify, Prepare and Implement. The pillar, **forestall** include actions to prevent conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism by preventing people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. This is the overarching concept of the Nigeria's PCVE effort. Accordingly, the NACTEST in line with the NSS prescribes the need to 'synchronize words and deeds to amplify positive narratives' by harnessing all national information and communication infrastructure. The NACTEST therefore envisages a national strategic communication strategy that will guide the effort. A good strategic communication would be required for the ongoing stabilization operations, rehabilitation, re-integration and healing of wounds of victims.

COORDINATING STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

The success of the nation's strategic communication would depend on successful coordination of efforts across all levels and agencies of government. This is why it is noteworthy for the current initiative by ONSA at establishing a Strategic Communication Inter-Agency Policy and Coordination Committee (SCIPCC). As a framework for coordinating strategic communication, the writer as part of this initiative believes that it is a step to institutionalizing and emplacing strategic communication in the country. The SCIPCC is made up of liaison officers from MDAs and its functions include:

- a. To facilitate coordination, synchronization and synergies across government MDAs for effective communication of government policies, actions and achievements.
- b. To identify, assess and strengthen government communication assets and ensure the mobilization of such assets in support of national security and interests.
- c. To ensure implementation of the National Strategy for Strategic Communication.
- d. To strengthen the capacity of government communication staff to effectively align their tasks to national strategic goals and objectives and where necessary recommend training and capacity building exercise.

- e. Develop and share content across MDAs that amplify positive narratives while delegitimizing negative themes, messages and narrative.
- f. Ensure monitoring, evaluation and accountability of all government strategic communication activities with the aim to re-balance communication budgeting to measure effectiveness and achieve set goals.

CHALLENGES

As Nigeria moves to entrench its strategic communication approaches across government agencies, there are some challenges that should be envisaged and considered for remedies to avoid pitfalls of previous similar government initiatives.

Bureaucracy. In an internet-based society where news and communication is at high speed, where ISIS register hundreds of twitter accounts as authorities are able to bring down, we are faced with the challenge of a slow bureaucracy that is not catching with emerging technology. We must find ways of dealing with our bureaucracy to ensure we are effective and mobile, ready to be proactive and respond to emerging trends.

Monitoring and Evaluation. Measuring success in the communication sphere is still a challenge. How do we know we are achieving set goals? Institutionalizing strategic communication in our institutions must include a new approach to measuring and evaluating progress.

National Values and Identities. Increasingly, we must as a country develop our master narratives. Divisive themes, messages and narratives negatively affect our key messages. Everyone who speaks for Nigeria must know and imbibe positive narratives in their communication.

Funding. The challenge of funding can also be seen as a call to be creative. Huge budgets do not lead to desired results. We must find ways of using our communication assets in ways that amplify our message within cost.

Skills Gap. Updating staff skills across all agencies is crucial. Organizations are as good as the skill sets they have. Strategic communication being a high skilled area would require a combination of technology and creativity for effective implementation.

PROSPECTS

Notwithstanding aforementioned challenges, there are prospects for institutionalizing and emplacing

strategic communication as a first order capability in Nigeria.

- a. Strategic communication is crucial to winning the war against violent extremism. Effective strategic communication as an essential component of policies for community engagement can serve as lethal weapon against the narrative of violence extremists. State actors, therefore must find creative ways of mobilizing strategic communication assets to counter violent extremism. In this regard, MDAs could start by setting up strategic communication specific office with desk officers to act as focal point for liaison with ONSA and other MDAs. Such office could be tasked with harnessing own strategic communication assets and projects relevant to the functions of the respective MDA to promote government policies and programmes.
- b. Around the world, the military has shown a robust capacity to contribute to strategic communication research which informs policy and practice across government. The Armed Forces of Nigeria can scale up its non-kinetic approach through research in the use of strategic communication. This can begin by including strategic communication in the curriculum of our defence and training institutions.
- c. Interagency coordination and synchronization is a key challenge for security, defence and law enforcement agencies. Although we repeatedly highlight this challenge, few approaches to strengthen coordination have resulted in better synchrony among agencies. The use of strategic communication to integrate a new culture of communication among agencies can lead to greater efficiency in information and intelligence sharing. This could further be enhanced with the established SCIPSCC platform.
- d. An effective Civil-Military relations is relevant, more so in this era of asymmetric warfare. The models we build must necessarily be shaped by strategic communication doctrines that include cultural intelligence and conflict sensitive approaches by armed forces dealing with civilians in conflict. The AFN could harness her current CT-COIN success story in NE to develop narratives through documentaries and publications of war

experiences by individual and institutions. Also embarking on programmes or projects relevant to targeted communities could assuage minds and voices of dissenting individuals and hence boost civil-Military relations.

- e. In our foreign policy, as discussed earlier, public diplomacy as a component of strategic communication can add flavour and direction to how we communicate abroad. A coherent strategic communication plan can step up our cultural, economic and diplomatic engagements abroad. There is the need to exploit our huge cultural heritage to boost cultural tourism to counter negative narratives and enhance our image abroad.

CONCLUSION

This article concludes that strategic Communication as a non-kinetic approach, is an element of national power, and a capability for the attainment of national security objectives at strategic, operational and tactical levels. Our experience at countering terrorism and counter insurgency in the last few years has exposed the need to resource, develop and amplify national strategic communication capability in the protection of national interest. As outlined in our National Security Strategy, the objectives of strategic communication must carry forward by institutionalizing and mainstreaming strategic communication across MDAs. As we do this, we must be mindful that strategic communication is an integral element that combines words and deeds to create effect. To achieve this, we must acquire the necessary skills of strategic communication as an evolving capability which is set to become a key process in the art and science of governance and national security. The author as a student of this new thinking believes that a good application of strategic communication will bring about citizens enlightenment and hence influence positive attitude towards their nation, government policies and appreciations of the armed forces as well as better understanding of citizens' duties to their nation.

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ABBAS TOOK OVER AS THE COMMANDER NNS VICTORY

BY SUB LIEUTENANT OJ OLAEGBE

The Commander NNS VICTORY then Commodore now Rear Admiral Idi Abbas has taken over the mantle of command from his predecessor, Rear Admiral Vincent Okeke on 19 June 2020. The memorable event began with a colourful handing and taking over farewell static parade in line with covid 19 guideline at the NNS VICTORY Parade Ground. It was later followed by transfer of command flag and signing of the handing and taking over note book between the two senior officers in the Commander's Office.

Speaking earlier during his farewell speech the outgoing Commander Rear Admiral Okeke said "the only thing that is permanent in life has once again been enacted today, surely change is the only thing that is permanent. It is the only thing that reinforces friendship, promotes love and gives spirit to human dynamism". The outgoing Commander recalled taken over the mantle of leadership a year ago as Commander NNS VICTORY and admitted that the Parade organized in his honour was yet another change of baton as we continue to move on the race against time.

The outgoing Commander expressed his appreciation to the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command for the opportunity given to him to serve and the confidence placed in him during his tenure as the Commander. He said "Indeed I am fulfilled looking at what I am leaving behind particularly after reviewing the Colourful Parade organized in my honour. I cannot measure all the achievements of the Base under my tenure as I wish to leave for posterity to judge".

While addressing the Officers and Ratings of the Base the new Commander said "I have come to establish good working relationship with all personnel, therefore, all hands must be on deck towards the achievement of the vision and mission of the Chief of the Naval Staff". He also solicited from personnel to give him the maximum cooperation that was given to the outgoing Commander. He added that the cooperation will enable him achieve the objective of maritime security within the NNS VICTORY Area of Operations.

NNS VICTORY ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

BY SUB LIEUTENANT OJ OLAEGBE

The Nigerian Navy Ship VICTORY (NNS VICTORY) is one of the Operations Bases under the Eastern Naval Command (ENC). The Base was established in 1974 and charged with the primary responsibility of policing the territorial waters including the backwaters so as to protect the resources and national critical infrastructure within ENC Area of Responsibilities (AOR). Over the years, NNS VICTORY has witnessed expansion in operations and infrastructural development.

There is no gain saying that NNS VICTORY under the watch of the present Commander, Rear Admiral Idi Abbas has recorded landmark achievements particularly in areas of operations and infrastructural development. Suffice to state that then Commodore now Rear Admiral Abbas assumed command of NNS VICTORY on the 19 June 2020. On assumption, he held separate dialogues with Officers and Ratings of the Ship. The dialogues gave him the opportunity to interact with personnel and he used the medium to convey his mission to personnel. He made it clear that all hands must be on deck towards the achievement of the Vision and Mission of the Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas. Thereafter, he embarked on courtesy visits to sister Services, security agencies and other relevant organizations within NNS VICTORY Area of Operations. The essence of the visits was to familiarize himself with critical stakeholders in the maritime environment with a view to enhancing synergy and collaboration towards the overall goal of securing Cross River State, especially the maritime space.

The Commander had since swung into action with the full support of the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command and the Chief of Naval Staff towards achieving the operational tasks of the Base in line with the Chief of the Naval Staff Strategic Directive 02. To this end, NNS VICTORY



has sustained regular patrols at sea and conducted several operations in conjunction with the other security agencies. These include maritime patrols, deployment of personnel on board platforms, internal security operations amongst others. These operations resulted in numerous arrests of suspects and seizure of contraband items such as foreign parboiled and smuggled Petroleum Oil Lubricant. The latest among them was the arrest of 27 suspected smugglers with nine wooden boats laden with 2000 bags of foreign parboiled rice among other contraband items from June 2020 to date.

Similarly, the Base was actively involved in the Internal Security Operation codenamed Operation PEACE SHIELD. The Operation was activated to restore normalcy within the Calabar metropolis following the breakdown of law and order that was occasioned by the #EndSARS protest. The efforts of the Base were crucial to securing critical national assets and other infrastructure within the Metropolis as Nigerian Customs Warehouse and SPAR Calabar Mall were secured from destruction. Other laudable projects critical to the Base operations executed include refurbishment of MANTA boats, utility vehicles, provision of portable communication equipment and provision of fire extinguishers and other safety equipment for the gunboats and Administrative Block. Others are renovation of the Base Galley, installation of CCTV Cameras, Face lift / renovation of Administration Block and renovation and furnishing of NNS VICTORY Conference Room amongst others.



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EMERGENCE OF NIGERIAN NAVY YOUNGEST NAVAL OUTPOST

BY CAPT SB AYUBA



INTRODUCTION

The Nigerian Navy (NN) is constitutionally tasked to continuously police the Nigerian Territorial waters as well as enforce embargo on smuggling and immigration laws at sea amongst others. Overtime, the security challenges of Nigeria increased with internal threats such as piracy, sea robbery, pipeline vandalism, crude oil theft (COT), illegal refinery, kidnapping, cultism, insurgency and terrorism amongst others than external threats, thus the Nigerian Armed Forces (AFN) of late were seen taking the front lines in internal security. In meeting up with these challenges, the NN had witnessed gradual increase in platform acquisition and expansion in operations bases, it is in this process that Naval Outpost (NOP) IKURU was conceived and given birth to on 29 December 2014 after Navy Board (NB) 3 of 2014 approval. This is to position the NN to more effectively respond to maritime security challenges in the maritime environment.

NOP IKURU is located in Ikuru Town, Andoni Local Government Area (LGA) of Rivers State, at position Lat 04.48°N and Long 007.48°E and can be accessed by both land and sea. However, due

to the bad state of road, only auxiliary geared vehicles can effectively ply the road. Ikuru town is bordered by Opobo Town to the South, Atlantic Ocean to the West while Agbama and Okorobo towns are to the East. The town is about 180 km by road from NNS JUBILEE in Ikot Abasi and about 30 minutes boat drive from ALSCON Jetty in Ikot Abasi. NOP IKURU is situated about one kilometer away from the jetty-line towards the Eastern part of the town and 2 kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean shore line.

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF NOP IKURU

From inception, NOP IKURU has been operationally and administratively under NNS JUBILEE which is at Ikot-Abasi in Akwa Ibom State. This could be attributed to the proximity of the Outpost for synergy and backup while allowing NNS JUBILEE control additional supporting units within its Area of Operations (AOO). The NOP commenced operation in a humble beginning with twin blocks of 2 x 4 flats each, 6 x one bedrooms for the officers and one x 2 bedrooms for the Commanding Officer. Since then NOP IKURU has undergone

remarkable transformation. This transformation cuts across various aspects of the Base, its operations and general management that has added value to NN operations and image making. Some of the structures improved upon to enhance effectiveness includes electrification and safety harnesses.

ACHIEVEMENTS

It is worthy to state that, the level of welfare management and quality of structures put in place in a military setting or Base goes a long way in establishing the proper atmosphere suitable to breed success and fighting capacity. Structure under this concept include housing, lighting (Electricity) network, landscape development, water treatment, worship centres and supply system, as well as officers' quarters among others.

It is pertinent to state that the Base enjoys the good will of the locals and the indigenous oil company, Green Energy International Limited (GEIL) operating in the NOP AOO to achieve the milestone relative success in the Base. For instance the community leadership evacuated/relocated all her indigenes and carried out survey of the land including the placement of beacons and assisted in the sand filling of some portion on the allocated land for the establishment of the NOP. These have ensured safety of the land and reduce future ground for litigation by the locals. Furthermore, the indigenous oil operating company GEIL donated a new JAC Toyota Hilux to the Base in appreciation of the collaboration of the company and the NOP and as part of her corporate social responsibility. This has enhanced the operation of the base, increased mobility and reduced cost of maintenance of the aging vehicles issued by the Rivers State Government to the NN.

IKURU town is now connected to the national grid for her power needs, the terrain of NOP

which is waterlogged and open to the creek, experiences flooding during the changing tides and rains which falls virtually every day making the existing underground cables used for the electrification of the base unsafe for personnel, hence the need to install electricity poles to convey power from the generator room to the buildings. Consequently, the outpost erected galvanized electric poles mounted on cast pedestals and procured electric wires that were used to distribute a 3-phase power supply to buildings within the Base. It is pertinent to state that this project is a continuum as more poles are being erected as the Base develops.

NOP IKURU has 3 x diesel generators of different capacities previously located under different make-shift houses. The situation made the surrounding especially the Administrative Area clogged with small shelters for generators. There was the need to centralize the generators, reduce the noise ratio, fire risk, economy of efforts and use of generating set within one housing unit located at a construction of a generator house capable of sheltering the 3 generators. The building project was commissioned by the Flag Officer Commanding, Eastern Naval Command (FOC ENC) Rear Admiral David Adeniran on 24 May 2019.

To aid riverine operations and making the water ways safe, the Base was allocated 3 gunboats by the NN while the Ataba community donated a single boat. Maritime operations all over require robust logistics arrangement, before now fuel allocated for operations were always kept at NNS JUBILEE fuel dump, the distance of the base from Ikot Abasi to access this POL makes operation difficult, lost surprise and hence, the unit saved some funds and built a walled surfaced fuel dump under roof capable of storing 2 x 22,000 litres of AGO and PMS to directly store her POL and this has greatly improved effectiveness of operation as well reduce wear and tear. The POL dump also

contains 2 x rooms designated as office and store rooms for stowage of oil and lubricants amongst others.

The NN new arrival, NOP IKURU, needed to be armed to bite as at when the need arises. To this end, the Navy Building Construction Company Limited (NBCCL) was contacted to build an Armoury for the Base in November 2016 and spanned for a period of 3 years to reach a completion status in April 2019. The relevance of an armoury to any military formation cannot be over emphasized, as its presence (especially when well-equipped) and content not only enhances operational efficiency but instills high confidence in personnel and promotes efficacy in the discharge of their duties. The Base in its efforts to further fortify the armoury embarked and emplaced the construction of a walled fence, carried out interlock of the surrounding within the armoury and further attached the wall with concertina wire round the fence of the armoury. The Armoury was commissioned by the FOC ENC Admiral DA Adeniran on 24 May 2019 with several dignitaries including senior serving personnel, the King of Ikuru and his cabinet, senior stakeholders of Green Energy International

Limited (GEIL) amongst others.

Water is said to be life, as portable water not only rehydrate the body but is used for other domestic purposes. The personnel needed good treated water for cooking, washing their cloths, flushing of toilets amongst others. Hence the NOP undertook the installation of a borehole and a treatment plant to guarantee quality drinking water and reduce health situation likely associated with untreated water.

Administration is germane in every organization, the safety of document and separation of the office from living area will be very key to the success of any organization. Before now the administrative block and detention quarters was attached to the living quarters. This to a large extent was not in tandem with the requirements of an ideal working office environment as work and personal life were hardly separable. This is unethical and made it difficult to keep suspects/inmates under custody but put the unit in a compromised state. Hence the NOP took advantage of the unused foundation already built by NNBCCL when they



The newly built Chapel in the Base



The newly built Mosque in the Base

constructed the armoury to erect the Police Post that contains 2 cell accommodation to cater for detention of suspects and defaulters. The other offices are used as the Temporary Secretariat and Administrative Blocks. The block was commissioned for dual use by the FOC ENC Rear Admiral Adeniran on 24 May 2019.

Welfare of troops is essential as one of the principles of war, it can make or mar any operation no matter how well the operation was planned, even with the best weapon giving to the man who handles it. The physiological needs of the troops must always be considered to achieve the needed success desired. Decent accommodation is essential not only to personnel physiologically, for assigned tasks but also helps them in maintaining focus and a clean bill of health, as well as provides a resting place after a day's job so as to ensure effectiveness in the discharge of their duties. It is pertinent to state that, prior to the construction of the Men arrival Hall the only buildings available to house ratings were the 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 accommodations respectively. The numerical increase in personnel deployed to the Base as a result of operational requirements and other factors prompted the need for the construction of additional accommodation for ratings. Consequently NHQ directed NNS JUBILEE to supervise the construction of arrival hall for ratings to ease the accommodation deficit of the NOP, the building has been completed and it was commissioned by FOC EAST on 24 May 19.

In furtherance of the need to provide decent accommodation for the personnel, one of the 4 x 2 bedroom block had its roof blown open by storm which deteriorated the block overtime thus affecting the walls, woods, ceiling and electrification of the building. Worthy of note is that the 4 x 2 ratings' accommodation is one of the oldest buildings in the Base, coupled with the prevalent weather conditions, nature of roofing materials etc, there is need to carry out renovation of the building. Consequently, the

Base commenced the renovation of the Block in October 19 which is now completed and put to use once again.

The spiritual wellbeing of the combatant cannot be underscored, it was observed that there was no worship place for both Christian and Muslim personnel. Accordingly, the base embark and built temporary worship areas to cater for the 2 faiths, the Mosque and the Chapel are both put to use.

It would be necessary to mention that the development of any child is work in progress, this require time and patience, focus and determination to midwife the child to adulthood. NOP IKURU would require its own jetty in order to keep its assets, more transit accommodation and galley as a matter of urgency. This would reduce the risk of exposing the gunboats to the glaring eyes of the community.

CONCLUSION

NOP IKURU was conceived and established as the youngest operational unit of the NN to curb criminalities in Andoni axis of Rivers state and environs. The Base has passed through various developmental challenges and has recorded remarkable successes in addressing the welfare of personnel in providing a conducive operating environment including meeting their spiritual commitment. Despite the challenges and irrespective of the tangible achievements by the Base so far which is evident in various ramifications, efforts are ongoing to ensure the projects that are ongoing are brought to commendable conclusions whilst hatching plans for new projects which include construction of permanent Administrative Block, a Sports Complex, a Jetty, more Accommodation Blocks for Officers, Senior and Junior Rates and a Galley.



PICTORIAL OF THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND GOLF TOURNAMENT 2020



CHAIRMAN HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVY VISITS NNS PATHFINDER

BY LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E JIM



The Chairman House Committee on Navy, Honourable Adamu Gagdi in company of other distinguished committee members visited NNS PATHFINDER on an oversight function. In his remarks, Honourable Gagdi stated that the visit was to appraise the utilization of funds appropriated to the Navy and also to help the Committee to evaluate key concerns of the relevant stakeholders in the Maritime Sector for effective legislation. He reiterated the need for infrastructure and platforms that will enable the Nigerian Navy perform its role of policing the maritime domain.

The areas the Committee inspected during the two days visit included the 10xOne Bedroom Officers Accommodation, 40 Rooms Ratings Arrival Hall, 24xOne Bedroom Ratings' permanent Accommodation, the proposed Nigerian Navy Secondary School site as well as the NNS PATHFINDER jetty.

The House Committee on Navy also had deliberations with Maritime Stakeholders in Port Harcourt Area. In his remarks, the Managing Director Ocean Marine Solution (OMS) Rear Admiral Aminu Ikioda (rtd) stated the need for improved collaboration and synergy between the government, the Navy and the various maritime companies. Representatives from various maritime organizations made contributions and positive suggestions on areas of collaboration.

The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran stated that the maritime environment is not for the Navy alone. He reiterated and encouraged the need for collaboration and synergy between the Navy and other maritime stakeholders. The Flag Officer Commanding also appreciated the House Committee members on their oversight visit.

PICTORIALS OF THE OVERSIGHT FUNCTION VISIT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVY TO NNS PATHFINDER



THE NEED FOR SECURITY CONSCIOUSNESS AND ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN

By

INTRODUCTION

The prosperity of a nation and the wellbeing of its citizens is anchored on the frame work of its security. A secured nation, institution or organization is bound to operate in peace, and where there is peace, people are opportuned to explore and carry out their legitimate dreams, goals, aspirations and duties for the prosperity of the individuals, the nation, institutions and organizations. The lack of security in any set-up is bound to create a clog in its wheel of progress. Typical examples of insecurity and its consequences in our nation is the case of the insurgency in the North East and the recent “#End SARS” peaceful protests which started in Lagos and spread into many States in Nigeria. The North East issue resulted in many citizens being killed, many displaced from their homes and denied of their legitimate sources of income which is predominately farming. This has caused rippled effects such as unemployment, violence, increased crime rate, feared food scarcity amongst others. The “#End SARS” peaceful protest which was later hijacked by hoodlums resulted in loss of lives, wide spread violence, acts of wanton destructions and huge loss from looting of public and private properties. Unfortunately, most of these destroyed properties and infrastructure will take years to replace.

The importance of security therefore cannot be over-emphasized. There is a slogan that says “Security is everyone's business”. It is not meant for security personnel alone. The purpose of this article is to awaken our security consciousness and to make us advocates of Security in the course of our interactions with people beyond our homes and work places. The paper will cover definition, security scope and some security tips. It will be limited to security of personnel, security of information, security of materials and security of operations as it relates to us in the Armed Forces.

AIM

The Aim of this article is to sensitize personnel on the need for security consciousness and its



CDR OC ODAJA

advocacy.

DEFINITION

For the sake of emphasis, and better understanding of the word 'Security', let us take a look at some definitions of security. The Oxford Dictionary defines security as **“The state of being free from danger or threat.”** and **“The safety of a state or organization against criminal activities such as terrorism, theft or espionage”**. The Oxford Learners Dictionary defines security as **“The activities involved in protecting a country, building or person against attack, danger etc.”** The Merriam Webster Dictionary defines security as **“Freedom from danger, risk etc.”** From the various definitions above, it is clear that security is synonymous with safety. It does not end with an individual. Infact, it starts with any individual and interactively spills over to other individuals, organizations, infrastructures and a nation and by extension to other nations.

SECURITY SCOPE

Under Security Scope, I will be referring to the broad range of security. By this, I mean the breadth, depth or reach of security. Security is as broad, deep and encompassing as the human nature. Man is a complex creature with an indispensable social nature. For man to maximize his full potentials and add values to his society, he requires safety for himself and a secured environment. Thus in an attempt to achieve his full potentials individually and collectively as a group, institution or as a nation, his personal security and that of his diverse interacting groups comes to play. This brings to play the various scope of security we see in the security parlance like, National Security, Political Security, Maritime Security, Health Security, Cyber Security, Food Security etc. This article shall be limited to Security of Personnel, Materials, Information, Operations and some Security tips that would be useful to us.

SECURITY OF PERSONEL

Just as the name implies, Security of Personnel

bothers on the safety of our personnel; this is referring to you and I. In ensuring our safety, we are advised to avoid any act that can be a threat to our lives, health and otherwise. It is therefore, expedient that we avoid consumption of illicit drugs, controlled substances, troubled and dark spots. Desist from posting military pictures, commenting on political posts on social media. Avoid anything that would make you a target or victim of kidnappers/armed robbery. You need to be alive and well to defend your nation.

SECURITY OF INFORMATION

Information is key to man's complex interactions and activities. In the military parlance, Security of Information of our daily routines, Exercises and operations cannot be over emphasized. You are not expected to divulge any information concerning daily routines, Exercises and Operations to the public or unauthorized persons. If you are not the **"NAVY SPOKEMAN"**, keep your lips sealed on any information regarding your unit/ship/command/NN and the AFN. It is an offence against the Official Secrets Act if you fail to protect official information or you communicate with the enemy or compromise operational security as enshrined in the HTACOS for Officers and Ratings, the AFA CAP A20 LFN and the DHQ policy on the use of social media for the AFN.

The Official Secrets Acts of 1962, No 29 Provides for:

1. Protection of Official Information, etc.
 - a. Subject to sub-section (3) of this section, a person who:
 - (1) transmits any classified matter to a person to whom he is not authorized on behalf of the government to transmit it; or
 - (2) obtains, reproduces or retains any classified matter which he is not authorized on behalf of the government to obtain, reproduce or retain, as the case may be, is guilty of an offence.
 - b. A public officer who fails to comply with any instructions given to him on behalf of the government as to the safeguarding of classified matter which by virtue of his office is obtained by him or under his control is guilty of an offence.
 - c. In proceedings for an offence under sub-section (1) of this section relating to

any classified matter, it shall be a defence to prove that:

- (1) When the accused transmitted, obtained, reproduced or retained the matter, as the case may be, he did not know and could not reasonably have been expected to believe that it was classified matter and
- (2) when he knew or could reasonably have been expected to believe that the matter was classified matter, he forthwith placed his knowledge of the case at the disposal of the Nigeria police Force.

Paragraphs 15 and 16 of the DHQ Policy on the use of social media for the AFN stipulates DON'TS and Actions on social media considered as offences by the policy:

- a. Posting classified documents.
- b. Posting any material that is protected by copyright.
- c. Posting information on specific unit/formation movement.
- d. Posting unsubstantiated comments and articles.
- e. Posting political matters.
- f. Using geo-tagged programmes.
- g. Posting any video, audio, materials pictures during exercise/operation.
- h. Using pseudonym, trolls and pseudo social media accounts on AFN platforms.
- i. Accepting a friend request from someone you do not know even if they know a friend of yours.
- j. Sharing any information that you do not want to be viral.
- k. Using automated posting services to post same content to multiple sites.
- l. Posting comments and articles too many times a day
- m. Cluttering all your posts at one time or seem to be spammy.
- n. Using social media languages such as "LWKMD, LMAO, LOL OMG, BRB" etc in professional posts.
- o. Unauthorized disclosure of operational information through social media.
- p. Breach of protocol applicable when

acting as a representative of the AFN.

q. Making comments on the AFN or members of the AFN without necessary approval from ASA.

r. Unauthorized disclosure of official security information through social media.

s. Posting videos and pictures in which personnel are found in compromising positions.

t. Posting operational pictures thereby compromising troops' location to the adversary.

u. Posting pictures of personnel KIA/WIA/MIA.

v. Flouting rules and regulations guiding marriages by posting compromising pictures and videos taken in uniform before, during and after the wedding ceremonies.

w. Being friends with social media accounts linked with disgruntled elements of the state, terrorist organizations, terrorist sympathizers, criminal and advance fee fraudsters.

Furthermore, sections 46 and 48 of the AFA CAP A20 LFN 2004 elicits more light on security of information as it relates to communication with enemy and offences against morale respectively. In communicating with the enemy, section 46 provides that:

(1) A person subject to service law under this Act who, with intent to assist the enemy, communicates with or gives intelligence to the enemy, is guilty of an offence under this section and liable, on conviction by a court-martial, to suffer death or any other punishment provided by this Act.

(2) A person subject to service law under this Act who, without lawful authority, communicates with or gives intelligence to the enemy is guilty of an offence under this section and liable on conviction by a court-martial, to suffer death or any other punishment provided by this Act.

(3) In this section "**intelligence**" means information which is or purports to be information as to any matter such that information about it would or might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy and in particular (but without prejudice to the

generality of the foregoing provisions of this subsection) as to a matter falling within any of the following paragraphs, being a matter such that information as to it would or might be useful as aforesaid, that is:

a. The number, description, armament, equipment, disposition, movement or condition or any service of the Armed Forces or of any force co-operating with the Armed Forces or of a ship or an aircraft of the co-operating force;

b. Any operation or projected operation of the Armed Forces or any force co-operating with the Armed Forces or ship or aircraft of the co-operating force;

c. Any code, cipher, call sign, password or countersign;

d. Any measure for the defence or fortification of any place on behalf of the Federal Government;

e. The number, description or location of any prisoner of war;

f. Ammunition of war.

Under the provisions of section 48 of the AFA, Offences against morale:

A person subject to service law under this Act who:

a. spreads (whether orally, in writing, by signal or otherwise) reports relating to operations of any of the services of the Armed Forces cooperating therewith, or of any part of any of these forces being reports calculated to create despondency or unnecessary alarm; or

b. when before the enemy, use words calculated to create despondency or unnecessary alarm. Is guilty of an offence under this section and liable, on conviction by a court-martial, to imprisonment for life or any less punishment provided by this Act.

SECURITY OF MATERIALS

Security of materials refers to the activities put in place in securing our ships/units/establishments including all equipment onboard. It entails all that is required to protect where we work and all the installations within our AOR. This calls for the whole ship's company maintaining a high state of alertness and vigilance to forestall or repel any possible attack against damage, pilferage,

sabotage, fire or loss. The protection of our Defence Establishments, Ships, etc is our responsibility, therefore any breach of this task as a result of our negligence amounts to the contravention of the Official Secrets Acts. Furthermore, the need to avoid the spread of rumours and fake news should not be overlooked.

Paragraph 2 of the Official Secrets Acts provides for Protection of Defence Establishments, etc:

a. A person who, for any purpose prejudicial to the security of Nigeria.

(1) enters or is in the vicinity of or inspects a protected place; or

(2) photographs, sketches or in any other manner whatsoever makes a record of the description of, or of anything situated in a protected place; or

(3) obstructs, misleads or otherwise interferes with a person engaged in guarding a protected place; or

(4) obtains, reproduces or retains any photograph, sketch, plan, model or document relating to, or to anything situated in a protected place, is guilty of an offence.

b. A person charged with an offence under the following subsection shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have acted for a purpose prejudicial to the security of Nigeria if from his character or general conduct and from all the circumstances of the case it appears that he acted for such a purpose; but nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as precluding the giving in evidence of matters tending to show that the accused acted for such purpose.

SECURITY OF OPERATIONS

The Security of our operations to a large extent will determine the degree of its success. Permit me to give some relevant security quotes. **"We live in a world that has walls and those walls need to be guarded by men with guns"** by Aaron Sorkin. **"If you reveal your secrets to the wind, you shall not blame the wind for revealing them to the trees"** by Kahlil Gibran. Any act of sabotage by a personnel by aiding the enemy, communicating with the enemy or spreading reports relating to operations and reports calculated to create despondency or unnecessary alarm against morale would amount to contravention of sections 45, 46, 47 and 48 of the AFA CAP A20 LFN 2004 and the

DHQ policy on the use of social media for the AFN.

The HQ ENC in a bid to enhance Security of Information Personnel, Materials and Operations has put in place the following additional measures;

a. **The File Management System (FMS)**. The FMS used in the HQ ENC is a

software application used to store, arrange and access files stored in a suitable storage location such as disk, hard drive and dedicated servers amongst others. The main purpose of the FMS is to enable users to create, organize, store, view and retrieve files on electronic device such as desktop, laptop, mobile phone or server. The FMS also called the Paperless system is designed to automate daily and routine filing of documents in the Command's secretariat. The benefits of the FMS are:

(1) Central Information Repository.

(2) Ease of use.

(3) Security of documents-adequate Security of documents.

(4) Document sharing.

b. **Biometric Access Control (BAC)**.

The HQ ENC has made concerted effort to further enhance safety and security of personnel and materials in the headquarters through the installations of the BAC system at the main gate. The HQ ENC also upgraded its ship tags with embedded Biometric to facilitate the opening of the boom barriers, main gate and pedestrian gate.

c. **Close-Circuit Television System (CCTV)**. The HQ ENC has about 43

operational CCTV cameras mounted at strategic points. The CCTV system provides seamless video to video recorders. Additionally, the main rotary 4nm range camera installed on the mast gives a long range camera view of the nearby sections of the Calabar River Channel for monitoring of vessels transiting the water channel very close to NNS VICTORY, HQ ENC, private oil tank farms and NNPC Jetty.

The presence of the Regional Maritime Awareness Capability Centre (RMAC) and the Eastern Regional Control Centre (ERCC) of the Falcon Eye in the Eastern Naval Command has enhanced

surveillance of our waterways especially in the ENC AOR. This has in turn provided security of national economic interests and operators in our maritime domain. All these facilities in the Command Headquarters were made available for the enhancement of safety of personnel, materials and other installations within the Command Headquarters and its AOR. Units/ships/establishments are therefore encouraged to emulate these laudable examples of the HQ ENC to facilitate enhanced security in their respective domains. With all these security equipment in place, it therefore behooves on us to use them optimally for our safety, security of our ships/units/establishments and operations. Like the saying goes, "To whom much is given, much is expected".

SECURITY TIPS

Below are some personal safety tips that could save you from trouble:

- a. Carry out your duties with professionalism;
 - (1) Keep your duty with maximum sense of alertness.
 - (2) Don't sleep while on watch.
 - (3) Don't be drunk or under the influence of any controlled substance while on duty.
 - (4) Don't abandon your duty post without being regularly relieved.
 - (5) Guard and handle your rifle jealously.
 - (6) Don't use your mobile phone while on watch.
 - (7) Don't take anybody and anything for granted. No assumptions.
 - (8) Report any un-cleared issue or doubt to your superior immediately.
- b. Be security conscious wherever you find yourself.
- c. As much as possible move in pairs outside your working environment.
- d. Be in possession of your ID card always.
- e. Avoid over crowded places.
- f. Avoid late night outings and movements.
- g. Never discuss sensitive security information on the phone.
- h. Keep a low profile/lifestyle, avoid

extravagant displays.

- i. Avoid frequenting a particular recreation spot.
- j. Avoid undue media publicity.
- k. Always leave your car under lock.
- l. Never give a ride to unknown persons, especially those you suspect are set as traps.
- m. Avoid use of GSM while driving.
- n. Do not display bag, luggage and valuables inside your car.
- o. Eat balanced meals, Exercise and Rest.
- p. Monitor your BP and Blood sugar level.
- q. Frequent washing of hands/use of hand sanitizer.
- r. Use your face mask.

CONCLUSION

The issue of Security is everyone's business. It is not limited to security personnel. The subject of security is of a broad scope. However, this article is limited to the Security of Personnel, Materials and Information. Furthermore, the paper highlighted the additional security equipment put in place by the HQ ENC and the NHQ like the File Management System/Paperless System, Biometric Access Control, CCTVS and the RMAC and the ERCC Falcon Eye in enhancing security in own AOR. Finally, security tips for personnel were enumerated and a call for personnel to be more security conscious and be advocates of security. Permit me to end with a quotation from late Jane Adams "**The good we secure for ourselves is precarious and uncertain until it is secured for all of us and incorporated into common life**"

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ADMIRAL ADENIRAN FLAGS OFF EXERCISE SANGA SUNG TO CONSOLIDATE ON THE GAINS OF EXERCISE BEKAN MMON II

BY COMMANDER ED YEIBO



The Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran had flagged off Exercise SANGA SUNG. While flagging off the Exercise, he said sang sung literally means 'Safe Transit' in Ibibio dialect. He emphasized that the main objective of the Exercise was to consolidate on the gains of Operation BEKAN MMON II and Operation SWIFT RESPONSE. Admiral Adeniran added that the Exercise was to assess the operational readiness of ships and also evaluate the practical skills of personnel in handling maritime interdiction operations aimed at defeating criminal elements within the Command's Area of Responsibility.

Speaking during the Flag Off Ceremony, the Flag Officer Commanding, asserted that "other security agencies are participating in the exercise knowing that the safety and security of our maritime environment cannot be provided by a single agency. He therefore called for the support of maritime stakeholders to ensure a secured and peaceful maritime environment and warned criminals to desist from criminalities that will negate

social and economic well-being of Nigerians'.

The Flag Officer Commanding reiterated that 6 warships, 60 patrol boats and air assets were deployed to participate in EXERCISE SANGA SUNG. He buttressed that Exercise SANGA SUNG was consolidating on the successes recorded by Exercises BEKAN MMON I, BEKAN MMON II and SWIFT RESPONSE. Admiral Adeniran enumerated that over 600 suspected oil thieves and pirates were arrested for one form of maritime crime or the other within the period under review. He also analyzed the destruction of over 200 illegal refining sites. According to the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, "no fewer than 11,000 metric tons of stolen crude oil as well as over 15,000 metric tons of illegally refined Automated Gas Oil were seized and destroyed during the Exercises. Admiral Adeniran, also disclosed that the Eastern Naval Command intercepted and seized about 25,000 bags of 50 kilogrammes of parboiled rice during Exercise BEKAN MMON I and II. He also said that the seized parboiled foreign rice was handed over to the Nigeria Customs Service, for further action.

The Flag Officer Commanding, while addressing observers, participants as well as Commanding Officers of Ships, stated that Exercise SANGA SUNG is the third Exercise he has conducted as he assumed command. The first, he disclosed was Exercise ANI-OFORIFORI 'Chase the Thief' the second was Exercise YANGA MI 'Rescue Me' and Exercise SANG SUNG which means 'Safe Transit.' He explained that it was evident that we caught the thief, rescued victims, free flow of vessels, persons, goods and services and safe transit is prevalent. Admiral Adeniran declared that he has no doubt that the Exercise for the past 3 days have largely achieved the objective of curbing maritime security. He reiterated that he is indeed appreciative of all the contributions, but however, solicited that respective Commanding Officers must ensure continued safe transit of vessels, persons, goods and services within the water ways.

In furtherance, the Flag Officer Commanding, acknowledged with gratitude to the observers from the Naval Headquarters, Naval Doctrine and Assessment Centre, representatives of the Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the Media for the adequate coverage of the Exercise. He added that the maritime stakeholders' contributions have added to the necessary impetus to the Navy's resolve towards achieving improved security of the maritime environment in tandem with the dictates of the Strategic Directives of the Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas. He also said, that he looks forward to greater synergy and collective efficiency at both strategic and operational levels of collaboration. He further appreciated the Chief of the Naval Staff for providing necessary logistics for the Exercise.

Admiral Adeniran asserted that "having given my blessing on the outcome of this exercise, I wish to make it clear that the end of this exercise marks the beginning of more daunting challenges ahead. Prominent among these challenges is for the respective Commanding Officers to continue to police the maritime environment". He concluded that the deactivation of the exercise marks the beginning of a new journey of hope for the Nigerian Navy to continue to build on maritime security.



PICTORIALS OF EXERCISE SANGA SUNG 2020



NAVAL WARFARE COURSE 4 VISITS NNS PATHFINDER

BY LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E JIM



As part of the Environmental Study Tour to Rivers State, participants of the Naval Warfare Course 4 of the Naval War College Nigeria visited Nigerian Navy Ship PATHFINDER. The visit was to enable participants have practical appreciation of the lectures in real time scenario. The team was led by the Commandant Naval War College Nigeria, Rear Admiral Adeseye Ayobanjo.

In an opening remarks, the Team Coordinator, then Captain Abolade Ogunleye now Commodore stated that the State Tour was part of the National Security and Defence Management Module embedded in the College Curriculum. He reiterated that this year 2020, the College identified the area of pipeline vandalism and its socio- economic effect to the country, Nigeria. He added that, the theme for the Environmental Study Tour was 'Curbing Pipeline Vandalism Towards Enhancing Socio-economic Development in Rivers State'. He further explained that the visit to NNS PATHFINDER was to acquaint Course 4 Participants of the College with the various security challenges experienced in all efforts to eradicate or reduce crude oil theft and pipeline vandalism in Rivers State.

A brief on the operational activities of the Base was presented to the Participants by the Base Technical Officer, Commander Isyaku Garba. Consequently, an interactive session was held where series of

questions, observations and suggestions on the various means employed by the Base to tackle the menace of pipeline vandalism, crude oil theft and other sundry crimes was deliberated.

Earlier in an address of welcome by the Commander NNS PATHFINDER, then Commodore Samson Bura now Rear Admiral who was ably represented by the Acting Executive Officer, Commander Durshik Mallum, expressed delight for the rare privilege to welcome the Commandant, Staff and participants of the Naval War College Nigeria. He congratulated the Participants and encouraged them to make judicious use of the knowledge gained in the course of their visit and the duration of their course.

In his remarks, Rear Admiral Adeseye Ayobanjo appreciated the Commander NNS PATHFINDER for hosting the College and providing necessary assistance to facilitate their study tour of Rivers State. He stated that pipeline vandalism is a serious menace affecting the socio-economic development of Rivers State and the country at large, therefore concerted effort should be devoted to dissuade criminals from ruining the Nations economy. Furthermore, he commended NNS PATHFINDER on its effort in curtailing the menace of pipeline vandalism, illegal oil bunkering and refining of crude oil in the Niger Delta region.

COMMISSIONING OF REAR ADMIRAL DA ADENIRAN BOYS' HOSTEL ON 4 SEPTEMBER 2020 AT NNSS AKPABUYO



A glance at the Rear Admiral Adeniran Boys' Hostel



The FOC E Rear Admiral David Adeniran cutting the Commissioning Tape



NNSS Band displaying during the Commissioning of the Hostel



A reflection of the Hostel



A view of the Hostel



The Heads

ENC PROJECT DEPARTMENT: THE JOURNEY SO FAR

INTRODUCTION

The project department is one of the key departments in the Headquarters Eastern Naval Command (ENC). The Department is responsible for monitoring and supervision of all building and civil engineering projects under the Command as well as design and construction of direct labour projects executed by the Command within its Area of Responsibility. The Department is also responsible for major and minor repair works in all buildings and physical infrastructure and the well-being of the built environment under the Command. It is against this background that this paper will seek to bring to the fore the successes and achievements of the Department from January 2020 to date. The scope of the paper will cover, projects executed by NHQ under Eastern Naval Command AOR and projects executed by Direct Labour by the ENC.

PROJECTS UNDER EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND AOR

Eastern Naval Command currently has a total of 7 completed and 10 ongoing NHQ driven projects and one MOD project at various stages of completion. In addition, the Command executed 9 projects through direct labour by the Project Department. The projects are categorized according to their locations as follows;

CALABAR AREA

Calabar area has 8 ongoing and 3 completed NHQ and MOD projects which include:

a. Construction of NNS VICTORY Arrival Hall at Akim Barracks

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Sejima Ventures Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project is at finishing level; installation of electrical fittings is currently ongoing.



b. Construction OF 1 X 3 Bedrooms, CBM Accommodation at Akim Barracks

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Habana Nigeria Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project has been completed and furnished. Awaiting handing over and commissioning



c. Construction Of 12 X 1 Bedroom CBQ at Atimbo Barracks

- (1) Client: Ministry of Defence
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Onye Bros Standard Vision Limited.
- (3) Project Status: The project is at roofing level, currently construction of roof carcass is ongoing.



d. Construction of 24 X 1 Bedroom Apartment at NNRH Calabar

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Direct labour by NHQ through HQ ENC.
- (3) Project Status: The project completed, furnished and is awaiting commissioning.



e. Construction of 24 X 1 Officers' Lodge at NNRH Calabar

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messr Marpak Engineering Limited.
- (3) Project Status: Project is at finishing level. Items of work ongoing include fixing of window nets and installation of plumbing fittings.



f. Construction of NN Officers' Mess and Suite at Calabar

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Global Falcons Nigeria Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project is at second floor level. Ongoing works at the different building units include; casting of second floor columns of the main building and blockwork on first floor are going on concurrently. Others are steel roof work for the maintenance and pool houses as well as casting the concrete fascia for the laundry house



g. Construction of 24 X 1 Bedroom Apartment at NN Officers' Quarters Ikot Ansa

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Rockmart Nigeria Limited.
- (3) Project Status: The project has been completed and is awaiting handing over



h. Construction of 6 X 3 Bedroom Apartments at NN Officers' Accommodation Ikot Ansa

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Hedge and Pembroke Nigeria Limited.
- (3) Project Status: The project has been completed and taking over by BMU Calabar. The project is awaiting commissioning.



j. Construction of Residential Accommodation for Commandant Naval War College Nigeria

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Global Falcons Nigeria Limited
- (3) Project Status: Forming of suspended floor slab of the main building, roof work has commenced on the Boys' Quarters, casting of concrete fascia of the guest chalet and rendering of the gate house are currently ongoing.



k. Provision of water facility and reticulation to NNRH

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Casdor Construction Nigeria Ltd
- (3) Project Status: Casting columns for steel stanchion base was ongoing.



PORT HARCOURT AREA

6. The following projects are located within Port Harcourt area:

a. Construction of NNS PATHFINDER Ratings' Arrival Hall

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Hasraj Integrated Services Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project has been completed and is awaiting handing over.



b. Construction OF 1 X 3 Bedroom CBM Accommodation at NNS PATHFINDER

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Habana Investment Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project has been completed and is awaiting handing over.



d. Construction of 1 X 24 Ratings' Quarters at NNS PATHFINDER

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs 360 Scope Services Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project finishing level. Wall screeding, tiling and fixing of doors are ongoing concurrently.



e. Construction of 10 X 1 Bedroom Block at NNS PATHFINDER

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Hasraj Integrated Services Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project has been completed and furnished.



f. Construction of Base Armoury (Type B) at FOB BONNY

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Flavour Tech Engineering Limited
- (3) Project Status: The project has been completed and commissioned.

g. Sandfilling of FOB BONNY Water Front

- (1) Client: Naval Headquarters
- (2) Contractor: Messrs Ebulema Nigeria Limited
- (3) Project Status: The contractor is yet to report to site.

UYO AREA

7. CONSTRUCTION OF 1 X 36 RATINGS' ARRIVAL HALL AT NNS JUBILEE

- a. Client: Naval Headquarters
- b. Contractor: Messrs Global Falcons Nigeria Limited
- c. Project Status: The project has been completed and furnished.



The Command Project Department has been fully involved in the monitoring and supervision of the aforementioned projects and other ongoing projects in units under command and renders weekly project report as well as monthly project returns to the Project Directorate at the Naval Headquarters.

The Project Department has made concerted effort towards ensuring proper and efficient project implementation, however, the Department is faced with various challenges hindering its activities. Principal amongst the challenges include, lack of dedicated project vehicle. It would be noted that the projects in Calabar area are in widely dispersed locations within the metropolis. As such, to cover the project sites at appropriate times, it requires a dedicated vehicle to move round the project sites and to also access the ones outside Calabar area. There is therefore the need to procure a dedicated project monitoring vehicle for the Projects Department.

PROJECTS EXECUTED BY DIRECT LABOUR

The Command Project Department executed the following projects through direct labour. The projects are:

a. Construction of 200-Capacity Boys' Hostel at NNSS Akpabuyo

The foundation stone of the project was laid by the FOC (E) on 13 Jan 20 and the hostel was commissioned on 5 Sep 20 by the FOC. The Boys' Hostel was named Rear Admiral DA Adeniran Hostel.



b. **Construction of Steel Observation Tower at HQ ENC** The Steel Observation Tower was constructed behind the Account and Budget Block in the Command Headquarters. It is aimed at enhancing watch keeping and vigilance of the headquarters.



c. **Construction of Reinforced Concrete Observation Tower at HQ ENC** The reinforced Concrete Observation Tower is a 3 storey structure comprising the FOC's escort lounge at the ground floor, duty watch cabin at the first floor and observation area at the second. Substructure, frames and staircase have been executed while roof and block-work are completed. Other construction works are ongoing.



d. Renovation of Operations Block at HQ ENC

The Operations Block was renovated and occupied during the period under review.



e. Renovation of Flag House at Ekoronim II Calabar

Currently the flag house is undergoing renovation. The entire windows of the main building and boys' quarters have been replaced with aluminum casement windows, the roof of the BQ has been removed and the structure was raised and re-roofed. Currently finishing works are ongoing.



f. Renovation of the Command Headquarters Secretariat at HQ ENC

The renovation of the Secretariat Block includes secretariat offices, FOC's visitors' room and conference room. The project was further sub-divided and commenced with the renovation of the computer room of secretariat office. The computer office as well as the secretariat has been completed and is ready for use.



g. Extension of water to community at Ekorinim II

Portable pipe-borne water was extended from the flag house to the community at Ekorinim II. The project is aimed at complimenting water supply to the community. The project has been completed.

h. Provision of Borehole to Ikot Ishie Community in Calabar

The project includes the provision of borehole, overhead water storage tank and control room at Ikot Ishie in Calabar Municipality LGA. The project has been completed and handed over to the community.



j. Construction Incinerator House at NNRH Calabar

The department is presently giving technical support through supervision of construction of incinerator house. The project includes raft incinerator base, stanchion and steel roof as well as CEB firewall. Hardcore filling is ongoing.



In addition to the above-mentioned projects, the Command Project Department has carried repairs and maintenance of infrastructural facilities within the Command and offers professional advice to the FOC on projects and construction contract administrations and ensures strict compliance to terms and conditions of contracts by contractors handling projects within the ENC AOR.

CONCLUSION

The Command Project Department engages actively in project monitoring and supervision and renders weekly report of ongoing projects and monthly project returns to NHQ. The Department has executed a total of 4 projects through direct labour and 4 are ongoing. The Department also supervised the completion of 6 projects while 9 projects are ongoing. A number of awarded projects are yet to commence within the Commands AOR. Additionally the Department advises the FOC on project matters and construction contract administration. However, the Department is faced with challenge of mobility to ensure frequent site visitation and monitoring. This bring to the fore the need for procurement of a dedicated project monitoring vehicle that will ensure wider reach of project sites at all times.

COMMISSIONING OF PROJECTS BY THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND REAR ADMIRAL DA ADENIRAN ON MONDAY 4 JANUARY 2021

COMMISSIONING OF NNS VICTORY DETENTION QUARTERS



COMMISSIONING OF ENC FLAG HOUSE BOYS' QUARTERS



COMMISSIONING OF PROJECTS BY THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND REAR ADMIRAL DA ADENIRAN ON MONDAY 4 JANUARY 2021

COMMISSIONING OF HQ ENC OBSERVATION TOWER



COMMISSIONING OF HQ ENC OBSERVATION POST



FORWARD OPERATING BASE IBAKA RECORDS OPERATIONS SUCCESSES

The Commanding Officer Nigerian Navy Forward Operating Base IBAKA, Captain Peter Yilme has declared zero tolerance of all forms of illegalities perpetrated along the waterways of FOB IBAKA Area of Operation. These include illegal smuggling of rice, POL products, sea robber/piracy militant activities as well as other sundry crimes. He assured legitimate users of the waterways that the Nigerian Navy would not relent in its efforts to ensure that persons who engage in illegalities would be frustrated and denied freedom of action.

As part of the operational antecedents of the Base which is located at Ibaka in Mbo Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State, the Base patrol team during

some suspects and bags of 50 kilogrammes of foreign rice to an official of NCS Component of Op SWIFT RESPONSE SOUTH SOUTH Border Drill, emphasized that the Base has recorded operations successes due to the holistic approach to combating crime and the synergy with other stakeholders. In furtherance, he disclosed that the arrest of rice smugglers will further strengthen the production of indigenous rice and also promote government policy on ban of importation of foreign rice.

The Deputy Superintendent of Nigeria Customs Service, Mr Alabi Adedokun, while receiving the



the period under review particularly from 16 September 2019 when Captain Yilme took over command till date have intercepted and arrested a total of 99 wooden boats of different sizes and 20,028 bags of 50 kilogrammes of foreign par boiled rice suspected to be smuggled in from Cameroon. These arrests and seizures were made at Effiat Creek, Ikang Waterway, Uyenye Creek, Mbo River, Utan Creek, Parrot Island and off Agbani FPSO amongst other numerous creeks and locations. Similarly, in a bid to curb smuggling of POL products out of the country to neighboring countries, the Base seized over 1600 drums (300 litre drums) of AGO and more than 3000 drums (300 litre capacity) of PMS was impounded. Overall, a combined 281 of suspects were arrested during the mentioned sea patrols same handed over to relevant prosecuting agencies for further necessary action.

The Commanding Officer of the Nigerian Navy Forward Operating Base IBAKA, while handing over

suspects and the bags of foreign rice, commended the Nigerian Navy for the synergy existing between the Navy and the Nigeria Customs Service. He applauded the Nigerian Navy for the consistent and frequent arrests of smugglers. He emphasized that the Nigeria Customs will continue to partner with the Navy to mitigate or totally eradicate smuggling activities in the waterways. He also urged the Base not to relent in its effort to rid the waterways of all forms of illegalities and criminalities.

In a similar twist, the effort of FOB IBAKA in ridding the waterways off activities of sea robbers/militants is yielding positive results. For instance, the local fishermen most often than not were always being attacked by sea robbers whenever they go out fishing with their outboard propelling engines seized. However, this narrative changed on assumption of duty of the current CO. He ensured that the Base patrol boats were always on patrol within own AOO. The presence of the boats grossly



The Commanding Officer in one of the handing over of smuggled POL products to the personnel of the NSCDC.

reduced attack on the fishermen and it is worth mentioning that the fishing trade is booming at Ibaka. It was during one of such anti sea robbery and militant patrols that own patrol team were able to recover 2 shot guns and 1 AK49 rifle from suspected sea robbers/militants on 29 Mar 20. It is pertinent to state that due to the operations successes of the Base, the FOC ENC R Adm David Adeniran awarded the CO FOB IBAKA, Captain Yilme with an Award of Excellence in recognition of exceptional display of excellence and contributions towards attainment of the strategic directive of the CNS. Other recipients of the award are the former BOO, Lt Cdr KYusuf and the

gunboat officers SLt Lai Sani and Lt Amadi.

It is pertinent to state that it is not only in the area of operations that FOB IBAKA strives. The ambience of the Base was improved upon with planting of flowers, emplacement of CCTV cameras covering approaches to the Base, main gate, armoury and jetty areas. Also, emplacement of wire mesh fence at the armoury, placing of solar security lights at strategic areas within the Base, renovation/furnishing of duty watch cabins, construction of a new galley and other numerous achievements too many to mention.



Picture of one of the CCTV Cameras installed in strategic areas of the Base



Newly furnished duty watch cabin



Solar Powered Security Light



Newly Constructed Galley



Renovated and Refurbished Borehole



Medical Outreach in Mbo LGA

Furthermore, the Base considered her host community as well as adjoining communities within Mbo LGA, hence 4 medical outreaches were conducted. These outreaches provided the locals free medical treatments on malaria, HIV/AIDS screening amongst others. Also a borehole constructed in 2011 was renovated and refurbished in June 2020. The Base made contributions towards educational improvements of some tertiary institutions. All these were geared towards relationships with the communities as well as part of CIMIC duties of FOB IBAKA.

The Commanding Officer was able to attain these feats amidst daunting challenges. These challenges range from insufficient platforms to inappropriate jetty. On the aspect of platforms, it is envisaged that NHQ would issue the Base right mix of boats and crafts to enable own patrol efforts extend seawards while it is hoped that NDDC could mobilize back to site to complete FOB IBAKA jetty that was commenced by an NDDC contractor and abandoned.

FOB IBAKA SUMMARY OF ARRESTS FROM 16 SEPTEMBER TO DATE

S/NO	SUSPECT S	RICE	AGO DRUMS	OUTBOARD ENGINE	PUMPING MACHINE	WOODEN BOAT	FIBRE BOAT	DATE OF ARREST	HANDED OVER TO	HANDOVER DATE	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
1.	2	-	50	1	1	1	-	15 Sep 19	NSCDC	18 Sep 19	
2.	10	486	-	2	2	2	-	18 Sep 19	NCS	18 Sep 19	OP Swift Response
3.	12	1072	-	2	2	2	-	21 Sep 19	NCS	23 Sep 19	OP Swift Response
4.	6	256	-	1	1	1	-	28 Sep 19	NCS	30 Sep 19	OP Swift Response
5.	4	202	-	1	1	1	-	1 Oct 19	NCS	2 Oct 19	OP Swift Response
6.	4	236	-	1	-	1	-	17 Oct 19	NCS	22 Oct 19	OP Swift Response
7.	8	472	-	4	2	2	-	22 Oct 19	NCS	22 Oct 19	OP Swift Response
8.	4	389	-	2	2	1	-	27 Oct 19	NCS	30 Oct 19	OP Swift Response
9.	4	261	-	2	1	1	-	29 Oct 19	NCS	30 Oct 19	OP Swift Response
10.	1	-	10	1	-	-	1	1 Nov 19	NSCDC	2 Nov 19	
11.	5	449	-	2	2	1	-	12 Nov 19	NCS	19 Nov 19	OP Swift Response
12.	4	259	-	2	1	1	-	17 Nov 19	NCS	19 Nov 19	OP Swift Response
13.	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	17 Nov 19	NSCDC	18 Nov 19	
14.	6	295	-	2	1	1	-	18 Nov 19	NCS	19 Nov 19	OP Swift Response
15.	5	422	-	2	2	1	-	18 Nov 19	NCS	19 Nov 19	OP Swift Response
16.	6	294	-	2	1	1	-	27 Nov 19	NCS	21 Dec 19	11 x 25kg 10 x 5kg OP Swift Response
17.	-	-	25	1	-	1	-	27 Nov 19	NSCDC	3 Dec 19	

18.	3	87	-	2	1	1	-	5 Dec 19	NCS	21 Dec 19	OP Swift Response
19.	8	-	112	2	1	1	-	6 Dec 19	NSCDC	9 Dec 19	
20.	3	362	-	2	2	1	-	8 Dec 19	NCS	21 Dec 19	OP Swift Response
21.	4	908	-	2	2	1	-	8 Dec 19	NCS	21 Dec 19	OP Swift Response
22.	8	172	-	1	-	1	-	11 Dec 19	NCS	21 Dec 19	OP Swift Response
23.	2	1	50	1	-	1	-	22 Dec 19	NCS	13 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
24.	2	77	-	1	-	1	-	23 Dec 19	NCS	13 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
25.	2	80	-	2	1	1	-	23 Dec 19	NCS	13 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
26.	-	286	-	1	2	1	-	26 Dec 19	NCS	13 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
27.	-	285	-	1	1	1	-	2 Jan 20	NCS	13 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
28.	2	803	-	3	3	1	-	13 Jan 20	NCS	13 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
29.	-	356	-	1	2	1	-	18 Jan 20	NCS	22 Jan 20	NCS Oron, Eastern Command
30.	5	160	-	1	1	1	-	19 Jan 20	NCS	22 Jan 20	NCS Oron, Eastern Command
31.	3	40	-	1	-	1	-	22 Jan 20	NCS	23 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
32.	4	58	-	1	-	1	-	22 Jan 20	NCS	23 Jan 20	With a woman and a minor (suspects). OP Swift Response
33.	9	786	-	2	2	1	-	26 Jan 20	NCS	30 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
34.	2	703	-	3	2	1	-	29 Jan 20	NCS	30 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
35.	3	564	-	3	1	1	-	29 Jan 20	NCS	30 Jan 20	OP Swift Response
36.	3	47	-	1	-	1	-	6 Feb 20	NCS	11 Feb 20	OP Swift Response
37.	2	42	-	1	-	1	-	6 Feb 20	NCS	11 Feb 20	OP Swift Response
38.	3	519	-	3	2	1	-	7 Feb 20	NCS	11 Feb 20	OP Swift Response
39.	4	165	-	4	1	1	-	15 Feb 20	NCS	2 Mar 20	OP Swift Response
40.	3	707	-	3	2	1	-	23 Feb 20	NCS	2 Mar 20	OP Swift Response
41.	4	-	12	3	-	-	3	23 Feb 20	NSCDC	25 Feb 20	
42.	3	84	-	1	1	1	-	25 Feb 20	NCS	2 Mar 20	
43.	4	-	32	1	-	1	-	27 Feb 20	NSCDC	28 Feb 20	31 x 300ltrs and 1 x 150ltrs
44.	3	-	56	2	1	1	-	28 Feb 20	NSCDC	28 Feb 20	
45.	-	508	-	1	-	1	-	7 Mar 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
46.	-	-	316	3	2	1	-	9 Mar 20	NSCDC	12 Mar 20	
47.	2	55	-	1	1	1	-	15 Mar 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
48.	2	722	-	3	1	1	-	17 Mar 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
49.	3	1,053	-	2	2	1	-	21 Mar 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
50.	1	293	-	2	2	1	-	21 Mar 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
51.	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	29 Mar 20			Suspected Militants
52.	-	44	-	2	-	1	-	6 Apr 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
53.	-	-	38	2	-	1	-	24 Apr 20			
54.	-	75	-	3	-	-	3	26 Apr 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
55.	2	1178	-	4	2	1	-	26 Apr 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	
56.	13	-	122	3	2	1	-	2 May 20	NSCDC/NIS	6 May 20	
58.	2	-	69	4	1	1	-	10 May 20	NSCDC	11 May 20	
59.	-	310	-	1	1	1		11 May 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
60.	13	-	58	5	2	1	-	13 May 20	NSCDC	14 May 20	

61.	-	-	67	2	1	1	-	14 May 20	NSCDC	14 May 20	
62.	2	61	-	2	1	1	-	24 May 20	NIS/NCS	26 May 20/ 1 Jul 20	Suspects/OP Swift Response
63.	2	-	49	2	2	1	-	26 May 20	NSCDC	29 May 20	
64.	-	48	-	1	-	1	-	1 Jun 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	
65.	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	7 Jun 20	NIS	8 Jun 20	
66.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	7 Jun 20	NIS	9 Jun 20	
67.	37	435	-	4	2	1	-	13 Jun 20	NIS/NCS	13 Jun 20/ 1 Jul 20	Suspects /OP Swift Response
68.	-	45	-	1	-	1	-	13 Jun 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
69.	-	92	-	1	-	1	-	14 Jun 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
70.	-	34	-	1	-	1	-	25 Jun 20	NCS	1 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
71.	-	433	-	2	2	1	-	10 Jul 20	NCS	23 Jul 20	OP Swift Response
72.	-	-	30	1	-	1	-	26 Jul 20			
73.	-	110	-	1	-	1	-	28 Jul 20	NCS	25 Aug 20	OP Swift Response
74.	-	-	18	-	-	1	-	28 Jul 20			
75.	2	-	50	2	1	1	-	3 Aug 20	NSCDC	4 Aug 20	
77.	-	20	-	1	-	1	-	16 Aug 20	NCS	25 Aug 20	OP Swift Response
78.	2	72	-	1	2	1	-	23 Aug 20	NCS	25 Aug 20	OP Swift Response
79.	2		30	3	1	1	-	27 Aug 20	NSCDC	28 Aug 20	
80.	3	-	90	6	2	2	-	30 Aug 20	NSCDC	31 Aug 20	
81.	6	796	-	5	3	3	-	30 Aug 20	NCS	1 Sep 20	OP Swift Response
82.	-	36	-	1	-	1	-	6 Sep 20	NCS	17 Sep 20	OP Swift Response
83.	5	-	45	2	-	1	-	8 Sep 20	NSCDC	10 Sep 20	
84.	-	75	-	-	-	1	-	12 Sep 20	NCS	17 Sep 20	OP Swift Response
85.	2	90	-	2	1	1	-	17 Sep 20	NCS	18 Sep 20	OP Swift Response
86.	4	-	112	3	2	2	-	21 Sep 20	NSCDC	22 Sep 20	
87.	2	-	60	3	2	1	-	26 Sep 20	NSCDC	28 Sep 20	
88.	-	42	-	1	-	1	-	30 Sep 20	NCS	9 Oct 20	OP Swift Response

89.	2	428	-	2	3	1	-	7 Oct 20	NCS	9 Oct 20	OP Swift Response
90.	2	60	-	1	-	1	-	11 Oct 20			
91.	2	1,637	-	3	3	1	-	17 Oct 20	NCS	19 Oct 20	OP Swift Response
92	-	48	-	1	-	1	-	18 Oct 20	NCS	19 Oct 20	OP Swift Response
93.	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	19 Oct 20	NPF	19 Oct 20	Handed Over with the Boat and the 15HP Outboard Engine
94.	2	-	33	2	1	1	-	20 Oct 20	NSCDC	24 Oct 20	
95.	4	-	61	5	3	2	-	23 Oct 20	NSCDC	24 Oct 20	
96.	-	-	44	2	1	1	-	30 Oct 20			
97.	-	215	-	2	1	1	-	3 Nov 20	NCS		
98.	2	-	72	2	1	1	-	10 Nov 20			The wooden boat was destroyed
99.	-	68	-	2	-	-	2	16 Nov 20			
TOTAL	309	21,400	1,850	186	98	114	10				

FOB IBAKA ARRESTS TWO SUSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

The Forward Operating Base IBAKA has arrested 2 suspects and impounded 1,637 bags of smuggled parboiled foreign rice. The 2 suspects were involved in economic sabotage and other sundry crimes within the Eastern Naval Command maritime domain. The Commanding Officer of the Forward Operating Base IBAKA, Captain Peter Yilme disclosed that Forward Operating Base Ibaka Patrol team led by Sub Lieutenant Muhammed Sani intercepted a large wooden boat laden with 1637 bags of foreign parboiled rice and arrested 2 suspects on board. According to the Commanding Officer, the interception was carried out around Utan Iyata creek of Mbo local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The two suspects, Mr Blessed Peter and Mr Mbelle Daniel are both from Akwa Ibom state.

He also averred that, the boat along with the 1637 bags of foreign parboiled rice and the 2 suspects were evacuated at Forward Operating Base IBAKA Jetty for documentation and subsequent handing over to Nigeria Customs Service Ibaka for further investigation and prosecution. The Commanding Officer, used the opportunity to warn intending smugglers to desist from such criminal act that is capable of ruining the economy of the Nation. He further reiterated that the anti-smuggling patrols are in conformity to the Federal Government's directive on restrictions on the import and export of goods through borders, especially staple food commodities like rice, cooking vegetable oil, poultry products, flour and pasta. He concluded that the seizure of stable food commodities smuggled into the country was to bolster domestic food production and national productivity.



NNS PATHFINDER CONDUCTS SECOND BI-ANNUAL SMALL ARMS FIRING EXERCISE

BY LT CDR E JIM

In compliance with the Nigerian Navy 2020 Schedule of Events, the Commander NNS PATHFINDER, Rear Admiral Samson Bura in company of officers and ratings of the Base converged at the Deep Blue Sea Shooting Range located at the Nigerian Navy Basic Training School Onne, for the Second Bi Annual Small Arms Firing Exercise. The Exercise commenced with a brief by the Assistant Exercise Coordinator, Lieutenant Commander Stephen Agwai on the range rules, firing details of the day and most importantly range safety and discipline regulations.

The Exercise availed the personnel the opportunity to test their marksmanship using the standing, kneeling and prone positions. Weapons fired during the cautious but professional exercise included the FN rifle, AK47 and Pistol. Personnel

who had high scores during the detailed firing were identified and grouped into the Commander's and Executive Officer's team. The Commander's team was adjudged to have won the Competition.

During the Closing Remarks, the then Acting Executive Officer, Commander Durshik Mallum encouraged and challenged personnel to improve on their marksmanship and shooting skills. He also emphasized on the need to take their marksmanship and weapon handling lectures seriously in order to enhance their skills. The declaration of arms and ammo session rounded off the exercise as the Ship's Company departed the range in appreciation of another hitch free Small Arms Firing Exercise.



NEXT OF KIN: RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

By

INTRODUCTION

1. The term 'next of kin' has generally been used to refer to a person's close living relative or relatives. It is used in different context for different purposes. For instance, in an hospital, a next of kin is a person who the staff of the hospital can contact and keep up to date on a patient's condition. Such person appointed as one's next of kin has the responsibility and right to give advice on what the patient's wishes might be when the patient is unconscious.

2. It is not in doubt that rights are essential conditions of social life without which no person can generally realize his best self. The rights in focus in this piece are: 'Ownership right of a deceased person during his/her lifetime over his/her estate and right of action, that is, right to sue and be sued in representative capacity of the next of kin to the deceased person'. The purpose of this article is with a view to explaining the rights, responsibilities and limitation of a next of kin in the legal parlance and dislodging the belief that once the person who appoints the next of kin dies intestate (without Will), a person appointed as a next of kin of a deceased person automatically inherits a deceased person's estate and becomes the owner of the deceased estate.

AIM

3. The aim of this article is to highlight the rights, responsibilities and limitation of a next of kin in the legal parlance.

SCOPE

4. This article will cover the following:
- Next of Kin under the Legal parlance.
 - Rights of a Next of Kin upon the demise of a deceased person.
 - Can a Next of Kin sue or be sued in



LT CDR MM MAGAMI

representative capacity of a next of kin to the deceased person?

NEXT OF KIN UNDER THE LEGAL PARLANCE

5. Ejembi Eko J.C.A. defines the term 'next of kin' in **Joseph vs. Fajemilehin O.O & Anor.(2012)LPELR -9849 (CA)** as 'the person declared to be the nearest of kindred to the declarant.'

From the above definition, the term 'Next of Kin' refers to one's nearest relation who can be a spouse, child or person's closest living blood relative. Next to the definition of a next of kin in a legal parlance is the pressing questions: 'Does Ownership right of a deceased person during his/her lifetime over his/her estate become rights of a next of kin upon the demise of the deceased person?'; 'Can a next of kin sue or be sued in representative capacity of the next of kin to the deceased person?'. A critical look at the answer to the above shall be discussed forthwith.

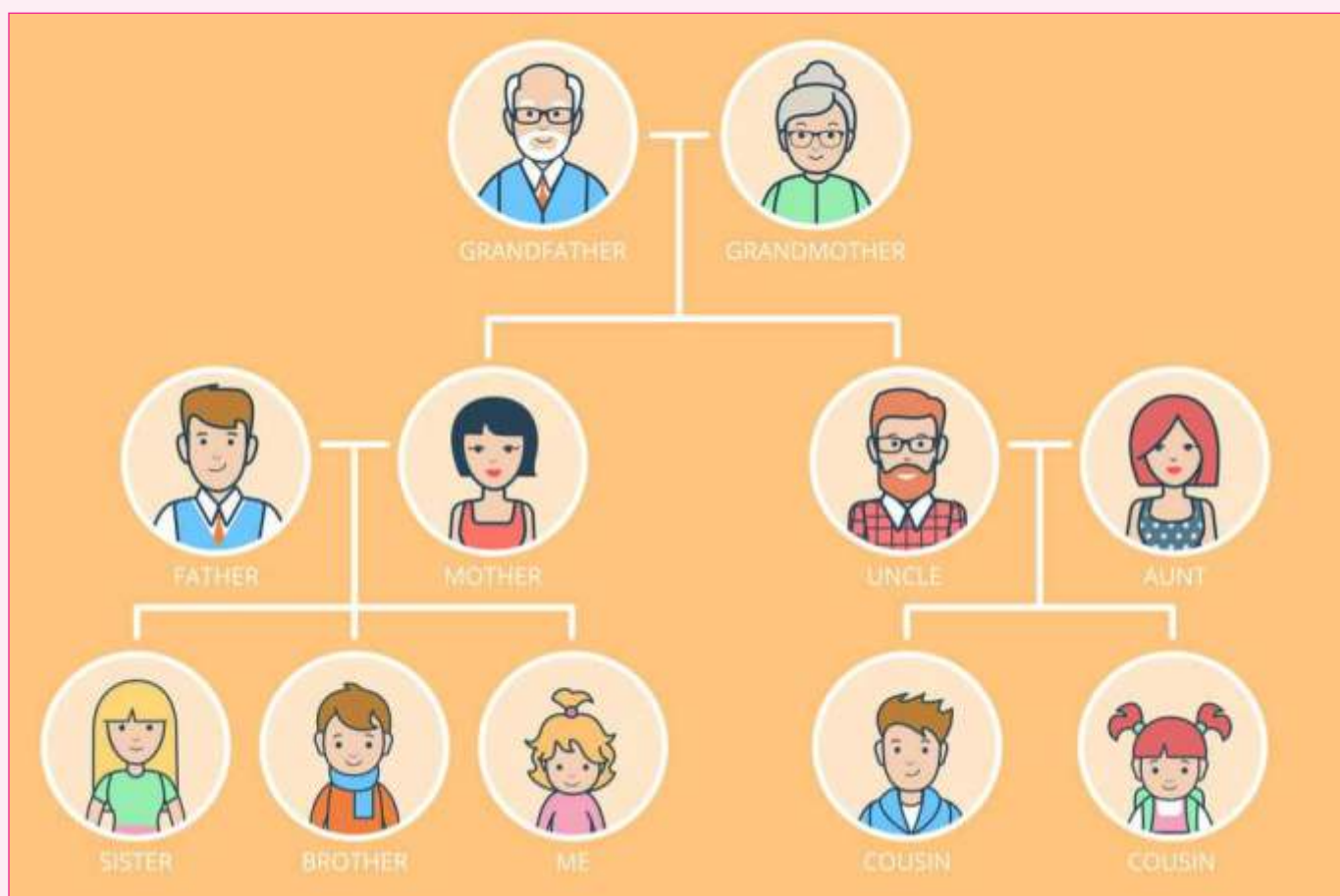
DOES OWNERSHIP RIGHT OF A DECEASED PERSON DURING HIS/HER LIFETIME OVER HIS/HER ESTATE BECOME RIGHTS OF A NEXT OF KIN UPON THE DEMISE OF THE DECEASED PERSON

6. Ownership as defined in the case of **Fagunwa V. Adibi (2004) 17 NWLR (Part 903)544@ 568 para D-E** connotes the totality of or the bundle of the rights of the owner over and above every other person on a thing. Thus, ownership connotes a complete and total right over property. The property begins with the owner and also ends with him. It is crystal clear that the ownership right of a deceased person over his/her property during lifetime of the deceased person begun with him/her and ended with him/her but upon his/her demise, the said ownership right ceases. Does the

deceased ownership right automatically transfer to the next of kin simply because such person is appointed a next of kin?

7. Flowing from the above questions it can be deduced that the transfer of ceased ownership right of a deceased person over his/her estate in focus is an issue of succession which is governed by law of the land. It is to be noted that unlike the estate succession which is primarily on the Will, the intestate succession under discussion basically involves the

dies intestate (without Will) while domiciled in Nigeria, the Administration of Estate Law regulates the administration of the estate of a person who married under the Nigerian Marriage Act, but never the less dies intestate domiciled in Nigeria and succession under Customary law applicable to the person who is subject to customary law and dies without being survived by a spouse or a child of that marriage. In view of the foregoing, it is apt to draw a conclusion from the above to the effect that the ownership right of a deceased person



application of the Common Law, Administration of Estate Laws of the various States and Customary law. According to Prof. Itse Sagay, the factor which determines which system of law is to apply in every case is the type of marriage contracted by the intestate person thus none of the aforementioned systems of laws confers any ceased ownership right of a deceased person over his/her estate on a next of kin. Furthermore, it is important to note that the common law principle governs the administration of the estate of persons, who

during his/her lifetime over his/her estate does not automatically become rights of a next of kin upon the demise of the deceased person.

CAN A NEXT OF KIN SUE OR BE SUED IN REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY OF THE NEXT OF KIN TO THE DECEASED PERSON?

8. From the preceding discussion is the question 'can a next of kin sue or be sued in representative capacity of the next of kin to the deceased person upon the demise of the deceased person?'

It is pertinent to note that 'right of action' is an issue that goes to the root of the suit and affects the jurisdiction of the Court. Under the law, right of action is christened '*locus standi*' which has been defined by a long line of decided cases as the legal capacity to institute proceedings in court. In this regards, it can be said that as much as right of action is an issue that touches the jurisdiction of the court, it is a prerequisite for the competence of an action in court. Thus, once a party who institutes an action lacks a right to institute his or her action, the action becomes incompetent. Therefore for action to be competent, such action must be instituted by a party recognized as juristic person in the legal parlance and a party purports to bring an action in respect of the estate of a deceased person is a Trustee, Executor or Administrator of the Estate and no other. It was established in the case of **Union Bank vs. Mkena (2019) LPELR-47197(CA)** wherein the court held thus: ***'In the instant case as aforesaid, it is not in dispute that the Plaintiff (now Respondent) commenced this action as the next of kin of the Late Dr. Terlumun Mkena. It goes without saying that such a standing cannot vest the Plaintiff with the requisite capacity to sue. By a long line of decided cases, it is incontrovertible that where a party purports to bring an action in respect of the estate of a deceased person, in order to be competent, such an action must be instituted by the Trustee, Executor or Administrator of the Estate, and no other.'***

9. It is clear from the above decision of the court that it is only the Trustee, Executor or Administrator of the Estate who has right of action to bring an action in respect of the estate of a deceased person and no other person. Hence, a next of kin is excluded from the party recognized by law as one who has right of action in respect of the estate of a deceased person. Though the word '**no more**' used in the decision quoted above excludes a next of kin from persons with legal capacity to sue in respect of the estate of a deceased person; the

exclusion is in respect of Civil action only and not for action under Fundamental Rights Enforcement Procedure Rules for enforcement of right of a deceased person so allegedly deprived of him or her during his/her lifetime by a next of kin of a deceased person which the law allows. Section 46(1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (CFRN) 1999 (as amended) provides the right of action for any person to take action or initiate proceedings where any of the rights provided for under the provisions of Chapter IV of the CFRN 1999 (as amended) are in issue, it provides thus:

'Any person who alleges that any of the provisions of this Chapter has been, is being or likely to be contravened in any State in relation to him may apply to a High Court in that State for redress'

10. In interpreting the provision of section 46 of the CFRN 1999 (as amended) by **Yargata Byenchit Nimpar, J.C.A** in the case of **Dilly vs. IGP & Ors (2016) LPELR-41452**, it was held that 'any person' includes the 'next of kin' of a person whose rights have been violated and the phrase 'in relation to him' to mean such relationship that inures such interest as to be affected by the said violation especially in right to life. From the interpretation of section 46(1) of the CFRN 1999 (as amended), a next of kin is allowed to enforce the infringed right of a deceased person and an action for enforcement of the infringed right of a deceased person by a next of kin is an exception to the general rule that only the Trustee, Executor or Administrator of the Estate can institute action in respect of the estate of a deceased person and no other. In the case of **Ahmad vs. S.S.H.A (2002) 15 NWLR (Part 791)539@563** Salami J.C.A (as he then was) held thus:

'The combined effect of reading these sections together shows that there is no limitation or qualification to the nature of persons who may seek to enforce contravention of their right under Chapter IV of the Constitution is beyond any argument and are without

exception or qualification for all persons. The section undoubtedly give access to Court for the enforcement of the rights guaranteed under Chapter IV of the Constitution to all manner of people, without exception, who claim their Rights have been trampled upon; just as Section 6(6) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) gives access to Court for the enforcement and determination of all civil rights and obligation including right guaranteed under Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended). I am encouraged in this view by article 'a' or 'any' qualifying the word person wherever they occur.'

Judging from the above, 'Right to life' is in a class of its own because its violations range from attempt which is a process, before full violation occurs which is when violation is completed. Before completion, the person can act for himself. However, when such violation has gone to the irreversible stage such as death, then such can only be litigated by next of kin. This is because failure to accommodate right of action of a next of kin to seek redress for the victim who is deceased would be against the grain of the Constitution as the only right that can be redressed in the absence of the possessor of the right.

CONCLUSION

11. A 'Right of Action' is an issue that goes to the root of a suit and affects the jurisdiction of the Court. Under the law, Right of Action is christened '*locus standi*' which has been defined by a long line of decided cases as the legal capacity to institute proceedings in Court. In this regards, it can be said that as much as Right of Action is an issue that touches the jurisdiction of the court, it is a prerequisite for the competence of an action in court. This article has explained the rights, responsibilities and limitation of a next of kin in the legal parlance. To this end it can be deduced that it is not only a breach of right to life of a dead person

can be litigated in the Court by a next of kin in representative capacity for the deceased person, a next of kin is also allowed by law to enforce other fundamental rights of the deceased person because failure to address such violations would create a violation of rights without redress thereby reducing such fundamental right to chasing shadows or holding the wind. Regarding claims and administration of the deceased's estate, the Next of Kin does not really have legal authority. At best, he/she can ensure that necessary steps are taken towards obtaining letter of administration from the Probate Registry.

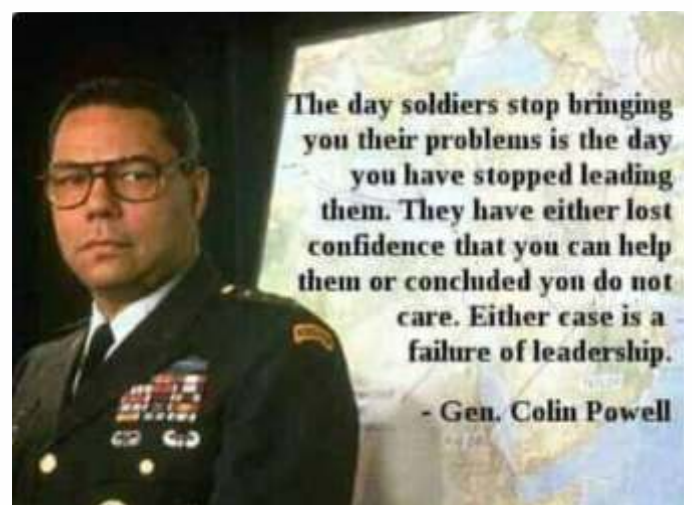
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- Ahmad vs. S.S.H.A (2002) 15 NWLR (Part 791)



Extract from regimentalroque.com

EXERCISE BEKA MMON II

RECORDS LAUDABLE OPERATION SUCCESSES



Exercise BEKAN MMON II which was flagged off on 24 July 2020 by the Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran, has recorded laudable successes. Beka mmon is an Efik word meaning 'calm waters'. The feats of the operations successes were as a result of the collaborative efforts by the Nigerian Navy and the Maritime Domain Awareness Infrastructure geared towards censoring of the maritime domain against criminalities. Exercise BEKAN MMON, in line with the Nigerian Navy Law Enforcement efforts and policing roles, Forward Operating Base BONNY arrested Fishing Vessel STAR FISH with 15 crew onboard. The vessel was laden with 3 tons (155 bags) of fish as at the time of the arrest. During preliminary investigation, it was established that the vessel was engaged in fishing without appropriate license and document. In line with extant laws, the Forward Operating Base BONNY handed over Fishing Vessel STAR FISH to the Federal Department of Fisheries for further investigation and prosecution.

The arrest and handing over of Fishing Vessel STAR FISH for further investigation and prosecution was an indication of Nigerian Navy's resolve to curb the maritime domain of all forms of illegal fishing and sundry crimes. This feat has led tremendously to national economic development and prosperity.

Also, Fishing Vessels BANARLY and OLOKUN were handed over to the Department of Fisheries for similar illegal fishing offences. The then Commanding Officer, Forward Operating Base BONNY, Capt Tahir Ngada reiterated that the arrest of these vessels will serve as deterrence to maritime criminals who illegally exploit the vast resources in Nigerian's maritime domain. The then Commanding Officer, emphasized that he will encouraged legitimate users of the maritime environment to continue to be of good conduct and dissuade maritime criminals to desist from all forms of maritime crimes.



REAR ADMIRAL ONWUZULIKE FLAGS OFF EXERCISE GRAND AFRICAN NEMO 2020



The Fleet Commander Eastern Fleet, Rear Admiral Perry Onwuzulike on behalf of the Chief of Training and Operations, Rear Admiral Ibikunle Olaiya flagged off Exercise GRAND AFRICAN NEMO 2020 onboard Nigerian Navy Ship OKPABANA at the Federal Ocean Terminal Onne, Port Harcourt recently. According to Admiral Onwuzulike, he said the 4 days exercise tagged, Exercise GRAND AFRICAN NEMO 2020 was aimed at developing the capacity of the participating Navies for maritime security operations within the Gulf of Guinea countries. He reiterated that the Exercise was for capacity development towards maritime interdiction operations, Visit Board Search and Seizure, anti-piracy, sea robbery, drug trafficking as well as Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing amongst others. He also said that the Exercise was to train personnel on the use of the Nations Maritime Awareness infrastructure for surveillance of the maritime space and threat assessment.

Admiral Perry, emphasized that the vast resources and potentials in the Gulf of Guinea are continuously being undermined by multifaceted domestic and cross border threats and challenges, resulting in constrained investment and economic prospects. He added that, continued acts of piracy, illegal exploitation of fishing grounds and expanding flow of illicit trafficking in persons, weapons and narcotics have demonstrated far

reaching negative effects on the Gulf of Guinea States. He buttressed that the exercises would contribute to securing the Sea Lines of Communication in the Gulf of Guinea by strengthening coordination in the fight against maritime insecurity. He added that the whole idea was to develop capacity and training within the Gulf of Guinea in line with the protocols of the Yaounde Code of Conduct.

Admiral Onwuzulike said, Exercise GRAND AFRICAN NEMO is a yearly ritual that is organized by the French Government in collaboration with the United States, European Union and the Gulf of Guinea Nations. He asserted that the last year exercise was conducted by the Central Naval Command while this year's exercise was conducted by the Eastern Naval Command. He added that the exercise is a continuous operation aimed at securing the Nation's maritime space and by extension the Gulf of Guinea.

He noted that the Nigerian Navy ships, OKPABANA, THUNDER, KYANWA, ANDONI, SHIRORO, GONGOLA, 60 Patrol boats and air assets were deployed for the exercise. Also, United States Navy Ship HERSHELL WOODY WILLIAMS, Italian Navy Ship MARTINEGO amongst others participated in the 4 days exercise.

PICTORIAL ACTIVITIES OF EXERCISE GRAND AFRICAN NEMO 2020



Admiral Onwuzulike at the gangway



The FC giving the OCE Remarks



Admiral Onwuzulike fielding questions from members of the press



Italian Navy Ship MARTINEGO on patrol during Exercise



United States Navy Ship HERSHELL WOODY WILLIAMS during the Sea Exercise



Special Boat Service Personnel conducting VBSS Exercise



NN Helo landing onboard NNS OKPABANA Helo Deck during the Exercise



The Air crew securing the Helicopter



RATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

BY CDRE JA AJAYI

INTRODUCTION

Antimicrobials are agents for fighting infectious diseases caused by microbes in humans and animals. They include antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals and antiprotozoal agents. Antibiotics are the commonest antimicrobials usually prescribed for the treatment of infections caused by bacteria. A recent study found that global antibiotics consumption had increased by 65 per cent over a 15-year study period (2000-2015). The upsurge in antibiotic usage over the years with the attendant consequences of irrational usage had encouraged the emergence of multi-drug resistant microbes. The emergence and rapid spread of multi-drug resistant pathogenic microbes is becoming a global health challenge.

Antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest threats to global health, food security and economic development. The problem is more pronounced in developing countries like Nigeria and has been attributed to limited antibiotic option and their irrational use. A growing number of infections such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, gonorrhea and salmonellosis are becoming harder to treat as the conventional antibiotics used to treat them are fast becoming less effective due to resistance. Antibiotics resistance leads to longer hospital stays, higher medical costs and increased mortality. In order to stem the tide of irrational antibiotics

usage in Nigeria, access to reliable information is being advocated by NAFDAC as the cornerstone of efforts to promote rational prescribing and antibiotics usage. In view of the above, this article is intended to spotlight the dangers of antibiotics abuse and the roles of various stakeholders in the efforts to combat antibiotics resistance. The roles of stakeholders that would be highlighted include healthcare professionals, agricultural sector professionals, policy makers and the general public.

AIM

The aim of this article is to highlight the roles of various stakeholders in ensuring rational use of antibiotics.

SCOPE

The article would cover the following:

- a. Irrational Use of Antibiotics.
- b. Dangers of Antibiotics Abuse.
- c. The Roles of various Stakeholders in handling Antibiotics.

IRRATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

Irrational use of antibiotics is the inappropriate use of antibiotics without prescription or proper guidance by a qualified healthcare professional. The common ways by which antibiotics are abused include usage of the incorrect type of antibiotics, incorrect dose and incorrect duration.

Incorrect Type of Antibiotics. There are various classes of antibiotics acting on different types of bacteria. The various classes of antibiotics cannot be used interchangeably in treating infections without the guidance of a medical expert.

Incorrect Antibiotic Dose/ Dosage. Incorrect antibiotic dosage means taking less than the appropriate dose for one's age and weight and this is tantamount to abuse which can lead to resistance to antibiotics therapy. The use of the appropriate antibiotics in the correct dose can only be correctly determined with the help of a relevant medical professional.

Incorrect Duration of Antibiotic Usage. The complete duration of antibiotics usage varies depending on the type and severity of infection. Quite often, some patients prefer to take antibiotics once as a single dose treatment instead of taking it for the minimum recommended duration.

DANGERS OF ANTIBIOTICS ABUSE

Antibiotics were first used in the 1940s and ever since they have remained one of the great advances in medicine. However, overprescribing and irrational use of antibiotics have also resulted into the development of resistant bacteria. These resistant bacteria fail to respond to antibiotics that initially proved effective in the past. Owing to antibiotics overuse, certain bacteria have become resistant to even the most powerful antibiotics. Some examples of infections that are becoming harder to treat include pneumococcal infections, (which cause pneumonia, ear infections, sinus infections, and meningitis), skin infections and tuberculosis. In addition to antibiotics resistance, overusing antibiotics can kill many different useful bacteria in the human flora that helps to keep the body healthy. This can result in serious infections such as that caused by the over growth of *Clostridium difficile*.

The further antibiotics resistance spread, the more often common antibiotics including many available generics must be retired. This means that ridding patients of infections requires longer, more expensive forms of therapy. Apart from the danger of adverse effects and therapeutic failure,

antibiotics resistance will also drive up hospital costs for the management of such patients with multi-drug resistant infections.

THE ROLES OF VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS IN HANDLING ANTIBIOTICS

Appropriate use of antibiotics is only possible if healthcare workers and the public have access to reliable, unbiased information on medicines. Universal access to reliable information on medicines is readily achievable and should be a cornerstone of efforts to promote rational prescribing and use of antibiotics. Concerted action is equally expected of relevant stakeholders which include the healthcare professionals, agriculturists, policy makers and the general public. The responsibilities of the stakeholders in ensuring rational prescribing and use of antibiotics are as highlighted below.

Roles of Healthcare Professionals. Healthcare professionals are to:

- a. Only prescribe and dispense antibiotics when they are needed, according to current specified guidelines.
- b. Report antibiotic-resistant infections to surveillance teams regularly.
- c. Always counsel patients on proper usage of antibiotics and on the dangers of misuse.
- d. Observe universal precautions.
- e. Educate patients on infections preventive measures such as vaccination, regular hand washing and environmental hygiene.

Roles of Agriculturists. Agricultural sector professionals are to:

- a. Only give antibiotics to animals under veterinary supervision.
- b. Not use antibiotics for growth promotion or to prevent diseases in healthy animals.
- c. Vaccinate animals to reduce the need for antibiotics and use alternatives to antibiotics when available.
- d. Promote and apply good practices at all steps of production and processing of foods from animal and plant sources.
- e. Improve biosecurity on farms and prevent infections through improved hygiene and animal welfare.

Roles of Policy Makers. Policy makers are to:

- a. Enplace a robust national action plan to tackle antibiotics resistance.
- b. Enplace a surveillance team to monitor and document antibiotic-resistant infections.
- c. Strengthen policies, programmes, and implementation of infection prevention and control measures.
- d. Regulate and promote the appropriate use and disposal of quality medicines.
- e. Periodically release information on the negative impact of antibiotic resistance on public health.

General Public. The members of the general public are to:

- a. Only use antibiotics when prescribed by a certified health professional.
- b. Never to demand for antibiotics if the health worker says they are not needed.
- c. Always follow their healthcare provider's advice when using antibiotics.
- d. Never share or use leftover antibiotics.
- e. Ensure that vaccinations are up to date.
- f. Prevent infections by regular hand washing.
- g. Practice safer sex through abstinence and proper use of barrier methods.
- h. Prepare food hygienically, following the WHO Five Keys to Safer Food (keep clean, separate raw and cooked, cook thoroughly, keep food at safe temperatures, use safe water and raw materials) and choose foods that have been produced without the use of antibiotics for growth promotion or disease prevention in healthy animals.

CONCLUSION

Rational use of antibiotics which entails the use of the right drug, in the right dose, following the right duration and indication is of utmost importance to all stakeholders as it will help to decrease the emergence of multidrug resistant microbes. In Nigeria, the NAFDAC has identified that the cornerstone to promoting rational prescribing and antibiotics usage involves concerted efforts by all stakeholders including the general public. This can be achieved with the aid of continuous sensitization programmes for healthcare professionals, careful use of antibiotics by

veterinary medicine professionals and agriculturists, strict monitoring and surveillance measures by policy makers and frequent health education to the general public on the dangers of irrational antibiotics usage.

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NIGERIAN NAVY'S SEA EXERCISES AND CONTRIBUTION TO MARITIME SECURITY

BY MRS HOPE ORIVRI

Several reports from reputable sources including the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) have established that around 90% of the world's trade is transported through the International Shipping Industry. The ICS also recognises that shipping is the life blood of the global economy as the bulk transport of raw materials, import and export of finished goods are done through marine shipment. Realistically, seaborne trade has continued to expand, as the exchange of cargoes inter-continently, is made possible through efficient shipping as a mode of transportation. While marine transportation supports this global trade, it is also very important to appreciate the components that make it efficient. In this vein, the security of the maritime domain becomes germane.

For as old as shipping has been, so has the challenge of various crimes at sea. These crimes include piracy, sea robbery, hijack of vessels, kidnapping amongst others. In curbing maritime crimes, navies the world over have as part of their constitutional responsibility of protecting the territorial integrity of their respective countries had continued to carry out their operations to secure the maritime domain.

On its part, the Nigerian Navy has carried out joint sea exercises with navies of other countries, working to establish combat readiness both of its platforms and human resources, in its continued efforts to preserve the nation's maritime assets of oil and gas as well as curbing illegal oil bunkering, crude oil theft, illegal unreported and unregulated (IUUF) Fishing activities, gun-running, human trafficking amongst others. Documenting some of these efforts of the Nigerian Navy in contributing to maritime security, the Centre for International Maritime Security notes Nigeria's participation in the 2014 sea exercise tagged Exercise OBANGAME EXPRESS, carried out between 16-23 April 2014, which was meant to exercise and evaluate the regional interoperability, multinational command and control relationships, and proficiency of the regional maritime partners in the Gulf of Guinea. The Exercise was done chiefly by conducting, Visit Board Search and Seizure (VBSS) procedures, rules of engagement (ROE) and Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO) with boarding teams.

Remarkably, the Centre also notes that "the 'at-sea' phase of the exercise, 11 nations were represented on

board 36 different vessels hosting 20 different boarding teams. The boarding teams completed 47 boarding drills during three days of operations."

In another sea training exercise off the coast of West Africa in February 2016, Navies from the United States, Nigeria, Ghana and Togo were able to track a hijacked Panama-flagged vessel MT MAXIMUS and engaged the pirates that hijacked the vessel in a shoot-out and released the vessel and got the crew to safety.

The Navy Times confirmed in its report that in the joint sea training exercise against piracy, which eventually ran into a real-life situation, the Nigerian Navy acted remarkably in combating the pirates. The media also reported that the hijacked vessel, MT MAXIMUS, was carrying 4,700 tons of diesel fuel when it ran into



troubled waters with the pirates. So, the Navies monitored it for two days as it sailed through the Ivorian waters into Ghana and then Togo. The Nigerian Navy was able to help when the vessel sailed into Sao Tome and Principe, and the officials contacted the Nigerian Government for assistance.

The Nigerian Navy had continued to engage in sea exercises to evaluate and strengthen its combat readiness both in manpower and facilities against pirates' attacks. In 2018, besides the OBANGAME EXPRESS sea exercise, the Nigerian Navy also had the regional maritime exercise tagged 'Eku Kugbe' on board the Nigerian Navy Ship OKPABANA, as part of the activities to mark the Navy Week 2018. On that exercise, the Nigerian Navy had 12 ships, while Cameroon, Ghana, Togo, Portugal, France and China had one ship each that participated.

The March 2019 9th edition of Exercise OBANGAME EXPRESS was led by the United States Navy, there were

navies from 33 nations, 95 ships, 12 aircraft and 19 maritime operations centres with the sole focus of keeping the Gulf of Guinea safe and also a resolve to address all forms of maritime crimes.

A notable highlight of the year's exercise was the commissioning of the Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) Training School, in Apapa Lagos. The training school was built by the Nigerian Navy and equipped by the United States Navy.

Obangame Express is one of three annual U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa facilitated exercises and is part of a comprehensive strategy by U.S. 6th Fleet and U.S. Africa Command to provide collaborative opportunities among African forces and international partners to address maritime security concerns.

Narrowing down to Commands for closest mapping and securing of the maritime domain, the Nigerian Navy in

its own operation tagged BEKAN MMON II (Efik word for 'calm water') to fight against maritime crimes in the Eastern Naval Command maritime domain.

The Flag Officer Commanding, Eastern Naval Command, Rear Admiral David Adeniran, emphasized that such special exercises served different purposes; either to review operational directives, for training or to be ready ahead of anticipated maritime security threats.

He reiterated the importance of training and retraining exercises as the bedrock for a combat-ready Navy, considering its responsibility of protecting the maritime domain at all times.

The exercise was planned to cover the creeks, channels and adjoining land areas, where Operation Bases and the Forward Operation Bases would conduct clearance operations by taking the battle to criminal hideouts.



The CNS cutting the Commissioning Tape of the Maritime Domain Awareness Training School Apapa

its regular sea exercises have various special operations covering the Eastern and Western Commands.

In July 2020, the Western Naval Command flagged off Exercise OKUN ALAFIA II (Yoruba word for 'Calm Water') to continue to evaluate and strengthen its might and preparedness against maritime crimes, deploying eight ships, two helicopters and the Nigerian Navy Special Boat Service for the period of 30 days.

The Flag Officer Commanding, Western Naval Command, Rear Admiral Oladele Daji, disclosed that the Command had in the course of its statutory responsibility of securing the maritime domain within its jurisdiction, carried out similar exercises and operations including Operation JUNCTION RAIN, Exercise SWIFT RESPONSE, Exercise ATEGUN ALAFIA, Exercise OKUN ALAFIA 1, and TREASURE GUARD II.

The Eastern Naval Command simultaneously flagged off

The Special Sea Exercises have recorded numerous gains in the fight against maritime crimes. Like in Operation BEKAN MMON 1, the Navy arrested over 540 suspects, destroyed 200 illegal refinery sites, neutralised 11,000 metric tons of stolen crude oil and 15,000 metric tons of illegally-refined AGO as well as the seizure of 25,000 x 50 Kilogramme of smuggled per boiled rice.

Outside special sea exercises, the Nigerian Navy, in September 2019, arrested two fishing trawlers – Banaly V and Olokun V for engaging in excess catch of fishes. The Navy was able to detect the illegality using its Falcon Eye surveillance infrastructure and was able to deploy its ship, UNITY, to intercept the fishing trawlers.

Indeed, the contributions of the Navy to ensuring secure shipping, stands at the centre of the global economy.

Hope Orivri is a Communication for Development Specialist and Managing Editor of OnepageAfrica.



POSITIVE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON YOUTH IN NIGERIA

BY MISS BLESSING ONYECHE OGBU

Social media, has both positive and negative benefit, but most people overlook the positive benefits and rather concentrate on the negative influences on the youth and society as a whole.

The perception that social media is a negative influence, is rather the opposite way. Have you realized that social media is a cost-saving platform as compared to making calls? How do you feel when you want to make a call and you are out of credit? You just hear a lady say “you have no call credit please recharge your account” or when you are making a call and there is a reminder that “you have one-minute remaining”. That awkward moment. According to statistics, an estimate shows that, in 2018 there was 2.67 billion social network users around the globe, an increase up from 1.9 billion in 2014 (www.statista.com).

Now all types of information can be accessed via the internet and every important subject that can be discussed and debated on social media. Nowadays even organizational meetings can be held on social media to cut cost, time and stress; these meetings are held on social media platforms like *zoom*, *skype*, *viber*, *imo* and and even *WhatsApp* group chat due to their video chat functions. It has totally become impossible for some companies to maintain control over data. Advertising business and work opportunities to enable the youth to attain job easily. Spending time on social media may seem like a waste of time. For instance, *Facebooking*, *instagraming*, *snaphating*, *whatsapping* all the “ings”. Sharing, posting of pictures and writing will seem like time being wasted as opposed to time being invested. Social media helps to build our social relationship in the sense that, being on campus we might not be able to make much friends. Social media is a step in making new friends. It helps the youth to build relationship by knowing ourselves better and probably in the future, we

might end up helping ourselves.

On the other hand, social media enhances edutainment, it is a very good example to the youth as a source of entertainment where we follow and like most of our favourite songs and artists, checking out new clothing and hairstyles. Social media sites keep us abreast with happenings around the world. The youth find it difficult in buying newspapers. Social media is now here, and with it the youth get to know what is happening outside the country and in their country as well. Example flippy campus and google+ where we can get access to news, updates from different campuses and etc.

Moreover, it is even educating by informing us to know the institution we will like to further after senior high school, and universities. It gives information on scholarships to the various types of institutions around the world, which makes it very exciting and motivate us too. It also informs us about the awareness of job opportunities for the youth during vacation and the university graduates as soon as possible. Applications like *LinkedIn* get us connected to business minded people who train us in our field of study.

Social media sites enable us to communicate in a speedy and efficient manner like *Facebook messenger*, *WhatsApp*, *iber*, *imo*, *twitter*, etc. Writing updates takes all over 15 seconds and with cross posting over social networks switched on, the updates gets to everyone you want it to reach. It makes it easier to get in touch with friends and families living outside the country and even closer family members. It allows us to communicate easily and effectively. Social media has eventually made the world a global village where anyone at any point in time talk to a friend or someone at the other end of the world with little or no stress. There is no doubt that social media is an eye opener.

A JOKE:

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

A Nigerian Man identified as Kevin has posted the experience he had while dating a female military officer. He posted the following on his social media account and he is seeking for advice.

On this fateful day, I was less busy, so I decided to play around on Facebook, where I saw one pretty sister, and that was how the Casanova spirit inside me pushed me to send her friend request which she accepted after two days. Some days later, I sent her that hand wave on Facebook messenger, she responded and that was how it all started. Something in me was saying take it easy, but this spirit of Casanova was really prepared to deal with me.

After I applied some pressure, she accepted and she even told me she did not want any unserious fellow but I kept assuring her I am different that my love is here to stay. Deep inside of me, I only came for the tithe and offering. Last weekend she visited me in her Rav-4 and we spent the weekend together. On Sunday morning, she asked me to drop her off at home which I obliged. We drove close to Atimbo

Barracks where she pointed at the Barrack's gate and she asked me to drive in. I thought she was joking, but she was not. We got to the gate and the soldiers at the gate were saluting her. At that point I didn't know if the car's Air Conditioner went off or I accidentally turned it off, but I began to sweat. Luckily she did not notice. I dropped her off and she pecked me and told me to go with the car and use it as she would come to my place after service to discuss about our marriage. I managed to drive out of the gate. Later in the day she came as promised and ask if she surprised me. I said not really; that I was proud of her...meanwhile I had peed on my pant twice already.

Just this morning, she fully introduced herself as Lieutenant Commander Olayemi, her only 2 brothers are Captains in the Nigerian Navy and she is the only daughter of her father who is a retired Admiral. I know I am dead, but I don't know how dead I am. My wife and kids are due to return next week. What should I do?

Please advice him.



Desist from all drug abuse related actions

THE WONDERS OF PAWPAW

(CARICA PAPAYA)



BY LJNL RL OSHEIDU

Pawpaw is a fast-growing fruit tree with edible fruits which are consumed in many countries of the world. The fruits are edible in its unripe and ripe forms such as in salads, juices, smoothies, soups and for therapeutic purposes. Other uses of Pawpaw include for medical and cosmetic industries where the fruits as well as other parts of the tree are used in the production of drugs and cosmetic items. Pawpaw fruits are rich in nutrients especially vitamins and minerals, however it is low in consumption when considered to other popular fruits.

Hence this review looks at the nutritional potential of pawpaw fruit as a good micronutrient source just as other fruits. Pawpaw contains dietary fibre, folate, vitamin A, C and E as well as small amounts of calcium, iron, riboflavin, thiamine and niacin and is very rich in antioxidant nutrients flavonoids and carotenes. It is also used in the manufacturing of several cosmetic, skin and beauty products as well as certain chewing gums.

Here Are Some Health Benefits of Pawpaw:

- a. **Lower Cholesterol:** Pawpaws are rich in fiber, vitamin C and antioxidants that prevents cholesterol build in the arteries. Too much cholesterol build-up can block the arteries, causing a heart attack, but with pawpaw the building of the cholesterol in the arteries is made impossible.
- b. **Helps Boost Immunity:** Amazingly, a single pawpaw can fulfill more than 200% of your daily requirement of vitamin C, making it a great agent of a stronger immune system.
- c. **Relieves Constipation and Reduces Motion Sickness:** The presence of folate, vitamin C and vitamin E in pawpaw reduces motion sickness by

producing a tonic effect in the stomach and in the intestines. The fiber obtained from the fruit helps to increase bowel movements which reduce the effects of constipation.

d. **Anti- Cancer Properties:** Free radicals and oxidative stress are closely related to different types of cancer. Because pawpaw is rich in antioxidants, the fruit can help protect cells from damage and lower risk of cancer. Additionally, pawpaw contains the antioxidants beta carotene. Study showed that beta carotene offers protection from prostate cancer.

e. **Great Eye Care:** Paw paw is rich in vitamin A and flavonoids like Beta- carotene, zeaxanthin, cryptoxanthin and lutein, which keeps the mucous membranes in the eyes healthy, preventing them damage. The vitamin A in pawpaw helps prevents the development of age-related macular degeneration.

f. **Treatment for Stomach Ulcer:** Common causes of ulcer are infection with bacterium helicobacter pylori (H-Pylori), long term use of aspirin and certain other painkillers such as ibuprofen. Stress and spicy foods do not cause peptic ulcers. However, they can make your symptoms worse. But with the use of pawpaw you do not have any reason to go to the hospital.

g. **Protects Against Skin Damage:** In addition to keeping your body healthy, pawpaw can help your skin look more toned and youthful. Excessive free radical activity is believed to be responsible for much of the wrinkling, sagging and other skin damage that occurs with age. The Vitamin C and Lycopene in pawpaw protects your skin and help reduce these signs of aging.

CYBER SECURITY AWARENESS

By

INTRODUCTION

Cybersecurity is primarily about people, processes, and technologies working together to encompass the full range of threat reduction, vulnerability reduction, deterrence, international engagement, incident response, resiliency, and recovery policies and activities, including computer network operations, information assurance, law enforcement, etc. Cybersecurity is the protection of Internet-connected systems, including hardware, software, and data from cyber-attacks. It is made up of two words one is cyber and other is security. Cyber is related to the technology which contains systems, network and programs or data. Whereas security related to the protection which includes systems security, network security and application and information security.

It is the body of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, devices, programmes, and data from attack, theft, damage, modification or unauthorized access. It may also be referred to as information technology security. We can also define cybersecurity as the set of principles and practices designed to protect our computing resources and online information



LT CDR S YAKUBU
CEN COMD ERCC FALCON EYE

against threats. Due to the heavy dependency on computers in the military that store and transmit an abundance of confidential and essential information about the personnel, cybersecurity is a critical function and is needed for the protection of the Armed Forces information and personnel. To this effect, the Nigerian Navy has thought it important to educate its own personnel on the need to understand the need and importance of data security.

AIM

The aim of this article therefore is to acquaint Nigerian Navy Personnel on the need for cyber security awareness.

SCOPE

This article shall cover the following:

- Highlights on data security.
- Securing operating systems.
- Malware and anti-viruses
- Internet security
- Guidelines to prevent unauthorized access to official documents and computing resources.





- f. Guidelines to prevent unauthorized access to official email

DATA SECURITY

Data security refers to the process of protecting data from unauthorized access and data corruption throughout its life cycle. Data security includes data encryption key management practices that protect data across all applications and platforms. The core elements of data security are confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Also known as the CIA triad, this is a security model and guide for organizations to keep their sensitive data protected from unauthorized access and data exfiltration. Confidentiality ensures that data is accessed only by authorized individuals; Integrity ensures that information is reliable as well as accurate; and Availability ensures that data is both available and accessible to satisfy organizational needs. Having examined the need and importance of data security, we shall look at threats to data security.

- a. **Threats to data security:** The cyber-threat landscape is always changing and evolving. Hackers are notoriously dynamic, constantly improving their tactics and tools to bypass the latest security countermeasures. Organizations and persons that want to minimize their exposure to cyber threats need to be well-informed and up to date. Because

there is such a wide variety of digital threats, there's no single solution when it comes to protecting yourself from a data breach. A comprehensive security strategy is required, complete with multiple layers of protection and detection. With that in mind, what are the top cyberthreats:

- i. **Social Hacking:** personnel are liable to fall victims to social attacks. Financial pretexting and phishing represent 98 percent of social incidents and 93 percent of all breaches. This means that the largest risk of a data breach comes from within: which means you can be a threat to yourself as well as be a threat to the Nigerian Navy. 93% of breaches can be traced back to a carelessly-opened email, malicious link, or other employee mishap. Most of these attacks were carried out through deliberate phishing (using phony emails to dupe employees), a method that remains extremely effective to this day. To minimize risk in the office:

- (1) Set a BYOD Policy. Bring-your-own-device (BYOD) policies establish rules and procedures for bringing personal devices into work. Such a policy can help limit the risks imposed by allowing personal computers, phones, and other devices onto the company network.

(2) Set Privilege Policies. Limit personnel access only to resources necessary to perform their jobs.

(3) Raise Awareness and Provide Training. Training personnel to recognize common cybersecurity risks can go a long way toward securing the Nigerian Navy data. A rating who knows how to spot a phishing attempt is far less likely to click a malicious link or open a suspicious file.

ii. **Ransomware:** organization of all sizes are being increasingly targeted in Ransomware attacks. These attacks use purpose-built malware to lock a network and/or encrypt the data. Once the Ransomware has done its work, it will display a message demanding payment from the organization to restore access or decrypt the files. These demands are usually requested in untraceable Bitcoin, and paying the ransom doesn't guarantee you'll actually have your access restored. (You can reduce your Ransomware risk profile by:

(1) Educating Your personnel. Again, teaching personal to spot and avoid phishing attempts is a huge first step. (In most cases, Ransomware finds its way into a network via such emails.)

(2) Using Virus/Malware Scanning for Email Attachments. An automated system that scans emails and their links and attachments before they're opened will reduce the risk considerably.

(3) Using Remote Data Backups. A cloud-based data backup can allow you to recover your lost data by reformatting the corrupted data storage drives and restoring them from the backup. Be sure to involve IT

professionals at this point to ensure that the Ransomware is completely removed before restoring.

SECURING OPERATING SYSTEMS

The operating system is the physical environment where your application runs. Any vulnerability in the operating system could compromise the security of the application. By securing the operating system, you make the environment stable, control access to resources, and control external access to the environment. The physical security of the system is essential. Threats can come through the Web, but they can also come from a physical terminal. Even if the Web access is very secure, if an attacker obtains physical access to a server, breaking into a system is much easier. To secure your operating systems you need to implement the following practices:

a. Lock the system when not in use.



b. Create a user account password.

c. Change a user account password.

d. Disable guest account.

e. Lock out unwanted guests.

f. Rename the administrator account.

g. Enable software updates.

h. Enable firewall (A firewall is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. You can implement a firewall in either hardware or software form, or a combination of both. Firewalls prevent unauthorized internet users from accessing private networks connected to the internet, especially intranets.)

j. Add new apps in firewall.

- k. Create a new firewall rule.
- l. Disable unnecessary services through task manager.
- m. Hide Files and folders.

MALWARE

Malware is the collective name for a number of malicious software variants, including viruses, ransomware and spyware. Shorthand for malicious software, malware typically consists of code developed by cyber attackers, designed to cause extensive damage to data and systems or to gain unauthorized access to a network. It is intentionally designed to cause damage. There are 6 common types of malware:

a. Virus: Viruses are designed to damage the target computer or device by corrupting data, reformatting your hard disk, or completely shutting down your system. They can also be used to steal information, harm computers and networks, create botnets, steal money, render advertisements, and more. Computer viruses require human action to infect computers and mobile devices and are often spread through email attachments and internet downloads.

b. Trojan: A Trojan horse, or “Trojan”, enters your system disguised as a normal, harmless file or program designed to trick you into downloading and installing malware. As soon as you install a Trojan, you are giving cyber criminals access to your system. Through the Trojan horse, the cyber-criminal can steal data, install more malware, modify files, monitor user activity, destroy data, steal financial information, conduct denial of service (DoS) attacks on targeted web addresses, and more. Trojan malware cannot replicate by itself; however, if combined with a worm, the damage Trojans can have on users and systems is endless.

c. Worm: One of the most common types of malware, worms spread over computer networks by exploiting operating system vulnerabilities. A worm is a standalone programme that replicates itself to infect other computers, without requiring action from anyone. Since they can spread fast, worms are often used to execute a payload—a piece of code created to damage a system. Payloads

can delete files on a host system, encrypt data for a ransomware attack, steal information, delete files, and create botnets.

d. Spyware: Installed on your computer without your knowledge, spyware is designed to track your browsing habits and internet activity. Spying capabilities can include activity monitoring, collecting keystrokes, and harvesting of account information, logins, financial data, and more. Spyware can spread by exploiting software vulnerabilities, bundling with legitimate software, or in Trojans.

e. Ransomware: According to Cybersecurity Ventures, cybercrime is predicted to cost the world 6 trillion dollars annually by 2021. Because ransomware generates so much money for cybercriminals, it is the type of malware we hear the most about. Ransomware is a type of malware that holds your data captive and demands payment to release the data back to you. It restricts user access to the computer by either encrypting files on the hard drive or locking down the system and displaying messages that are intended to force the user to pay the attacker to release the restrictions and regain access to the computer. Once the attacker is paid, your system and data will usually go back to its original state.

f. Rootkit: Rootkit is a term applied to a type of malware that is designed to infect a target PC and allow an attacker to install a set of tools that grant him persistent remote access to the computer. The malware typically will be hidden deep within the operating system and will be designed to evade detection by anti-malware applications and other security tools. The rootkit may contain any number of malicious tools, such as a keystroke logger, a password stealer, a module for stealing credit card or online banking information, a bot for DDoS attacks or functionality that can disable security software. Rootkits typically act as a backdoor that gives the attacker the ability to connect remotely to the infected machine whenever he chooses and remove or install specific components.

Some symptom's indicative of malware infection:



- a. Slow System.
- b. Pop ups.
- c. System crashes.
- d. Suspicious hard drive activity.
- e. Antivirus disabling.
- f. New browser homepage.
- g. Peculiar problem activity.

- h. System impact.

Many antiviruses have strived to fulfil all these features over the years and with the growing threat from cybercrime, more features are getting added. From free to paid antiviruses, the constant reminder is to always update your antivirus engine or upgrade your antivirus program to keep up with the latest threats.

INTERNET SECURITY

Internet security consists of a range of security tactics for protecting activities and transactions conducted online over the internet. These tactics are meant to safeguard users from threats such as hacking into computer systems, email addresses, or websites; malicious software that can infect and inherently damage systems; and identity theft by hackers who steal personal data such as bank account information and credit card numbers. Internet security is a specific aspect of broader concepts such as cybersecurity and computer security, being focused on the specific threats and vulnerabilities of online access and use of the internet. In today's digital landscape, many of our daily activities rely on the internet. In this lecture we will focus on understanding web browser concepts to gain an understanding how to securely use the internet through web browsers. We shall begin with web browsers. A web browser

However, in order to prevent malware infections, antiviruses were created. Anti-virus software, also known as anti-malware, is a computer program used to prevent, detect, and remove malware. Antivirus software was originally developed to detect and remove computer viruses. If the antivirus software scans any application or file and if it finds the file infected by a malware that is similar to the malware in the malware definition. Then antivirus software terminates the file from executing pushing it to the quarantine. It will also scan your computer for behaviors that may signal the presence of a new, unknown malware. There are many things to consider when choosing an anti-virus and some of which are:

- a. Detection rates.
- b. Usability.
- c. Secure Socket Layer inspection.
- d. Layered protection.
- e. Behavior blocker.
- f. Privacy.
- g. False positives.

(commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for accessing information on the World Wide Web. When a user requests a web page from a particular website, the web browser retrieves the necessary content from a web server and then displays the page on the user's device. Examples of web browsers are Chrome, Opera, Firefox, Safari, Microsoft edge. Because web browsers are used so frequently, it is vital to configure them securely. Often, the web browser that comes with an operating system is not set up in a secure default configuration. Not securing your web browser can lead quickly to a variety of computer problems caused by anything from spyware being installed without your knowledge to intruders taking control of your computer.

These are ways to secure your web browser

- a. Keep **your browsers** up to date (ITS supported software list).
- b. Enable automatic updates for **your browser..**
- c. Block pop-ups, plug-ins and phishing sites.
- d. Set **your browser** not to store passwords.
- e. Disable third-party cookies.

It is important to note that while making your browser more secure helps reduce the risk that someone will be able to use it to compromise your computer, it is still important to have safe computing habits so attackers get fewer chances to try. Don't click on unknown or unsolicited links or open unexpected attachments. Don't download files, programs or tools unless you are positive, they are safe. Now that you know to secure your browser, let's take a look at how to identify secure websites. There are 5 ways to identify a secure website and they are as follows:

- a. **Look for the "S" in HTTPS:** If H T T P S sounds familiar, it should – many Uniform Resource Locator (URLs) begin with "https" instead of just "http" to indicate that they are encrypted. This security is provided by an SSL certificate, which protects sensitive information entered into that site as it travels from the site to a server. Without an SSL certificate, that information is exposed and easily accessible by cybercriminals. It's important to note that HTTPS isn't the only

thing a website can – or should do – to protect its visitors, but it's a good sign that the website owner cares about your safety. Whether you're logging in, making a payment, or just entering your email address, check that the URL starts with "https."

- b. **Check for a website privacy policy:** A website's privacy policy should clearly communicate how your data is collected, used, and protected by the website. Nearly all websites will have one, as they are required by data privacy laws in countries like Australia and Canada, and even stricter rules have been introduced in the EU. A privacy policy indicates that the website owner cares about complying with these laws and ensuring that their website is safe. Be sure to look for one, and read it over, before giving your information to a website.

- c. **Find their contact information:** If finding a website's contact information makes that site seem more trustworthy to you, you're not alone. A survey of website visitors found that 44 percent of respondents will leave a website that lacks a phone number or other contact information. Ideally, a safe website will clearly display an email address, a phone number, a physical address if they have one, return policy if applicable, and social media accounts. These won't necessarily provide protection, but they indicate that there's likely someone you can reach out to if you need assistance.

- d. **Verify their trust seal:** If you see an icon with the words "Secure" or "Verified," it's likely a trust seal. A trust seal indicates that the website works with a security partner. These seals are often an indicator that a site has HTTPS security, but they can also indicate other safety features, like the date since the site's last malware scan. Although 79 percent of online shoppers expect to see a trust seal, the presence of the seal isn't enough. It's also important to verify that the badge is legitimate. Fortunately, it's easy to do – simply click the badge and see if it takes you to a verification page. This confirms that the site is working with that particular security firm. It

doesn't hurt to do your own research on the company supplying the badge, too!

e. Know the signs of website malware:

Even if a website has an SSL certificate, a privacy policy, contact information, and a trust badge, it may still not be safe if it is infected with malware. But how do you know if a website is infected with malware? Look for the signs of these common attacks.

- b. Change NN email default password.
- c. Keep passwords restricted/secret.
- d. Do not save password on browsers.
- e. Use 2-step verification on Email/social media account.
- f. Deactivate all personal accounts prior to sale/gifting of computers/mobile devices.

GUIDELINES TO PROTECT UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND COMPUTING RESOURCES

The following are the guidelines to protect unauthorized access to official document and computing resources:-

- a. Use of strong passwords (combination of alphabets, numbers, uppercase, lower case and special character).
- b. Use of firewall and intrusion detection systems.
- c. Use of antivirus systems.
- d. Use of encryption techniques and digital signatures.
- e. Regular update of operating systems and other installed applications.
- f. Following standard guidelines for internet activities.
- g. Physical security of computing infrastructure.
- h. Awareness of current security scenario and attack techniques.
- i. J. Avoid downloading/clicking suspicious links/attachment.
- j. Deactivate all personal accounts prior to sale/gifting of computers/mobile devices.
- k. Avoid public/ unsecured hotspot/ Wi-Fi access.
- l. Use different password for each online account.
- m. Use 2 step verification on Email/social media account.

GUIDELINES TO PROTECT AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO OFFICIAL EMAIL

The following are the guidelines to protect against unauthorized access to official Email :

- a. Use only Microsoft outlook application for NN Email Account.

CONCLUSION

Cyber security is important because government, military, corporate, financial, and medical organizations collect, process, and store unprecedented amounts of data on computers and other devices. A significant portion of that data can be sensitive information, whether that be intellectual property, financial data, personal information, or other types of data for which unauthorized access or exposure could have negative consequences. Organizations transmit sensitive data across networks and to other devices in the course of doing businesses, and cyber security describes the discipline dedicated to protecting that information and the systems used to process or store it. As the volume and sophistication of cyber-attacks grow, companies and organizations, especially those that are tasked with safeguarding information relating to national security, health, or financial records, need to take steps to protect their sensitive business and personnel information. This is the reason why the NN has thought it wise to educate her personnel on the importance of cyber security and also how to take steps to prevent and protect against unauthorized access to official and personal data. It is imperative that cyber security measures are put in place across the armed forces to prevent cyber-attacks as damages from cyber-attacks could render military systems blind or dormant for a period of time. Cyber-crime has cost the world over 6 trillion dollars since last year and its predicted to get higher unless there is a curb. Personnel are encouraged to be involved in cyber security awareness and also put into practice all acquired knowledge to aid in the protection against cyber security as ignorance is no excuse.

NIGERIAN NAVY REFERENCE HOSPITAL, CALABAR



OUR SERVICES INCLUDE:



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- ⊗ 1.5T Magnetic Resonance Imaging
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- ⊗ Mammography
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- ⊗ ULTRASOUND
- ⊗ Doppler
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- ⊗ 3D/4D
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- ⊗ IVU
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- ⊗ Excision
- ⊗ IMF (Intermaxillary fixation)
- ⊗ Restoration
- ⊗ Dental Radiography
- ⊗ 2D/3D imaging
- ⊗ Orthodontics
- ⊗ Paedodontics
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- ⊗ Accident & Emergency
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- ⊗ Endocrinology
- ⊗ Ear Nose & Throat
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- ⊗ Paediatrics



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- ⊗ Vaccines (Immunisation)
- ⊗ Health Education



OPHTHALMOLOGY (EYE CLINIC)

- ⊗ Optical Coherence Tomography
- ⊗ Pachymetry
- ⊗ Central Visual Field
- ⊗ Refraction
- ⊗ YAG/SLT Laser Procedure
- ⊗ Biometry
- ⊗ Clinical Services
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- ⊗ Hearse services
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- ⊗ Ambulance Services

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Website: www.nnrhcalabar.com.ng **E-mail:** nnrhcal@navy.mil.ng **Phone:** 0813 446 1293, 0909 069 0163

SHIPPING OF STRIPES OF NEWLY PROMOTED SENIOR OFFICERS ENC



Cdr EO Akinyemi being decorated by R Adm PE Efedue and assisted by Cdre GE Kwetishe



Surg Cdr IJ Akpan being decorated by R Adm I Abbas and Cdre AM Ibrahim



Surg Cdr KA Salami being decorated by Cdre PE Efedue and assisted by Capt IM Godei



Surg Capt UO Nzeribe-Abangwu being decorated by R Adm PEC Onwuzulike and assisted by her husband



Surg Capt UI Okeke being decorated by R Adm DA Adeniran and her husband



Capt SM Abdullahi being decorated by R Adm PEC Onwuzulike and assisted by his wife



Capt SG Muhammed being decorated by R Adm Adeniran and Mrs Muhammed



Cdre CN Aniaku being decorated by R Adm AO Ayobanjo and Mrs Aniaku

**OBSEQUIES OF LATE COMMODORE SIMON AJIE EJARO
WHOSE DEMISE OCCURRED ON THURSDAY 19 MARCH 2020
MAY HIS GENTLE SOUL REST IN THE BOSOM OF THE LORD. AMEN!**



SOCIAL CIRCUIT

MEMORIES OF THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND REAR ADMIRAL DAVID ADEGBOLA ADENIRAN ON WEDNESDAY 7 OCTOBER 2020





ETOP ENERGY PLC

WHO WE ARE:

Etopo Energy Plc is the offshoot of Etopo control services Nigeria Limited founded 2013, marine experts with fleet of vessels both for offshore and onshore activities, Hydraulic workover services, Supply of Vessels ranging from Tug boats crew boats to DP2 vessel. Wellbore Cleanout tools. Wireline and slick line services DD MWD/LWD Service. Our aim is to be recognised as one of the most successful indigenous well maintenance and engineering contractor through measurable performance improvement delivering safe, effective and trouble-free operations

WHAT WE OFFER:

ETOP is a multi-discipline company that specialises on the following:

- Marine vessels (OPSV, AHTS, Supply Vessels, Tug Boats, Speedboats/Fast-craft, Crew boats) Provision and Operations
- Earthworks (Excavation, Dredging and Reclamation/Rehabilitation)
- Pipeline Laying
- Fabrication, Replacement, Maintenance and Repair of structural, production facilities e.g pipelines, instrumentation, electrical, mechanical.
- Mobile and Fixed Onshore and Offshore Crane operations
- Oil Spill Management, Recovery, Clean-up and Rehabilitation/Reclamation
- Oil and Gas Emergency Rescue and Recovery
- Supply of various Petroleum Products (petroleum haulage)
- Anchoring Rigs and Deployment Logistics
- Deep Sea Operations
- Onshore and Offshore Structure and Facilities Inspection, Maintenance and Repair
- Supply of oil and gas special materials, equipment and machineries

CONTACTS:

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b) Operational Base: 4 Caroline Road Okokoko Delta State with Fabrication/Construction/Workshop/Motor Pool/Shipyard/Warehouse facilities

Tel Nos: +2348131505272, +2348073465059

Email: etopocsnl@yahoo.com

CEO

HRM EMMANUEL WAREWINI ARIKAWAI

(UMBI) OGISI 1

EBENANAWAI OF OBOTEBE KINGDOM, BURUTU L.G.A, DELTA STATE

