

Research Article

Logistical Perspective towards Counterterrorism of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: Lessons and Way-Out

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Abstract

This study gaudily examines Boko Haram terrorist in Nigeria from logistical perspective. Lessons were drawn from the Boko Haram's geographical location, evolution and their mode of operations in previous attacks; this will prevent future uprisings and enhance efficient measures in facilitating sustainable peace. It was discovered that the group was declared terrorist in north-east part of Nigeria, and the in global world because the insurgency grew into one of the largest areas of violence in Africa, and a major conflict in global terms. The paper further captures terrorism, causes, funding and interconnection, and characteristics of terrorists with various lessons. Towards counterterrorism approaches, logistical analysis was adopted which identified the interaction of terrorists for military use, and the awareness of citizen's collective efforts was explicitly delved into through the adoption of McCormick's model. Recommendations were suggested to avert future terrorism. The affirmation of continual terrorist acts in Nigeria is a confirmation that Nigeria's regional amalgamation will eventually break up. Finally, anybody that is directly and indirectly involved in the logistical activities of Boko Haram is a member. Logistical activities of Boko Haram are: funding, intelligence gathering and sharing, training, planning, gathering of food materials, weapons and artilleries, information flow, material handling, production, packaging, inventory, transportation, and warehousing of the terrorist equipment.

Keywords: Logistical Analysis; Boko Haram terrorist; Counterterrorism

Introduction

Background to study

The departure of peace, serenity, stillness, harmony, tranquility, and other synonymous words to qualifying living in oneness and peaceful coexistence in the nation Nigeria seems sudden which is quite heartbreaking, distressing, tear-jerking, tragic, and pitiful. The labour of our hero's past in building the nation Nigeria is becoming questionable, the old Nigeria is fast disappearing, culture is fast merging, internet is having more negative impacts in the Nigerian society, sound of hatred and terror fills everywhere. The means of inculcating moral values into younger generation is proving insignificant because of several factors such as political instability, flexibility and defects in policy contents and contexts, bad leadership, corruption, and others.

All the above listed are impediments to overall national development. There is no difference between a regime whereby huge amount of money is stolen by strong political office holders for their personal use, and another regime that is faced with many terrorist issues whereby huge amount of money is also set aside to deter terrorism and insecurity. The indifference in the two regimes is that they cannot point at significant national development that will cut across all Nigerian citizens benefitting from it. It is unfortunate that apart from terrorism and corruption issues, there is economic hardship in Nigeria; this is felt among some middle income earners and most of low income earners who are the masses. The masses lost the confidence that they initially had in the present administration.

Security as defined by Merriam Webster Dictionary [1] is the freedom from fear, danger or anxiety. Also, it is the degree of resistance or protection from harm which applies to vulnerable and or valuable assets. Assets can either be tangible or intangible in nature. Examples of tangible asset are buildings, motor vehicles, money, and others; while intangible assets are personality, good name, information, life of human, and others. The most significant asset is life (breath of human being). Due to the value attached to various assets, theft of such assets is inevitable.

Elesin [2] stated that militancy spreads everywhere and security of lives are threatened on daily basis from incidents of attacks, assassinations, suicide bombings, and other form of killings. Although, sociological analysts affirmed that "conflict is inevitable" and it is a "necessary evil" for development to take place. It can be in form of tribal and communal wars, religious uprisings, riots/demonstrations, post-election violence, and others. The uprisings in Nigeria such as the Niger Delta militancy, the Boko Haram insurgency, Herds men killing, and others can be traceable to various forms of conflict [3].

Terrorism is a deliberate creation and exploitation of fear for bringing about political change. Its occurrence can be historical, cultural, political, social, psychological, economic, or religious or any combination of these factors. Terror acts are as follow; murder, kidnapping, bombing, arson, and others. Terror acts are committed by non-governmental group or individual who are neither parts of nor officially serving in the military forces, law enforcement agencies, intelligence

services, or other governmental agencies of an established nation [4].

Because of the high intensity of terrorism acts in the global world and Nigeria in particular, there is need for not only effective but efficient facilitation of counterterrorism approaches. According to Wilcox [5], counterterrorism is the policy and method used to deter and defeat terrorism. Counterterrorism is the use of information gathering, law enforcement, diplomacy, military force, and protective security to deter terrorism. Apart from the physical combat of existing terrorists, counterterrorism also attempts to discover the motivations of terrorists for immediate action [6].

This study focused on identifying two major strategies for counterterrorism and security measures that may be adopted by the concerned institutes and the citizenry. It further elucidates the need to understand what, how, and exactly does supply affects terrorism; determination of spatial interaction of terrorist, careful analyzing transport demand/supply relationship that is associated with terrorist groups expressed over a geographical space is quite important. Counterterrorism is assumed to be the duty of every one, while restoration of sustainable peace may be achieved through analyzing spatial interaction of terrorist which is the duty of civil military.

The scope of study is Boko Haram terrorist group in north-east Nigeria. This is because the insurgency has grown into one of large areas of violence in Africa, and a major conflict in global terms.

Problem statement

The global terrorist attack happened on 11th September, 2001 where nineteen (19) terrorists worked together to hijack four commercial jetliners and turned them toward targets chosen for destruction [7]; two of the planes, loaded with fuel and passengers, were flown at full speed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in the financial district of New York City which resulted to collapsing of buildings, and killing thousands of people. This attack was the first major foreign assault on the continental United States since 1814 [7]. This attack led to consciousness of “**terrorism**”.

After the attack, President George W. Bush declared War on Terror acts to pursue nations that provide aid or safe haven to terrorism [8]. After a decade, the number of groups utilizing terrorism has doubled in the global socio-political and economic atmosphere. Nations that have failed to meet up to expectation of citizen’s economic welfare are faced with instability and corruption which seems to be an ideal ground for the establishment of terrorist groups [9]. This does not exclude Nigeria, and some other countries in Africa, as they are confront with challenges of poverty, ethno-religious tensions, corruption, and economic downfall [10,11].

It is of noteworthy that the major threat in Nigeria is Boko Haram which is tagged as Islamic group that is most prevalent in Nigeria. The group has murdered several lives, and caused displacement of thousands of people. Boko Haram group in Nigeria has in disguise recreated another terrorist group known as Fulani Herds-men terrorist as they both tend towards achieving similar vision.

It is of note that because of the high level of terrorism in Nigeria, huge allocation was earmarked in the national budget to combating terrorism. In addition to this, the Federal Government has embarked on criminalization of terrorism by passing the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011, installation of Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras (CCTV) in some parts of the country which will enhance the surveillance as well as investigation of criminal related offences [12]. In the 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015, the total expenditures earmarked for security in approved budgets were about ₦920, ₦924, ₦923, ₦923, and ₦934 billion respectively [13].

Despite the huge amounts, there is high level of terrorism in the country and low peace index as revealed by Global Peace Index [14]. It can therefore be said that efforts of Government have not yielded enough positive results. Terrorism is a threat to security and is a singular factor that is responsible for the astronomical increase in the nation’s expenditure as the Federal Government has continued to appropriate huge funds for security which has denied capital projects in the education, health, agriculture, and construction sectors the needed more attention.

This study relied on the term “logistics” because it involves the management of the flow of things between the point of origin and the point of attack in order to meet the requirements of Boko Haram. The resources managed in logistics include physical items such as food materials, weapons and artilleries, as well as intangible items such as time and information. Also, is the integration of information flow, material handling, production, packaging, inventory, transportation, and warehousing of the terrorist equipment that will enhance the efficient lunch of terrorist attacks.

Literature Review

Historical formation of Borno and north-eastern states of Nigeria

“The first well-documented state in the northern region of Nigeria was the kingdom of Kanem, which emerged east of Lake Chad in what is now south-western Chad by the 9th century AD. Kanem profited from trade ties with North Africa and the Nile Valley, from which it also received Islam. The Saifa was Kanem’s ruling dynasty which periodically enlarged their holdings by conquests and marriage into the ruling families of vassal states. The empire, however, failed to sustain a lasting peace. During conflict-ridden period between the 12th and 14th centuries, the Saifas were forced to move across Lake Chad into Bornu, in what is now far north-eastern Nigeria. There, the Kanem inter-married with the native people, and the new group became known as the Kanuri. The Kanuri state centered first in Kanem and then in Bornu, which was referred to as the Kanem-Bornu Empire, and hereafter referred to as Bornu” [15].

“Furthermore, the Kanuri eventually returned to Chad and conquered the empire lost by the Saifawas. Its dominance thus assured Bornu and became a flourishing center of Islamic culture that rivaled Mali to the far west. The kingdom grew rich in trade which focused on salt from the Sahara and locally produced textiles. In the late 16th century, the Bornu

king Idris Alooma expanded the kingdom again, and although the full extent of the expansion is not clear, Bornu exerted considerable political influence over Hausa-land to the west. In the mid and late 18th century, severe droughts and famines weakened the kingdom, but in the early 19th century Bornu enjoyed a brief revival under al-Kanemi (a shrewd military leader) who resisted a Fulani revolution that swept over much of Nigeria. Al-Kanemi's descendants continue as traditional rulers within Borno State. The Kanem-Bornu Empire ceased to exist in 1846 when it was absorbed into the Wadai sultanate to the east" [15].

After some periodic formative stages that were filled with tears, and sound of wars, seven Hausa city states were developed as strong trading centers. In each Hausa state, a monarch was elected and ruled over a network of feudal lords, most of whom had embraced Islam by the 14th century. The states maintained persistent rivalries, which at times made them easy prey to the expansion of Bornu and other kingdoms.

The various threats to Hausa kingdoms resulted to immigration of Fulani pastoralists, who came from the west to make a home in the Nigerian savanna and who permeated large areas of Hausa land over several centuries. In 1804 a Fulani scholar, Usuman dan Fodio, declared a jihad (holy war) against the Hausa states, whose rulers he condemned for allowing Islamic practices to deteriorate. As a result of this, local Fulani leaders were motivated by both spiritual and local political concerns, and received Usuman's blessing to overthrow the Hausa rulers. With their superior cavalry and cohesion, the Fulani overthrew the Hausa rulers and also conquered areas beyond Hausa-land, including Adamawa to the east and Nupe and Ilorin to the south.

Lessons derived

1. The Boko Haram and other terrorist issues in the northeastern states particularly in Borno state seems to be backed up by individuals, leaders, and nations to carry out Usman's vision.
2. Usman's vision was to fulfill Fulani's revolution which is aimed at flourishing Islamic culture and practices; exerting political influence; and enabling immigration and free movement of Fulani pastoralists (Herdsmen).

Geographical location of Boko Haram attacks and lessons derived

Figure 1 is the geographical location of northeastern part of Nigeria where Boko Haram attacks are geographically predominant.

From the map, Boko Haram terrorist acts occur in Borno state which is located in northeastern part of Nigeria, and shares boundaries with Chad and Niger. The geographical characteristics of Chad and Niger were examined so as to establish their similarities with Borno state and other northeastern parts of Nigeria, as Boko Haram terrorists seem to inextricably have logistical link with those countries. The characteristics are:

1. The climate of Niger and Chad is hot and, in most areas, dry. Chad is a landlocked country as Borno state and other part of northeastern Nigeria is landlocked.
2. French and Arabic are the official languages of both Niger and Chad. But the most common Chad language is Hausa which is mostly spoken in the Lake Chad area. Also Hausa is the language of local trade in Niger. This is also the predominant language of northeastern Nigeria including Borno state.
3. Muslims made up about 59 percent of Chad's population and about 17 percent are Christians. Also, Muslims made up about 90 percent of Niger's population while less than 1 percent is Christian. Muslims also dominates the northeastern Nigeria.
4. The economy of northeastern Nigeria relies mostly on agriculture (planting and animal rearing), also the economy of Niger and Chad are based largely on agriculture such that 83 percent of the labor force in Chad were engaged in farming, animal husbandry, forestry, and fishing. About one-third of the land in Chad is used for animal grazing.

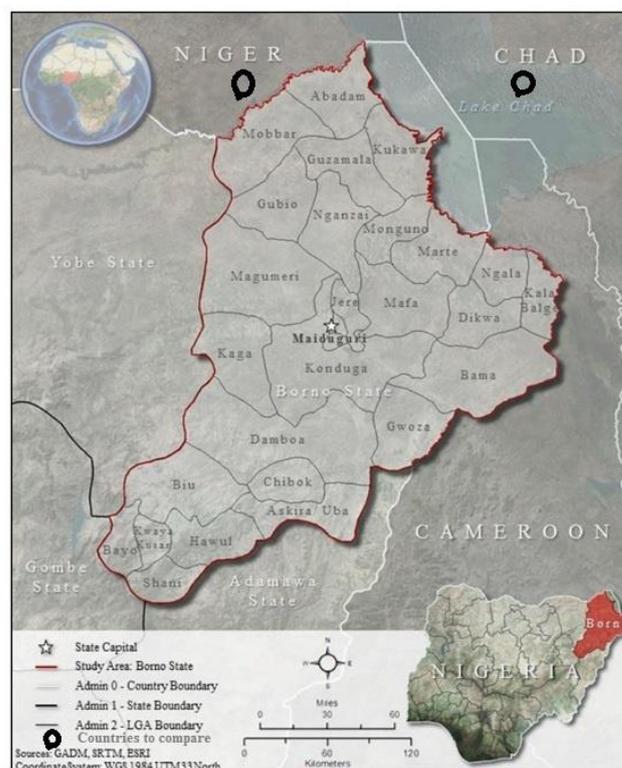


Figure 1: Geographical locations of Boko Haram attacks.

Lessons derived

1. It is important to know that there are similarities between Niger, Chad and Borno state in northeastern Nigeria regarding language, culture, occupation, religion, and others. Hence, it might be difficult to separate the Nigerien and Chadians from northeastern Nigerians. The Nigeriens and Chadians are expected to have close relationship with Nigerians in Borno state and entire northeastern states as this will pose great challenge to prevent terrorism by Nigeria civil military.

2. As a result of these similarities, the border will be porous, immigration cannot be checked, and there will be ease of illegal transactions, most especially the herdsmen as presently evidenced in the country. Government should take the issue of border security very important as failure to do so will result into more terrorist groups.

3. There is deficiency in the amalgamation of Nigeria as the northeastern part of Nigeria shares common ideology and identity with the Niger and Chad. Hence, the northeastern region should have been amalgamated with Niger and Chad.

4. The affirmation of continual challenges in Nigeria's regional amalgamation is a confirmation that Nigeria's regional amalgamation will eventually break up.

Terrorism

There is considerable variation on how country laws define terrorism; most countries around the world define terrorism as a crime. For instance, the United Kingdom legislation titled Terrorist Act (2000) states that "terrorism is the use or threat of action designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause". The definition according to United Kingdom has influence on the United States, Canada, and Israel's definition. They defined terrorism as violent act dangerous to human life that appears to be intended to:

1. Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
2. Influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
3. Affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping (United States Code, Title 18, Section 2331 (18 USC 2331)).

Hoffman [4] opines terrorism as deliberate attacks against large numbers of ordinary citizens who simply happen to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. There is need to modify the perspective of Hoffman because some ordinary citizens might be in the right place and at the right time. Places like religious worship centers, market, bus terminals. Some terrorist attacks target diplomats and diplomatic facilities such as embassies and consulates; military personnel and military bases; business executives and corporate offices; and transportation vehicles and facilities, such as airlines and airports, trains and train stations, buses and bus terminals, and subways [6].

Causes of terrorism

Terrorism has occurred throughout history for variety of reasons. Its causes can be historical, cultural, political, social, psychological, economic, or religious or any combination of these. Some countries have proven to be particularly susceptible to terrorism at certain times, as Italy and West Germany were during the 1970s. Terrorist violence escalated precipitously in those two countries for a decade before declining equally dramatically. Other countries, such as Canada and The Netherlands, have proven to be more resistant, and have experienced only a few isolated terrorist incidents [4]. In general, democratic countries have provided more fertile ground for terrorism because of the open nature

of their societies. In such societies, citizens have fundamental rights, civil liberties are legally protected. In repressive societies such that government closely monitors citizens and restricts their speech and movement, it is more difficult for terrorists to operate. But police states have not been immune to terrorism, despite limiting civil liberties and forbidding free speech and rights of assembly. Examples include Russia under tsarist rule and the Communist-ruled Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the People's Republic of China, Myanmar, and Laos [4].

Lesson derived for Nigeria:

Nigeria is a democratic country which is expected to provide fertile ground for terrorism because of the open nature of Nigerian society.

In broad terms, the causes that have commonly compelled people to engage in terrorism are grievances borne of political oppression, cultural domination, economic exploitation, ethnic discrimination, and religious persecution. Perceived inequities in the distribution of wealth and political power have led some terrorists to attempt or overthrow democratically elected governments. To achieve a fairer society, they would replace these governments with socialist or communist regimes [4]. Some terrorist organizations are sponsored by the State. Thus, the State supply arms, money, and a safe haven, among other things to the group. In so doing, it has transformed ordinary groups, with otherwise limited capabilities, into more powerful and menacing opponents. State sponsorship have improved the training of terrorists and facilitate planning and operations [6].

Funding and interconnection of terrorist

Terrorist pay their way with fund raised through front businesses, drug trafficking, credit card fraud, extortion, and money from covert supporters. They use ostensibly charitable organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for funding and recruitment. Also, money for their operations is transferred surreptitiously through numerous banks, money exchanges, and alternate remittance systems (often known as "hawalas"), some legitimate and unwitting, others not. The terrorist threat is a flexible, transnational network structure, enabled by modern technology and characterized by loose interconnectivity both within and between groups. Terrorists work together in funding, sharing intelligence, training, logistics, planning, and executing attacks [16].

Characteristics and structure of terrorists

According to National strategy for combating terrorism USA [16], one major characteristic is that terrorists do not commit actions randomly or senselessly. Every terrorist wants an attack to generate maximum publicity because media attention helps achieve the intimidation needed for terrorism's success. Accordingly, terrorist acts are carefully planned. Several essential elements go into planning a major terrorist attack. Planning begins with gathering detailed reconnaissance and intelligence about a target: its defenses, vulnerabilities, and patterns of daily activity. Meanwhile,

logistics specialists ensure that all the supporting tasks are accomplished. These tasks include assembling the weapons and other supplies and communications equipment needed for the operation, arranging for safe houses and transportation for the terrorist attack team, and mapping escape routes.

Lesson Derived: *There should be reduction of media attention to terrorism issues, this will reduce public attention.*

Despite their diversity in motive, sophistication, and strength, terrorist organizations share basic structure as depicted in figure 2. This is also referred to as the hierarchical structure of terrorist organization and the conditions for terrorists to take form which occurs sequentially.



Figure 2: Structure of terror.

1. Underlying conditions

This includes; poverty, corruption, religious conflict, ethnic strife, and others. It creates opportunities for terrorists to exploit. Some of these conditions are real and some manufactured. Terrorists use these conditions to justify their actions and expand their support. The belief that terror is a legitimate means to address such conditions and effect political change is a fundamental problem enabling terrorism to develop and grow. This is applicable to Boko Haram insurgent in Nigeria.

2. International environment

This is the boundaries within which terrorists' strategies take shape. As a result of freer, more open borders this environment unwittingly provides access to havens, capabilities, and other support to terrorists, but access alone is not enough.

3. States

This can also be referred to as country. Terrorists must have a physical base from which to operate. Whether through ignorance, inability, or intent, states around the world still offer havens both physical (e.g., safe houses, training grounds) and virtual (e.g., reliable communication and financial networks) that terrorists need to plan, organize, train, and conduct their operations.

4. Organization

Once the terrorist have entrenched in a safe operating environment, the terrorists' organization can begin to solidify

and expand. The terrorist organization's structure, membership, resources, and security determine its capabilities and reach.

5. Leadership

This is at the top of the structure where the terrorist leadership provides the overall direction and strategy that links all these listed factors and thereby breathes life into a terror campaign. The leadership becomes the catalyst for terrorist action. The loss of the leadership can cause many organizations to collapse. Some groups, however, are more resilient and can promote new leadership. Others have adopted a more decentralized organization with largely autonomous cells.

Evidently, the affirmation of terrorism acts result to the confirmation of many displaced persons, more refugee camps, more emigrants, socio-economic crush of the region, increasing economic cost, recession and stagnation of growth and development, psychological trauma, death toll, and others. Terrorism has been the major challenge in the world at large and Nigeria in particular. The major terrorism in Nigeria is Boko Haram insurgency. The afflictions caused by Boko Haram insurgent was either through guerilla warfare; suicide bombing; kidnapping and abduction; poisoning of food and water sources, and others. Before the year 2017, there was increasing rate of insecurity which made Nigeria to be ranked low in the Global Peace Index [14], signifying a worsened state of security in the country. It is pertinent to understand the evolution of Boko Haram group before formulating models or suggestions that will completely end the insurgency.

Evolution of Boko Haram group and insurgency, analysis and lessons derived

According to CNN library [17], Boko Haram is a Hausa dialect which means "Western education is forbidden." It further means that people are committed to the propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad. It is a militant Islamic group working out of Nigeria, whose purpose is to institute Sharia, or Islamic law. Boko Haram militants mainly inhabit areas in the northern states of Nigeria, specifically Yobe, Kano, Bauchi, Borno and Kaduna. Originally, Boko Haram was referred to locally as the Nigerian Taliban because of their similarities to the Taliban. It was further stated that the group does not engage in Nigeria's political system out of an adherence to a fundamentalist form of Islam, which forbids participation unless the system is based on Sharia, or Islamic law.

Lessons Derived:

1. *There are different types of Islam.*
2. *Taliban does not participate in politics unless it is based on establishing and instituting Islamic law. This signifies that they want to participate in politics in order to establish Islamic law in Nigeria. Without any form of doubt, they have participated in politics because Islamic laws are being*

established in majority of the northeastern states in Nigeria. A very good example is in Zamfara state.

In the same vein, Boko Haram which may have existed since the late 1990s organizes under the Muslim cleric Mohammed Yusuf. The group was established in the year 2002 in Maiduguri but the group spawned and turns into violence and insurgency when there was a government crackdown in the year 2009. In the year 2010, a jail-break freed more than 700 inmates. Increasingly in the following years, militants carried out hundreds of attacks, many that killed more than ten and some that claimed hundreds. In the year 2011, there were 32 attacks and 114 persons feared dead in which the fighters were attacking government officials, police and religious figures [18]. Political rulers, when confronted by an approaching existential threat, might normally be expected to mobilize national resources to aggressively confront the insurgency. Yet Nigeria's elite seem to be detached, mired in political infighting, or distracted by opportunities to profit from poorly monitored security budgets. It should be noted that the insurgency was getting worse because their motivations and strategic objectives remain unclear [19].

Lessons Derived:

1. *Boko Haram was formally established in 2002.*
2. *They actively engaged in politics and established Islamic law in the northeast.*
3. *They were out of political power in 2009 and started causing political instability.*
4. *The caught were imprisoned and they formed militant group and breakout of jail.*
5. *As a result of jailbreak, they hide and came together to strategize how to launch attack.*
6. *The government should be conscious of similar issues in other parts of the country which might occur and may become terror unto the just civilians. Pro-active steps should be taken.*
7. *They started launching attacks which would not have been possible without financial and logistics supports either from within and or outside Nigeria.*
8. *Instead of jailing the terrorists initially; for peace to reign and disallow pollution, there should be enforcement to completely kill any group arising to distort or challenge peace and security of human.*

Nathaniel et al. [19] also states that in the year 2012, there were 148 attacks and 910 persons feared dead. Meanwhile, they continually are increasing the sophistication of their attacks, with gunfire and bomb assault on government buildings. In the year 2013, there were 108 attacks and 1,080 persons feared dead. The increasing brutal attacks made the former Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan declared a state of emergency in three states in the northeast and the U.S. government declared Boko Haram a terrorist organization.

Lessons Derived:

1. *The group was able to launch attack on government buildings because they have mouthpiece and sponsors in various government establishments.*

2. *Between the year 2014 and 2015, they frustrate the administration of President Goodluck Jonathan to the extent that U.S. government declared them as terrorist organizations because President Jonathan is a supporter of western education, and a Christian. They felt he would cause more hindrance in establishing the Islamic law agenda.*

Despite the state of emergency that was declared in the year 2014, there were 220 attacks and 3,425 persons feared dead and the group kidnapped nearly 300 schoolgirls from Chibok, a northeastern village in Nigeria. This increasing attack and death rates, together with the kidnap made the group gained international attention such that this tragedy in Nigeria overshadowed news from Iraq, and other northern countries in the world known for various form terrorism acts. The group continually expanding territory it controlled. In the year 2015, there were 270 attacks and 6,006 persons feared dead. The group later declared its loyalty to the Islamic State. This declaration resulted into collaboration of government military from Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger to launch an offensive that eventually recaptured many towns from the militants.

Lessons Derived:

1. *The administration of President Goodluck Jonathan continued witnessing greater level of frustrations in the year 2014 and 2015. The more the security funds that was released, the more they launched attacks and expand territories. This signifies that the President Jonathan's administration contain more of Boko Haram sponsors in Key areas of government.*
2. *The importance of collaborating with regional countries for growth and development towards combating this terrorist group cannot be overemphasized.*

The collaborative efforts of civil military that lead to recapturing of many towns from Boko Haram militants reduced the number of attacks in the year 2016 to 36 and reduced number of dead persons to 422. This shows that the collaborative effort of civil military is quite significant.

Although, this led to forcing majority of Boko Haram group out of the territory it controlled which later had negative effect in other territories most especially in populated areas. There is need for strategic information finding before launching counterterrorism attack so as to continually reducing the terror of attacks in the year 2017. Sani [20] stated that since inception of Boko Haram insurgency, a total of 100,000 persons were feared dead while two million persons were displaced from their residence and the economic cost of destructions amounted to about \$6 billion.

Lessons Derived:

1. *The collaborative effort of Nigeria civil military with civil military from neighboring countries is quite significant. This call for more relationships to advance growth and development in every other sector.*
2. *Loses attributed to Boko Haram insurgency are of greater extent such that it retard the overall growth and development in the northeastern part of Nigeria.*

Impacts of corruption on terrorism

Globally, corruption is widely recognized to be one of the most important obstacles to development in many countries. The United Nation Convention against corruption states that corruption undermines democratic institutions, retards economic development and contributes to government instability. Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law, and creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existence is the soliciting of bribes.

According to Kofele [21], corruption can be defined as an act of requesting, offering, giving or accepting directly or indirectly a bribe or any other undue advantage or the prospect thereof, which distorts the proper performance of any duty or behavior required of the recipient of the bribe, the undue advantage of the prospect thereof. Transparency International [22] defines corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Corruption occurs in many forms such as: bribery (someone improperly provides goods or services against some form of improper compensation); kickback (form of bribery where someone involved in a purchasing process is getting a reward from the supplier for placing an order of goods or services); embezzlement (theft of resources for personal use); evidence destruction (irregular destruction, removal or abuse of records); extortion (act of obtaining something by force, threats or undue demands); favoritism (unfair favoring of one person or a group at the expense of others including nepotism which is favoritism shown to relatives); knowingly omitting to report corrupt acts (deliberately omitting or refusing to report or act upon reports of any such irregular or dishonest conduct); maladministration or financial misconduct in handling or reporting of money, financial transactions or other assets.

Studies have identified that corruption is a global phenomenon. Although statistics on corruption are often questionable, the data suggests that corruption accounts for a significant proportion of economic activity [23]. Examples are in Kenya, public expenditures noted by the controller and auditor general in 1997 amounted to 7.6 percent of GDP; in Latvia a recent World Bank survey found that more than 40 percent of households and enterprises agreed that corruption is a natural part of our lives and helps solve many problems; in Tanzania, service delivery survey data suggest that bribes paid to officials in the police, courts, tax services, and land offices amounted to 62 percent of official public expenditures [23].

According to Tapales [24] in the Philippines, the Commission on Audit estimates that \$4 billion is diverted annually because of public sector corruption. A 2004 World Bank study of the ramifications of corruption for service delivery concludes that an improvement of one standard deviation in the corruption index leads to a 29 percent decrease in infant mortality rates, a 52 percent increase in satisfaction among recipients of public health care, and a 30–60 percent increase in public satisfaction stemming from improved road conditions. Studies also show that corruption slows growth, impair capital accumulation, and reduce the effectiveness of development aid, and increases income inequality and poverty [23,24].

Not surprisingly, there has been a growing global movement to condemn corrupt practices which is a movement that has resulted in the removal of some national leaders. In addition, many governments and development agencies have devoted substantial resources and energy to fighting corruption in recent years. Despite these efforts, however, it is not clear that the incidence of corruption has declined perceptibly, especially in highly corrupt countries. Corruption slows GDP growth and adversely affects capital accumulation, public infrastructure, and health services. It lowers the quality of education and reduces the effectiveness of development aid and increases income inequality and poverty [25]. Bribery is often the most visible manifestation of public sector corruption; it harms the reputation of and erodes trust in many countries.

Out of 176 countries surveyed in the world by Transparency International [22], the ten least corrupt countries in the world are Denmark (1), New Zealand (1), Finland (3), Sweden (4), Switzerland (5), Norway (6), Singapore (7), Netherlands (8), Canada (9), Germany (10), Luxembourg (10), and United Kingdom (10). Also, the ten most corrupt countries are Burundi (159), Central African Republic (159), Chad (159), Haiti (159), Republic of Congo (159), Angola (164), Eritrea (164), Iraq (166), Venezuela (166), Guinea-Bissau (168), Afghanistan (169), Libya (170), Sudan (170), Yemen (170), Syria (173), Korea (North) (174), South Sudan (175), and Somalia (176), Nigeria is ranked 136th. It is important to note that terrorism is prevalent in most corrupt countries in the world, hence there seems to be a relationship between the level of terrorism in a country and the level of corruption. Those countries with least corrupt practices are more peaceful, while those countries that are most corrupt are full of terror acts. Hence, it can be said that corruption is a catalyst for terrorism.

In order to buttress this fact, corruption reduces the economic buoyancy of individuals in the country, low GDP, poor public health care, worse condition of infrastructure, slow growth, increases poverty, increases income inequality (wide margin between the rich and the poor), and lowers the quality of education which is a worse situation. Therefore the deliberate creation of revolution in the political change cannot be overemphasized, and this is said to be a form of terrorism because it will definitely involve the use of terrorism indices.

Counterterrorism

Counterterrorism is a policy and method used to deter and defeat terrorism. It is conducted in different ways which involves the gathering of information about terrorists, using that information to prevent terrorist attacks and to prosecute terrorists, working together with other countries to curb global networks of terrorists, and discovering and disrupting the financial resources used to support terrorism. In addition, effective counterterrorism often include the use of sanctions against other nations that sponsor terrorism or allow terrorists to operate on their soil, and in extreme cases, it involves the use of military force [6].

Despite different strategies developed to combat insurgency, there seem to be no end to the problem. The military seems to have weakened the fire power of the

insurgents by recapturing most of their territories, but the insurgency is far from being over. Adagba et al. [26]; and Uhumwuangho and Aluforo [27] were of the view that the efforts of government have not yielded enough positive result. In order to efficiently tackle terrorism, understanding spatial interaction of terrorists for military use and the awareness of citizen's collective efforts is pertinent.

Spatial interaction model for terrorist

According to Transport Geographers, spatial interaction model relates to the estimate flows between locations because the flow enhances the evaluation of demand (existing or potential) for transport services. The assumption for spatial interaction model is that movement or flows are a function of the attributes of the locations of origin, the attributes of the locations of destination and the friction of distance between the concerned origins and destinations [28]. The general formula of the model is $T_{ij} = f(V_i W_j S_{ij})$. Where T_{ij} is the interaction between location i (origin) and location j (destination), the units of measurement are varied and can involve people, tons of freight, traffic volume, etc. For the purpose of adapting the model to counterterrorism; it is concerned with a period such as interactions by the hour, day, month, or year that terrorist launch attack, V_i is the attributes of the location of origin i , variables often used are population of terrorists, number of casualty involved, socioeconomic, environmental and political implications of the attack. W_j is the attributes of the location of destination j which is similar to the previous attribute. S_{ij} is the attributes separating location of origin i and the location of destination j , this is also known as transport friction, variables often used to express these attributes are distance, transport costs, or travel time [6].

Adeniran [6] further state that when determining the spatial interaction of terrorist, it is a realized movement of terrorists together with the freight and information necessary to launch attack in a particular place. It deals with origin and destination which can be referred to as overall logistics of terrorist. Therefore civil military should carefully analyze transport demand/supply relationship that is associated with terrorist groups expressed over a geographical space. For spatial interaction of terrorist to occur, there are three interdependent conditions:

1. Region or location complementarity: There must be a supply and a demand between the interacting locations. For the successful realization of terrorist attack, they identify a source for the capturing individuals to join the force, supplying of food, arms and ammunitions. Therefore, in order to efficiently tackle the terrorist group, it is essential for the nation civil military to block the various sources of illegitimate procurement of supplies including food before their will be any exchange or transportation. In view of this, border security management in each country, states (provinces), local government (counties), and cities are quite important.

2. Intervening opportunity: There must not be another location that may offer a better alternative as a point of supply for the terrorists. It should also be noted that

terrorist groups may prefer to source for supply in a location that is not far from the location of attack target, therefore, there is need for proper findings by the civil military to identify nearest locations where supplies can be made readily available for the terrorist.

3. Spatial transferability : The supplied freights, terrorists or information being transferred must be supported by transport infrastructures, implying that the origin and the destination must be linked. In this case, the civil military should strictly monitor all transport infrastructures be it road, rail, water, air, pipelines, etc.

Counterterrorism through the awareness of citizens' collective effort

Counterterrorism through the awareness of citizens' collective effort can also be achieved through a designed tool which is referred to as McCormick's Model. This model was adopted in this paper. McCormick model was developed in 1987; it required actions for both the security challenge and collective effort to achieve success. In this way the counter model can demonstrate how both the insecurity and collective efforts succeed or fail. The model's strategies and principles apply to both ends; therefore, the degree of the model should have a direct correlation to the success or failure of either the insurgent or collective efforts. The model depicts four key elements or players:

1. The security opposition;
2. Collective effort for counter-measure force, (i.e. individual and government);
3. Population; and
4. International community.

For the purpose of preventing security challenges, all the listed above must interact with each other and the different elements have to assess their best options in a set of actions below:

1. Gain support of the population;
2. Disrupt opponents control over the population;
3. Direct action against opponent;
4. Disrupt opponent's relations with the international community; and
5. Establish relationships with international community

Security challenges can be prevented through the following

1. **Leadership development:** Developing visionary leadership that is devoid of tribal and political sentiments such that good moral values will be instilled in the mind of citizens regardless of ethnic, gender, religion, economic and social status. It is therefore imperative that the deeds of visionary leaders will convince the citizenry to have concern for human lives. This is in line with the perspective of Kufour [29].
2. **Good governance:** This is among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable, effective and equitable, and it promotes the rule of law [30]. Oluwarotimi [31] states that good governance is the solution to insecurity in Nigeria. It is therefore essential that to prevent security challenges; government, organizations, individuals must

participate in a transparent way and be accountable to one another.

3. Implementation of sound policies: The role of sound policies cannot be overemphasized as it addresses insecurity by instituting laws that are pertinent to insecurity. According to Adeniran [32], policy tends toward infrastructure, management and operation, regulation, and allocation of resources.

4. Elimination of corruption: Corruption is the abuse of power or resources for personal profit. It is not about a specific act(s), but it is about our very mindsets and deep-seated behaviors [21]. Corruption is a system that is composed of many sub-systems such as dishonesty, excessive love for money, ostentatious living, drug abuse, drug trafficking, disregard for time, examination malpractice, cultism, human trafficking, prostitution, kidnapping, robbery, and many other forms of negativity [32]. All this are indices for terrorism acts to exist; it is therefore pertinent to war against those indices.

5. The roles of civil society and religious group: Civil society is the arena outside of the family, the state, and the market, where people associates to advance common interests [33]; it is the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens or individuals in a society which are independent of the government. In a situation where the governments have failed to be proactive about providing adequate security, the civil society must advance the necessity of security in Nigeria. The active involvement of civil society in security management results to less violence, less human right abuses and limited social injustice.

Also is the need to separate religion from ethnicity, domination and politics. In this regard, proper clarification of issues regarding Islamic religion through orientation and sensitizations by religion clerics backed by international community is essential. In many developed countries, civil societies are the watchdog and the vanguard to warrant that other stakeholders respect their boundaries. They also play a major role in raising public awareness [33].

6. The role of communities: Management of security institutions can be significantly aided with the cooperation of local communities. Depending on individuals' perceptions and sincere feelings as regards collective responsibilities towards ensuring lasting peace in Nigeria, they must be vigilant of strangers in their localities and take responsibilities [29].

7. The roles of individual: Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor [33] opine that security is everybody's business. As an individual, there is need for security consciousness. Individual must define right meaning to faith they believe, this will be achieved through quality education.

Counterterrorism through good governance

It is quite important to note that every citizen in a country deserves quality of life. Quality of life can be achieved when there is a balanced development. According to Akpakpan [34] and Wilson [35], development is a process of improvement in the general welfare of the entire society which is usually manifested in the various aspects of the life of the society such as: reduction in the level of

unemployment; reduction in the extent of personal and regional inequalities; reduction in absolute poverty; rise in real output of goods and services and improvement in techniques of production; improvement in literacy, health services, housing and government services; improvement in the level of social and political consciousness of the people; greater ability to draw on local resources (both human and material) to meet local needs; and reduction in pollution and/or environmental degradation. Hence, balanced development is expected to cut across all the above indicators for development in their correct proportion without deficiency of one or more indicator(s).

The major catalyst for balanced development is good governance. Governance is a generic term that refers to the manner in which organizations interact with their key stakeholder groups in order to achieve their goals. In the public domain the concept of governance or public governance refers to governments' goal-oriented interaction with various stakeholder groups from the public, for-profit and non-profit sectors in democratic decision-making processes, public service delivery and development activities [36]. According to United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) [37], governance is broadly referred to as the exercise of power through a country's economic, social, and political institutions in which institutions represent the organizational rules and routines, formal laws, and informal norms that together shape the incentives of public policy-makers, overseers, and providers of public services. Good governance became the reducible criteria for assessment of Nigerian government under the 1999 Constitution, due to the negative effect of military rule, the activities of civil society and the pressures of international financial institutions such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP [38].

Good governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable, effective and equitable, and it promotes the rule of law. It ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources [39]. In view of this, there is a strong relationship between good governance and sustainable human development. UNDP acknowledges good governance for sustainable human development and it results to participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus, orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, strategic vision, and a giant means to counterterrorism with little or no involvement of the civil military.

Conclusion

This study concludes by defining those belonging to Boko Haram group. Boko Haram is anyone working for the realization of the group mandate. Such person must have participated in funding, sharing intelligence, training, planning, and overall logistics of Boko Haram. They raise funds through businesses, drug trafficking, credit card fraud, extortion, and money stole to fund the operations of Boko Haram. They also uses charitable organizations and non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) for funding, recruiting, kidnapping and preaching erroneous teachings to convert young minds (people who cannot reason critically to take right decisions) to participate in discharging terror activities. Individuals, Government, and international organizations should take proactive measures against terrorism.

Recommendations

This study has critically examined Boko Haram group in Nigeria; and have derived lessons and way-out to facilitate sustainable peace and security. Towards counterterrorism approaches, logistical analysis was adopted which identified the interaction of terrorists for military use; and the awareness of citizen's collective efforts was explicitly delved into through the adoption of McCormick's model.

It is therefore recommended from the study that;

1. The border should be properly managed to prevent immigration of terrorists.
2. It has been revealed that Nigeria is a democratic country which is expected to be a fertile ground for terrorism because of insensitivity to the control of immigrants, the civil military and Para-military should be ever conscious of having strategized counterterrorism approaches. Also, effective policy should be formulated and implemented regarding the control of immigrant most especially in the north-east Nigeria.
3. Reduction of media attention on terrorism issues is necessary to reduce public attention. Also, adequate and reliable data are needed for future forecast and planning.
4. Politics should be properly separated from religion, tribal, ethnic practices and should involve people of high mental magnitude.
5. Politics and policy go side-by-side; politics is a pattern of interaction which involves political decision-making process, and policy is a framework of guidelines for action which is generally a response to the needs of a society. In this case, the need of the society is security; it is expedient for the policy to outline how efficient security can be realized. Public representatives should not be left with policy making process. Both public elected and private stakeholders should be involved in government decision-making processes.
6. Policy is expected to be enacted, rigid and become law for all people; hence regardless of class or executive power, no one should be exempted from the law.
7. Federal Government should establish institution that will be solely responsible for monitoring security funds. This institution should be linked with anti-corruption agencies.
8. Collaboration of Nigeria civil military with civil military from neighboring countries and developed countries for efficient counterterrorism is important.
9. Death sentence for whoever involve in facilitating terrorist acts either in supply, financing, and overall logistics.

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Received date: August 13, 2018; **Accepted date:** August 20, 2018; **Published date:** September 03, 2018

Citation: Adeniran AO, Owoeye AS (2018) Logistical Study of Boko Haram Terrorist in Nigeria: Lessons and Way-Out. *J Indus Eng Safety* 1(1): 102.

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