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ABBREVIATIONS

AFCSC	-	Armed Forces Command and Staff College
AFIN	-	Armed Forces Institute of Nigeria
AFIT	-	Air Force Institute of Technology
AFN	-	Armed Forces of Nigeria
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	-	African Union
CDS	-	Chief of Defence Staff
C4ISR	-	Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
C-in-C	-	Commander-in-Chief
CMR	-	Civil-Military Relations
COTS	-	Commercial-Off-the-Shelf
CT-COIN	-	Counter Terrorism and Counter Insurgency
DG	-	Director General
DHQ	-	Defence Headquarters
DIA	-	Defence Intelligence Agency
DICON	-	Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria
DLO	-	Defence Logistics Organisation
DRDO	-	Defence Research Development Organisation
DSA	-	Defence Space Agency
DSTO	-	Defence Science and Technology Organisation
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	-	Exclusive Economic Zone
FGN	-	Federal Government of Nigeria
FPSO	-	Floating Production Storage Offioading
FRN	-	Federal Republic of Nigeria
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMD	-	Honourable Minister of Defence
IC	-	Intelligence Community
ICG	-	Intelligence Community Committee
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IED	-	Improvised Explosive Device

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IS	-	Internal Security
ISR	-	Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance
JIB	-	Joint Intelligence Board
JTF	-	Joint Task Force
MACA	-	Military Aid to Civil Authority
MDA	-	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MIC	-	Military Industrial Complex
MOD	-	Ministry of Defence
MFA	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOOTW	-	Military Operations Other Than War
MPB	-	Military Pensions Board
NA	-	Nigerian Army
NAF	-	Nigerian Air Force
NAFRC	-	Nigerian Armed Forces Resettlement Centre
NASDC	-	Nigerian Army Systems Development Centre
NASRDA	-	National Space Research and Development Agency
NASS	-	National Assembly
NBCR	-	Nuclear Biological Chemical and Radiological
NDA	-	Nigerian Defence Academy
NDC	-	National Defence College
NDC	-	National Defence Council
NDL	-	Naval Dockyard Limited
NDLP	-	National Defence Logistics Plan
NECO	-	National Examination Council
NEMA	-	National Emergency Management Agency
NIGCOMSAT	-	Nigeria Communication Satellite
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NN	-	Nigerian Navy
NNDP	-	Nigeria's National Defence Policy
NOTAP	-	National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotio
NPF	-	Nigeria Police Force
NSC	-	National Security Council
NYSC	-	National Youth Service Corps
POL	-	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership

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PS	-	Permanent Secretary
PSO	-	Peace Support Operations
R&D	-	Research and Development
REMAC	-	Regional Maritime Awareness Capability
ROTS	-	Reserve Officers' Training Scheme
SALW	-	Small Anns and Light Weapons
SAR	-	Search and Rescue
SLOC	-	Sea Lanes of Communication
SOP	-	Standing Operating Procedure
TRACON	-	Total Radar Coverage of Nigeria
TRADOC	-	Training and Doctrine Command
UAV	-	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
UN	-	United Nations
WAEC	-	West African Examinations Council
WMD	-	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. The formulation of a people-oriented Defence Policy geared towards the promotion of National Interest is an imperative. A review of the existing policy became necessary due to changes that have occurred at the global, regional, sub-regional, and national levels, which have thrown up new security challenges for the country. Given contemporary developments with increasing national awareness, and current security challenges, it is necessary for the Nation to formulate a defence policy, which takes cognizance of the citizens' participation in national defence in accordance with emerging global best practices. The review also seeks to emphasize the need for a vibrant defence industry that will entrench the culture of self-reliance through Research and Development (R&D), Public Private Partnership (PPP) and local production of defence needs. It is envisaged that the Nigeria's National Defence Policy (NNDP) shall have a 5-year review cycle.

2. Contemporary challenges to global peace and security have implications for Nigeria's defence and security. These include, among others, the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), as well as illegal trafficking and acquisition of nuclear weapons, material and technology. Other factors are the heightened activities of Non-State Actors and attempt to redefine national boundaries and impose extremist agenda on global affairs. Therefore, an understanding of Nigeria's security and defence environment is critical not only in defining the capabilities needed for operational success, but also in total mobilisation of capacities and resources needed to guarantee the nation's security interests.

3. The NNDP emanates from National Security Policy. The Policy focuses on the preservation of the safety of Nigerians at home and abroad, and the protection of the sovereignty of the country and the integrity of its territory and assets. The NNDP enunciates general guidelines for the employment of the Nation's Armed

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Forces in particular and resources in general, to maintain Nigeria's territorial integrity and protect the country from external aggression. It is aimed at providing a compact, flexible, cost-efficient, and above all, an effective Armed Forces and Security Agencies that are people-oriented, well trained, adequately manned and equipped and supported by the populace. This form of armed forces is required not only for security but also for a leading role especially in the area of conflict prevention, management and resolution. The NNDP provides direction for the development of the defence organisation together with other elements of national power for the security of Nigeria.

4. The Nigerian Constitution establishes the policy framework for an apolitical armed forces that is subordinated to civil authority. The Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) is obliged to perform its functions in accordance with the rule of law. The NNDP serves as an instrument for the democratic control of the armed forces.

5. The NNDP lays emphasis on the safety and security of Nigeria, national cohesion and citizens' participation in defence. It provides a platform for the mobilization of all resources and establishments necessary for defence and domestic production needs. This Policy serves as a tool to promote a peaceful and secure Africa and supports programmes in pursuit of international peace and security.

6. The AFN will have the capability to engage in conventional and non-conventional warfare, and be capable of rapid deployment to counter a wide spectrum of threats at home and abroad. The AFN is expected to meet the defence needs of Nigeria.

VISION

7. The vision of NNDP is to have a Nigerian Armed Forces that is highly professional, mobile, effective and working with other Security Agencies and in partnership with the citizens and other establishments to ensure safe and free Nigeria in a peaceful and secure world.

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MISSION

8. The mission of NNDP is to articulate guidelines for protecting Nigerian people, defending Nigeria's territorial integrity, vital resources, core values and contributing to world peace.

OBJECTIVES

9. The NNDP has the overall objective of protecting Nigeria, the people and core values. Specifically, the policy seeks to achieve the following objectives:

a. Establishing and maintaining strong, professional, people-oriented and well-equipped Armed Forces capable of responding effectively to both internal and external threats, and contributing to national development.

b. Ensuring citizens' participation .and mobilization of relevant resources in national defence based on the principle of total defence.

c. Supporting the creation of an enabling environment for self-reliance in the production of military equipment and supplies.

d. Projecting the image of the country that emphasises the tenets of good governance, democracy and human rights, good neighbourliness and promotion of international peace and security.

10. The NNDP focuses on a strategic review of AFN's operational environment and the promotion of regional security. It evaluates and stipulates responses to perceived threats against Nigeria's National Interest and establishes modalities for the development of effective armed forces that manifest positive Civil-Military Relations (CMR) and capable of projecting Nigeria's military power.

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CHAPTER 2

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

1. A periodic assessment of the strategic environment is crucial for the development and operation of a meaningful defence policy. The strategic environment constitutes the primary source of the opportunities, challenges and the security threats facing Nigeria. A review of the strategic environment therefore, provides the basis for making informed decisions in the pursuit of National Interest. Accordingly, the review of the strategic environment is effected at three levels: global, regional and domestic.

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

2. The end of the Cold War brought high expectations for global peace and security. However, these expectations were dashed with the emergence of new global security challenges. Today, various separatist, extremist, nationalist and religious movements across the globe express themselves through acts of terror. In addition, the menace of transnational organized crimes, financial crimes, disruptive aspects of social media, economic crises, ecological disasters, proliferation of SALW, epidemics and energy insecurity are also issues of considerable global security concerns.

3. Globalization and its attendant interconnectivity and interdependence have ensured that these problems are increasingly becoming universal in scope. Criminals, terrorists and insurgents now transcend borders with ease and are apparently more sophisticated and deadly in their mode of operation, equipment and tactics. The threat of insurgency and terrorism remains a challenge not only to Nigeria but also to other nations. The key issues in the global environment and how they impact on the National Defence Policy are highlighted:

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a. **Globalization.** While globalization has opened up new frontiers of knowledge, communication, interdependence, unprecedented growth in goods and services, and new patterns of relationships among others, it has thrown up new challenges to international security. Nigeria shall establish the necessary institutions and policy framework to benefit maximally from the gains of globalization while shielding the country from the negative consequences.

b. **International Terrorism.** The world is faced with an unconventional enemy whose form and *modus operandi* have become a unique phenomenon. Countering terrorism has become more coordinated internationally. Nigeria shall continue to support the global campaign against international terrorism.

c. **Changing Concept of Security.** The concept of security has been undergoing changes since the end of the Cold War. Contemporary thinking focuses more on human security with emphasis on economic, political, psychological, environmental and social well-being. The implication of this shift is that good governance, democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights have now taken centre stage in global politics and security assessments. International Humanitarian Law is increasingly being applied to domestic conflict situations. Nigeria shall continue to promote good governance, human rights, democracy and economic prosperity.

d. **Erosion of State Sovereignty.** A major characteristic of the contemporary global environment is the loss of a large degree of sovereignty by States. Power and functions of States are being eroded by the actions and decisions of international institutions, governments, personalities and even Non-State Actors. States have lost much of their

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powers to act through the devolution of such powers to regional, sub-state, provincial and local political entities. Nigeria shall honour its obligations to international law.

e. **Peace Support Operations.** Since 1960, Nigeria has been an active member of the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) particularly in Peace Support Operations (PSO). Over time, the magnitude and scale of PSO had changed dramatically. Given the size of the Armed Forces, resource base and current security challenges, it is imperative for Nigeria to review and redefine its participation in future PSO.

f. **Intelligence Cooperation.** One of the most visible impact of globalization is the shift in focus of intelligence away from the traditional principle of "need to know" to "need to share". This is a direct response to the growing challenges in the global environment especially in the realm of national and global security. It is apparent that no country can, successfully pursue its National Interest without entering into partnership with others. Invariably, intelligence sharing has become an absolute necessity and an integral part of a robust defence policy.

THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

4. Africa is the main focus of Nigeria's foreign policy. In the pursuit of freedom, peace and stability, Nigeria shall continue to provide appropriate leadership and encourage partnership to minimise crises, violent conflicts, wars, terrorism, insurgency, sporadic military intervention, poor governance, pervasive poverty, drought, spread of diseases and epidemic with attendant large-scale refugee problems.

5. In the Gulf of Guinea, the scourge of piracy, illegal oil bunkering, illegal

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fishing and other forms of crimes in the maritime domain have become the major security challenges. The Lake Chad Basin has experienced trans-border crimes and terrorism with adverse effects on economic activities. Nigeria shall continue to cooperate with sub-regional, regional and international partners to enhance security and economic activities.

THE DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENT

6. Nigeria is endowed with significant landmarks, rich mineral and economic resources, and high population all of which constitute elements of national power among others. Nigeria's total area of 923,768.64 square kilometres stretches from the mangrove swamps of the coastal areas through deciduous and rain forests in the midlands, to the Savannah in the North. The topography ranges from the lowlands of the coastal region through the plateau in the North Central to the mountain range stretching from the South East to North East. The extensive maritime environment, rich in both aquatic and hydrocarbon resources, makes the country of interest to other nations. Nigeria's airspace is vital but can be vulnerable to both conventional and non-conventional actors. The AFN shall be prepared to operate in all terrains.

7. The Nation's projected population for 2020 is over 210 million with a large youthful population over 80 million between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Nigeria's demographic advantage is an asset to its national defence and security. It provides for easy mobilization in the event of national emergency. A strong feature of most Nigerians is their itinerant nature, which has created rich diaspora communities around the world. Nigeria's diaspora communities have capacity to promote Nigeria's National Interest.

8. Since independence, Nigeria has been grappling with the problem of nationbuilding. The political process has been characterized by competition among diverse groups, which has culminated in violent conflagrations.

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Unhealthy political competition, endemic corruption, pervasive poverty and illiteracy, unemployment, and fragile institutions have contributed to undermining national security thereby stagnating economic growth and development. Most often, successive governments have expended much energy in addressing the national question to the detriment of pursuing a national development agenda.

9. Nigerian borders are characterized by communities that share common ethno-linguistic and religious affinities that transcend colonial demarcations. These communities still maintain trans-border ethnic and family ties around which socio-economic relations are fostered. Nigeria's extensive borders are porous and still largely un-demarcated. This facilitates almost unhindered cross-border infiltration of arms, contraband, criminals, illegal immigrants and harmful ideas and ideologies into the country. Nigeria shall invest sufficiently in the prosperity and security of border communities to discourage cross-border illegalities.

10. Incidences of violent crimes, militancy, subversive actions of economic saboteurs, vandalisation of critical national assets and the vicious activities of criminals, terrorists and insurgents exacerbated by proliferation of SALW, posse serious threats to public order and undermine national security. Under these circumstances, the Armed Forces are called upon to provide Military Aid to Civil Authority (MACA) by assisting the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to maintain law and order.

11. Considering the nature of threats facing the country and the availability of abundant human and natural resources, Nigeria deserves a potent and versatile military force capable of guaranteeing its security. Nigeria is endowed with natural resources capable of accelerating its economic and technological advancement. The availability of these resources should be harnessed for Nigeria's prosperity, defence and enhancement of external image. The

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diversification of the Nation's resource base could place further responsibilities on the country's Armed Forces. These considerations are the bedrock upon which NNDP is predicated.

POLICY THRUST

12. Taking into account the challenges highlighted in this strategic review, it has become imperative to formulate a policy thrust that will drive NNDP. In this regard, the following shall be the policy thrust:

a. Emphasising human security by de-emphasizing the use of force and encouraging dialogue with aggrieved groups.

b. Addressing pervasive poverty, social inequalities, unemployment and illiteracy.

c. Achieving optimal utilization of resources for national defence.

d. Ensuring that the size of the Armed Forces reflects the defence needs of the Nation.

e. Establishing a reserve force that will provide support in terms of emergencies and crises.

f. Promoting citizens' participation in defence and security of the Nation.

g. Enhancing self-reliance through emphasis on local production of military equipment.

h. Consolidating domestic defence that projects the Nation's influence at both regional and global levels.

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CHAPTER 3

RISKS AND CHALLENGES

1. Nigeria faces a number of risks and challenges to national defence. The leadership role of Nigeria in Africa is not unconnected with the country's geostrategic position, natural endowments and accomplishments. These have placed enormous responsibilities, commitments and challenges on Nigeria.

NATIONAL INTEREST

2. Nigeria's National Interest is derived from the shared values, goals and aspirations of the citizenry. These goals and values could be broadly described as territorial, political, economic, scientific and socio-cultural. Nigeria's National Interest is categorised into vital, strategic and peripheral.

VITAL INTERESTS

3. The vital interests of Nigeria hinge on national survival. All resources shall be deployed pursuant to such core interests, which include the protection of citizens and assets anywhere in the world, inviolability of territory and guarantee of sovereignty. Others are the protection of economic resources wherever they may be, protection of democracy, preservation of culture and wellbeing of Nigerians. These are priority tasks for all Nigerian citizens and shall not be compromised.

STRATEGIC INTERESTS

4. Nigeria's strategic interests refer to those interests that are important but less than vital. They are in keeping with the desire to conduct economic, political and diplomatic relations in consonance with national goals. Regional security, by way of combating terrorism, insurgency and other transnational crimes, also

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falls into this category. The defence of these interests will enhance the protection of Nigeria's vital interests. The Nation shall resort to diplomatic means to ensure that this is achieved. However, if essential trade or maritime routes are in jeopardy, the use of force could become necessary.

PERIPHERAL INTERESTS

5. Peripheral interests relate to Nigeria's obligation to the international community. They shall include contribution to international peace and security under the UN, AU, ECOWAS, bilateral and multilateral arrangements. Others are, assisting in humanitarian operations, environmental security operations and promoting respect for human rights and International Humanitarian Law.

THREATS

6. Threats to Nigeria are diverse and dynamic. They are classified into internal, external and trans-border threats. The AFN and Security Agencies shall be at the highest level of preparedness to meet these challenges.

INTERNAL THREATS

7. The threats to Nigeria's internal security include, among others, political instability, armed robbery, insurgency, terrorism, transnational organised crimes, sabotage, espionage, socio economic crimes and ethno-religious conflicts, natural and man-made disasters. The national defence infrastructure shall be primed to provide adequate responses to these threats.

EXTERNAL THREATS

8. The dynamic nature of international politics requires that AFN maintains a high level of readiness to cover varying scenarios in concert with the foreign policy thrust. These among others include good neighbourliness, Afrocentrism,

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economic diplomacy and commitment to international peace and security. In spite of this policy thrust, several threats of external dimension persist. One of such threats derives from the porous and ill-defined nature of Nigeria's borders. This situation underpins the need for border communities to be accorded a special place in national defence and security. Adequate measures shall be put in place to check the porosity of Nigeria's borders.

9. There are other external threats arising from spill over effects of local conflicts in neighbouring countries: banditry, subversive penetration and hostile activities against Nigeria's vital and strategic infrastructure. All these call for adequate preparedness on the part of the AFN and other Security Agencies.

TRANS-BORDER THREATS

10. Trans-border threats include among others, terrorism, cybercrime, climate change, epidemics, pandemics, proliferation of SALW and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Nigeria shall prepare adequately to meet the challenges of these trans-border threats, and collaborate with the international community to limit vulnerability.

11. **Terrorism.** The use of violence, fear and intimidation in pursuit of political aims is a global phenomenon. Modern technological systems aid terrorist groups in reaching global audience. Terrorists move and operate across borders to attack targets. The global increase in terrorist attacks necessitates that nations should develop strategic vision to recognize, prepare for, prevent and combat terrorist activities. Nigeria shall collaborate with nations to counter terrorism.

12. **Cyber Threats.** Cyber threats have increased due to interconnectivity of global society through the use of computers and other electronic devices and Internet thus rendering communities, corporate bodies and nations vulnerable. Cyber threats impact on critical national defence and security infrastructure,

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economic institutions and population. Nigeria shall take adequate measures to ensure cyber security.

13. **Climate Change.** Climate change causes rise in temperature and sea levels, increased risks of drought and desertification, flood and erosion thus endangering flora and fauna. It has adverse impact on national defence and security as it leads to internal and external migrations and resource conflict. Nigeria shall take adequate measures to stem the impact of climate change.

14. **Epidemic and Pandemic Diseases.** There is a linkage between public health and national security. Epidemic and pandemic diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Malaria, Ebola and other communicable diseases affect national defence and security. Nigeria shall design and implement adequate response mechanism for epidemic and pandemic diseases.

15. **Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons.** Nigeria is vulnerable to the proliferation of SALW. Political instability and poor regulatory mechanism globally have resulted in the inflow of SALW into Nigeria. Adequate measures shall be put in place to prevent, control and regulate SALW in compliance with international conventions.

16. **Proliferation of Nuclear Biological Chemical and Radiological Weapons.** Nigeria is vulnerable to Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Radiological (NBCR) materials and other WMD. Nigeria shall put in place adequate measures to ensure compliance with international conventions.

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CHAPTER 4

STRATEGIC RESPONSE

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

1. In the light of the complex global, regional and domestic security environments, the risks and challenges that confront Nigeria, the country's strategic response to real and anticipated threats shall pay adequate attention to possible scenarios for force development and employment. Nigeria shall articulate a sound defence mission and objectives that will guide AFN, and develop an efficient strategic posture for peace and wartime. Furthermore, the country shall articulate conditions for participation in international military cooperation, PSO and control of SALW.

DEFENCE MISSION

2. The ultimate goal of the national defence infrastructure is to generate, employ and sustain a combat-ready, integrated and rapidly deployable Armed Forces to meet varying contingencies. The mission of AFN is to protect Nigerian citizens and defend the country's territorial integrity, vital resources and core national values. The AFN shall maintain highly skilled, mobile and professional forces and adopt modern technologies to fulfill its mission. Other relevant Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDA) and Security Agencies shall support the defence goal.

NATIONAL DEFENCE OBJECTIVES

11. In line with Section 217 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended), the objectives of national defence shall be as follows:

a. Defending Nigeria from external aggression.

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b. Maintaining its territorial integrity and securing its borders from violation on land, sea or air.

c. Suppressing insurrection and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the President, but subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.

d. Performing such other functions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly.

SCENARIOS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FORCES

12. In line with the defence mission and objectives, some contingencies are envisaged for the employment of AFN. The consideration of these scenarios would determine the military strategy to be adopted.

13. **Attacks on Territory.** An attack on Nigerian territory may be by land, sea or air. The risk of attack by sovereign foreign states and violent Non-State Actors is also probable. The AFN shall develop the capability to monitor and counter these threats.

14. **Blockades.** Blockades against Nigeria could take the form of interference with her Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOC), disruption of activities within Nigeria's maritime domain, land blockade of trade routes to her neighbours and the enforcement of no-fly zones. The AFN shall maintain preparedness to pre-empt, prevent and contain any potential threats emanating from blockades.

15. **Internal Security Operations.** Internal Security (IS) operation is the primary responsibility of NPF and other Security Agencies. Where the situation goes beyond the capability of NPF, the Armed Forces on the authority of the President, Commander-in-Chief(C-in-C), may be tasked to provide MACA.

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16. **Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Insurgency.** Against the increasing global wave of insurgent and terrorist threats, a defence and security architecture that will provide robust counter-measures has become a necessity. The AFN and other Security Agencies shall therefore continue to prepare for Counter Terrorism Counter Insurgency (CT-COIN) operations. In this regard, AFN shall: develop Special Forces and capabilities to protect citizens and the territorial integrity of Nigeria against insurgent and terrorist threats; and develop required synergy with other Security Agencies, within and outside the country, to build requisite capacity especially in intelligence sharing.

17. **Peace Support Operations.** Nigeria is committed to international peace and security. The AFN shall be involved in PSO and attendant complex political emergencies, including humanitarian assistance as may be requested by ECOWAS, AU, UN and other alliances. Nigeria shall adequately equip and develop the Armed Forces to participate in these operations or such operations as may be required by existing alliances and membership of other international organisations.

18. **Attacks on Vital Assets.** Nigeria has the responsibility to prevent attacks on vital assets, both domestic and external, such as embassies, ships, aircraft, economic platforms, refineries and bridges. In the case of external assets, where protection by host nations is not forthcoming, AFN shall acquire adequate capability to protect such assets including evacuations.

19. **Disaster Relief.** Disasters, both natural and man-made, threaten the survival and integrity of Nigeria. The lead agency for disaster management is National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The AFN shall participate in the provision of relief and the restoration of essential services to victims of disaster such as fire, flood, air crashes, collision at sea and epidemics. It shall also work closely with NEMA, other relevant agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) to discharge such functions.

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20. **Search and Rescue.** The AFN shall develop adequate capacity and readiness to participate in national and multinational Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts. The expected standard shall be the provision of SAR support at the point of incident within the shortest possible time.

SPECIFIC TASKS

21. The specific tasks of AFN include:

a. Securing Nigeria's citizens at home and abroad.

b. Protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nigeria through surveillance and control of Nigeria's land, maritime domain and airspace.

c. Protecting Nigeria's onshore and offshore strategic assets.

d. Participating in SAR operations.

e. Evacuating non-combatant Nigerians in crisis-ridden countries in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

f. Participating in bilateral and multilateral defence diplomacy.

g. Providing strategic defence advice to Government.

h. Responding to requests for aid to civil authority.

i. Participating in disaster management and humanitarian relief operations.

j. Participating in multinational operations.

k. Participating in PSO.

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l. Participating in national infrastructural development.

m. Attaining the capabilities to carry out other functions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly (NASS).

STRATEGIC POSTURE

22. Nigeria's strategic posture is designed to guarantee national security and prosperity by deterring external threats, aggression and internal disorder. It shall also ensure vigilance and take appropriate measures against insurgency and terrorism. In this regard, AFN shall be guided by selected strategic options, which include prevention, protection, deterrence, rapid mobilization, force projection, force sustenance, force protection and cooperation with allies.

a. **Prevention.** Conflict prevention mechanism shall be based on an early warning system that will be assisted by strategic intelligence, diplomacy and confidence-building measures. Nigeria shall seek, at all times, to prevent conflicts from escalating into war. This shall be done by putting in place a national crisis management mechanism and subscribing to effective functioning/of such mechanism that will assure global, regional and sub-regional peace and security.

b. **Protection.** Protection of Nigeria's territory, population and vital assets is core to national defence and security. The AFN shall develop adequate capacity for continuous surveillance and protection of Nigeria's territory, including the airspace and maritime domain.

c. **Deterrence.** Deterrence is essential to ensure that potential aggressors are kept in no doubt of the willingness to use all elements of national power to preserve Nigeria's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Nation shall maintain a credible defence capability and communicate intentions in clear terms in consonance with prevailing circumstances.

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Priority shall be given to force modernization in the short, medium and long terms to enhance deterrence capabilities.

d. **Rapid Mobilization.** The spontaneous and unpredictable nature of threats dictate rapid mobilization of forces to meet national defence and security challenges. Adequate mechanisms shall be put in place to ensure prompt and timely mobilization of both regular and reserve forces for national defence.

e. **Force Projection.** Force is an essential component of national power and its projection requires bold and decisive steps by AFN where necessary. Nigeria shall enhance the land, air and sealift capabilities of the Armed Forces to enable the projection of national military power.

f. **Force Sustenance.** Effective sustenance of deployed force in theatre of operation is critical to achieving mission success. Nigeria shall take adequate measures to sustain deployed troops.

g. **Force Protection.** Nigeria shall take adequate measures to protect deployed troops and extract them when necessary.

h. **Cooperation.** No nation can exist in isolation. Therefore, Nigeria shall strengthen military cooperation with friendly nations and multinational partners to promote national defence. It shall also pool resources to enhance military alliance capabilities.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY OBLIGATIONS AND COOPERATION

23. In furtherance of the Nation's defence and foreign policy objectives of non-aggression and peaceful co-existence, Nigeria shall respect all existing bilateral and multilateral defence obligations and, where necessary, enter into mutually beneficial agreements with friendly nations. These agreements shall

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promote Nigeria's National Interest and include, but not limited to, military education assistance programmes, personnel exchange programmes, training exercises, equipment and logistics supply or refurbishment. In addition, Nigeria shall establish security structures in conjunction with other countries for international peace and stability.

PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

24. Nigeria's participation in international peace support missions is an expression of the will and ability to contribute to international peace and security. Such participation shall promote Nigeria's National Interest and enhance the country's profile in the comity of nations.

25. The participation of AFN in international PSO shall be based on clearly defined objectives. Participation shall also take into account the Nation's ability to sustain the forces without jeopardizing national defence, security and economic well-being. The troops participating in PSO shall be well trained, equipped and given the necessary support.

DEFENCE DIPLOMACY

26. In consonance with the aspirations of Nigeria's foreign policy and diplomatic practices, this Policy shall take into account all the resources and options available to the Nation, including economic, diplomatic, technological and military, to ensure that the country's foreign policy and defence objectives are achieved. Nigeria shall maintain an appropriate number of Defence Advisers in selected foreign missions.

27. Pursuant to national defence objectives, Nigeria shall embark on senior officers' visits, joint exercises (bilateral and multilateral), information sharing, provision of military education, training facilities and flag exercises.

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CONTROL OF SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION

28. In the light of the challenges posed by SAL W, Nigeria shall establish an agency for the control of small arms and maintain close cooperation with neighbouring states and international organisations in observing all protocols for the control of SALW.

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CHAPTER 5

DEFENCE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATION

HIGHER MANAGEMENT OF DEFENCE

1. **Constitutional Authority.** The Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) is a creation of the Nation's Constitution. The President, as C-in-C, determines the operational use of the Armed Forces. The C-in-C appoints the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and the Service Chiefs. as well as the heads of other branches of the Armed Forces as may be established by an Act of the NASS. The Armed Forces shall draw its legal authority from the Constitution, Armed Forces Act and extant laws of the Federation.

2. **National Command Authority.** There shall be a National Command Authority headed by the President, who is constitutionally vested with the operational command and control of the Armed Forces. This shall enable the President to exercise effective command and control of the Armed Forces. This command structure shall flow from the President to the Honourable Minister of Defence (HMD) to CDS, the Service Chiefs down to field commanders. However, operational command shall flow directly from the CDS to field commanders in Joint and Multinational operations.

3. **Situation Room.** For effective command and control, a Situation Room shall be created at the Presidency where the President shall exercise command and control, and monitor operations real time.

4. **The National Assembly.** NASS shall have the power to make laws for the regulation of the powers exercisable by the President as C-in-C of the Armed Forces of the Federation; and the appointment, promotion and disciplinary control of members of the Armed Forces of the Federation. NASS shall control

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the appropriation of public funds to the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and verification of expenditures. The oversight regulatory functions provide for the dual control of the Armed Forces by the executive and legislature.

ORGANISATION OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

5. **Democratic Control of the Armed Forces.** The MOD shall be composed of civilian and military components. The HMD shall be the political head of the MOD. The Permanent Secretary (PS) and CDS shall be the heads of the civil and military components respectively. The HMD through the CDS shall provide policy direction for the Armed Forces. All Service Headquarters shall be domiciled at MOD.

6. **Civilian Component of Ministry of Defence.** The civilian component of MOD shall be headed by the PS. He shall provide the Secretariat for the Ministry, the Armed Forces Council, the Army Council, Navy Board and the Air Force Council. He is the Chief Accounting Officer of the Ministry and responsible for liaison between departments and processing the requirements of the Services. The appointment of Assistant Directors and above to MOD shall be based on professional competence and adequate knowledge of the operating principles of the military.

7. **Military Component of Ministry of Defence.** The military component of the MOD shall comprise the Armed Forces and coordinated by Defence Headquarters (DHQ). The DHQ shall be headed by the CDS, who is the professional head of the Armed Forces. The CDS shall be the principal adviser to the President and the HMD on defence matters. He is a member of the National Defence Council (NDC) and the National Security Council (NSC). He shall be responsible for the deployment, employment, sustenance and recovery of forces deployed externally or within the country. The CDS shall be the focal point of the military decision process. There shall be a committee of Service Chiefs to be chaired by the CDS.

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8. **National Military Command Centre.** The National Military Command Centre shall be established and located at MOD where the HMD, CDS and Service Chiefs shall direct and monitor operations real time.

9. **Functions of the Ministry of Defence.** The effectiveness of the MOD greatly depends on the functions which it performs. The MOD shall perform among others, the following functions:

a. National defence of Nigerian people and maintenance of the territorial integrity of the FRN.

b. Clearing of foreign military aircraft and warships.

c. Defence agreements.

d. Defence procurement.

e. Liaison with Armed Forces of foreign countries.

f. Matters of policy, establishment, recruitment, finance, training and operations connected with the Nigerian Armed Forces.

g. Resettlement schemes for serving members of the Armed Forces.

h. Armed Forces development projects.

i. Welfare of veterans.

j. War graves/military cemeteries (local and foreign).

k. Recruitment and administration of reserve forces.

1. Relations with Armed Forces Institute of Nigeria (AFIN), Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria (DICON), Military Pensions Board (MPB) and Veteran Affairs.

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INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT

10. The acquisition and management of intelligence for national defence shall be premised on Nigeria's National Interest. In the process of acquiring intelligence, Nigeria's priorities shall be guided by identified needs as dictated by the dynamics of local and international environments. Nigeria's collection priorities shall be guided by threats and opportunities, which manifest through occurrences, trends and signals at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels. Consequently, the focus of collection is dynamic and influenced by shifting priorities including those identified by Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and other members of the intelligence community. Defence intelligence shall be flexible to be able to provide AFN with accurate, timely and objective intelligence.

LIAISON BETWEEN MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

11. In order to ensure synergy between foreign and defence policies, then, shall be liaison between MOD and MFA. There shall be liaison units established in MOD and MFA. These units shall be adequately staffed and headed by senior officers.

JOINT TASK FORCE

12. There shall be established Joint Task Force (JTF) when the need arises to conduct joint operations or exercises. The structure of any JTF shall reflect the threats, strategies, capabilities and mission envisioned for the Armed Forces. JTF shall include other security services as may be required. When established, JTF shall be under the command of the CDS. In all JTF operations, the roles of each Service shall be clearly defined and the necessary capabilities for execution provided.

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MULTINATIONAL TASK FORCE

13. There shall be established Multinational Task Force when there is need for military cooperation with other countries. The composition of the Task Force shall take into consideration the mission, threats, capabilities and strategy of participating countries. Nigeria's participation in Multinational Task Force shall be based on National Interest. The appointment of commanders in Multinational Task Force where Nigerian troops are involved shall also be determined by National Interest. In all deployments, troops' sustenance, protection and contingency for quick withdrawal from mission area shall be provided.

FUNCTIONS OF SERVICE CHIEFS

14. The Service Chiefs shall be responsible for recruiting, administering, training, equipping and conducting single Service exercises and operations. The responsibility for individual Service traditions, administration, norms and maintenance of standard shall also rest with the Service Chiefs.

TRI-SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

15. The Tri-Service institutions, namely: Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), Armed Forces Command and Staff College (AFCSC), National Defence College (NDC), Defence Space Agency (DSA) and Nigerian Armed Forces Resettlement Centre (NAFRC) shall be staffed with qualified and adequately motivated personnel. Each institution shall be adequately funded, equipped and staffed to attain institutional requirements. There shall be continuous review of Single Service institutions with a view to optimising their capacity and ultimately making them Tri-Service institutions.

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THE NIGERIAN ARMY

16. The Nigerian Army (NA) shall function as combined arms force. It shall operate either singly or jointly in conjunction with the Nigerian Navy (NN), Nigerian Air Force (NAF) and other Security Agencies. The NA shall be organised to ensure rapid deployment and response capability in order to secure the Nation's territorial integrity and provide MACA in overcoming problems of IS and national emergencies.

17. The NA shall maintain a highly mobile force with capability for conventional, special operations, NBCR Warfare, Asymmetric Warfare and CT-COIN operations. The force shall also have the capability to operate in all operational environments within and outside Nigeria. It shall be structured to take advantage of relevant technology.

THE NIGERIAN NAVY

18. The NN shall be responsible for the defence and protection of the Nation's territorial waters, backwaters, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Nigeria's interests in international waters. Additionally, the NN shall develop the capability to provide combat and logistics support in joint operations. The NN shall also support the enforcement of all maritime, customs and immigration laws.

19. This operational requirement necessitates a strengthened force structure to effectively execute the military, policing and diplomatic roles, including MACA. The NN shall therefore be modernised and equipped with surface, subsurface, air, and air defence capabilities.

THE NIGERIAN AIR FORCE

20. The primary responsibility of the NAF shall be the defence of the Nation and the protection of vital national economic interests by continuous application

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of air power. The NAF shall be modernised and equipped for this mission. In addition, it shall be equipped to provide offensive support, Special Forces, Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance (ISR), airlift and MACA to meet national and international obligations.

21. The NAF shall assist in coordinating the enforcement of national and international air laws, conventions, practices and customs laws ascribed or acceded to by Nigeria. The NAF shall also be responsible for delineating, demarcating and coordinating all aerial surveys and security zones of the Nigerian air space.

SECURITY AGENCIES AND NATIONAL DEFENCE

22. The Security Agencies and other institutions of government shall play specific and complementary roles in the defence of Nigeria. These organisations shall therefore, undertake requisite military training in addition to their special service duties training under the auspices of DHQ.

23. The NPF shall maintain IS, law and order in the country and shall also perform such other duties within or outside Nigeria as may be required by law. In particular, the Police Mobile Force and other operational formations of the NPF shall be adequately trained and equipped to carry out their functions as a buffer between the police and the military.

24. All Security Agencies shall be part of IS architecture as well as a tier of defence in national emergency. These services shall be adequately trained and equipped to enhance intelligence gathering and operational capabilities. Furthermore, all MDA shall be equipped and empowered to provide national defence services as would be required in support of the AFN.

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RESERVE FORCE

25. The Nation shall establish a virile and active reserve force capable of reinforcing the regular forces in operations while maintaining efficiency and effectiveness. The Nation shall therefore, establish a reserve force based on graduates of higher institutions between the ages of21 and 30 years. The military component of the reserve force shall be such that will qualify them for service in the Armed Forces and Security Agencies when required.

26. A select number of secondary schools in each state also shall be encouraged to re-introduce and run cadet programmes, while the universities will train reserve officers through a Reserve Officers' Training Scheme (ROTS). The training of these reserve officers and school cadets, including members of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), shall be the responsibility of a unit established for that purpose under Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

27. The Nation shall continue to re-examine military retirements/discharges as a matter of routine and enforce terms and conditions of re-engagement for all military personnel. With the strict enforcement of these conditions, it will be possible for them to retire/discharge into the Reserve Force while still fit. This will ensure that the benefits and pensions of retirees/discharged soldiers are promptly paid. The NAFRC shall, therefore, be tasked to select and train fit and capable discharging military personnel for the Reserve Force.

CIVIL DEFENCE

28. In the determination to safeguard national sovereignty, the Nation shall adopt the concept of total defence. It shall therefore prepare the civil populace on their roles in the defence and survival of the Nation. The services of volunteers and competent private security organisations shall be built into the intelligence network and civil/non-combat security activities for national defence.

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29. The MOD in conjunction with Ministry of Interior shall work out a structure for organising the civil society to form sub-defence structure in their communities, where early warning mechanism shall be built. There shall be clear lines of communication between the populace, AFN and Security Agencies. The response system shall be periodically tested and coordinated by MOD.

NATIONAL MOBILISATION

30. The security and survival of the Nation is the responsibility of every citizen. The MOD in conjunction with relevant MDA and the private sector shall put in place a national plan for the mobilisation of all citizens and resources for the prosecution of war and national emergencies. .The plan shall be activated periodically.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

31. The NSC shall, without prejudice to the provision of the Constitution of the FRN (as amended), advise the President on matters relating to the protection of National Interest of Nigeria. The management of crises involving the Nation's interest shall be as follows:

a. **Disasters.** The lead crisis management agency for crises resulting from man-made or natural disasters shall be NEMA. There shall be an emergency response centre located at the Headquarters of NEMA for effective coordination of disaster management. All other bodies or agencies including the military that are statutorily cited in the NEMA Act shall cooperate and work with the body to manage disasters.

b. **Internal Security.** IS shall be the responsibility of all Nigerians and shall be coordinated through the platform for inter-agency collaboration namely: the Intelligence Community Committee (ICC) and the Joint

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Intelligence Board (JIB), as established by the National Security Agencies Act. The NPF shall be the lead agency for the conduct of IS. However, the AFN shall be employed for IS management as required by law to contain insurrections and serious internal crises. The state security council shall coordinate IS measures in their various states.

c. **War.** In case of war, MOD on behalf of the President, C - i n - C , shall manage the crises. Relevant MDA and organisations as may be decided by the President shall be co-opted to join in the management of the war effort. The mobilization of national will and resources in support of the war effort shall be paramount.

d. **External Crisis.** MFA shall be the lead agency in the coordination alongside relevant agencies in the light of external crises, which impact on our National Interest, including the evacuation of Nigerian citizens and assets. MFA shall lead in the coordination with foreign partners in ensuring the safety of Nigerian nationals up to the point of evacuation. Where the defence element of national power is the instrument of choice, MOD shall' be responsible for the prosecution and management of the crises with support from MFA and other relevant national security agencies. MOD and MFA shall coordinate the participation of Nigeria in PSO.

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CHAPTER 6

RESOURCE SUPPORT

1. Defence and prosperity have a reciprocal and symbiotic relationship. While defence guarantees national security and the well being of any nation, its capacity to do this is often dependent on the level of resources channelled to it. A sound diversified economy backed up with domestic productive capacity and a strong political will shall ensure adequate funding of the Nation's defence capability. Consequently, every nation literally gets the defence capability that is commensurate with its investment. Such capability in turn determines the extent to which the country's resources can be protected from both internal and external threats.

2. The ability to dutifully deliver on the responsibility assigned to the AFN is determined by available resources. The hybrid and evolving nature of threats confronting Nigeria call for a continuous assessment of the resource needs for national defence institutions.

3. Nigeria's defence is underscored by the concept of total defence based on the principle that national power resides with the people and is predicated on both military and other elements of national power. Consequently, the national resource allocation shall complement a strong, dynamic and robust military. The resources include human, defence infrastructure, defence logistics, joint facilities and funding among others.

HUMAN RESOURCES

4. Man shall be the foremost resource in the Defence of Nigeria. The Nation shall therefore put in place appropriate recruitment policies and plans for its Armed Forces, Intelligence Community (IC) and all Security Agencies. It shall recruit high quality personnel, encourage effective training and exercises and

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promote proactive motivation and retention incentives. Well-trained civilian units shall also be emplaced at the MOD and other security related ministries to compiement the AFN.

5. The Defence Sector human resource principles and practices shall be guided by the need to attract and retain quality personnel. There is need to improve professionalism, and maintain adequate manning level that is able to respond to changing situations. The recruitment and training of AFN, IC and Security Agencies' personnel shall ensure that Nigeria has people with the will to serve. Operational and administrative effectiveness of the AFN, IC and the Security Agencies, in both peace and war, shall also be the focus in recruiting and training. Thus, personnel shall be given necessary knowledge and skills to enable them carry out their professional tasks efficiently and effectively.

6. The recruitment process into the AFN and Security Agencies shall be transparent and free from all forms of interference. The minimum educational requirement shall be 5 credits including Mathematics and English at West African Examinations Council (WAEC), National Examination Council (NECO) or equivalent. Computer literacy shall be an added advantage. Recruitment shall reflect the diversity of the Nigerian population. Also, the recruitment process shall not be deemed complete until the trainees have successfully graduated from training schools. Additionally, joint training for the AFN and Security Agencies shall be encouraged beyond Staff and Defence Colleges. Furthermore, the AFN and Security Agencies shall continue to utilise international training opportunities through joint and combined training, operation and exercises with forces of friendly nations.

7. The deployment of personnel shall involve detailed knowledge of their skills and experiences; and Service needs shall be the overriding factor. The MOD, DHQ, IC and Security Agencies shall ensure that personnel deployment optimally exploit the skills of the individual personnel and maximise the return on training investment.

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8. The Nation shall continue to attract and retain the right professionals to meet workforce requirements. The work environment and reward system shall be attractive and competitive. Personnel shall be appropriately accommodated and institutional arrangements for mortgage facilities shall be made available. Personnel shall be provided with appropriate uniforms, accoutrements, equipment, gears and other facilities necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

9. Furthermore, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) shall ensure that the retirement benefits and pensions of retirees are paid promptly and are constantly reviewed in line with inflationary trends. Personnel shall be prepared by the MOD and other defence related ministries for retirement through placement in relevant industries or institutions, in addition to considering those that served creditably for government appointments. Also, personnel who die on active service shall be buried at public expense and their children within school age shall enjoy FGN scholarship in addition to other benefits in extant regulations.

WOMEN IN SERVICE

10. Nigeria shall continue the phased implementation of the removal of gender restrictions in the AFN. Measures shall be introduced to increase the participation of women in the defence of the Nation thus enhancing the promotion and employment opportunities available to women.

MEDICAL SERVICES

11. The Government shall be committed as a matter of priority to ensuring that Defence Sector personnel, serving and retired, and their families continue to receive top quality and timely health care, including mental health support. Consequently, the Government shall deliver to the Defence Sector integrated and synchronized health support in a responsive and efficient manner. Steps shall be taken to provide a number of joint specialist military hospitals, evenly spread

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across the country. Such hospitals shall be adequately funded, equipped, and staffed by appropriate level of skilled manpower to serve as centres of excellence for the treatment of special cases. The Government shall enhance all current Mental Health and Post Traumatic Stress Disorders programmes offered across all levels of the Defence Sector and at all stages of a personnel's career.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

12. Sports, physical training and social interaction shall remain important aspects of AFN, IC and Security Agencies. Therefore, MOD and supervising ministries of Security Agencies shall ensure the provision of sporting facilities, in-door and out-door, in all military and Security Agencies units to encourage active participation at all levels.

13. Further, the importance of officers' and other ranks' messes in fostering regimentation shall continue to be emphasized. Accordingly, the Nation shall provide for the development of messes that meet international standards in military and Security Agencies units across the country. Also, Services shall promote active mess life among personnel. In addition., commanders shall exploit the use of the mess as a tool for building cordial CMR and for winning hearts and minds.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

14. Stimulating enthusiasm for group and national interests, devotion, teamwork and strong regard are ingredients for cohesive and committed defence community. Government shall make every effort to create and maintain a culture of mutual trust and understanding among the defence community to engender high morale, team spirit and teamwork, unity of purpose and responsibility. Government shall ensure that gallantry, valour and bravery are recognised and rewarded to foster esprit de corps.

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NATIONAL DEFENCE INFRASTRUCTUllli

15. The national defence policy shall seek to create a competitive advantage for visible and invisible infrastructure in the following domains: land, sea, inland waterways (including lakes), air, electromagnetic and extra-terrestrial. Nigeria shall accelerate efforts toward infrastructural self-sufficiency for effective national defence. The design, provisioning and usage shall serve both national economic and defence needs. This drive shall cover good networks for transportation and communications, energy requirement and building of strategic reserves and installations. To facilitate the process, there shall be a register for critical national assets.

16. **Transportation.** In the land transport domain, the following infrastructure are critical and shall be given national defence attention: rail, road, pipeline, mast, pylon, fibre optic cable ducts and onshore rigs. The maritime domain includes sea and inland waterways (including lakes). Critical national assets within the Nigerian maritime domain deserving national defence attention shall include all offshore rigs, offshore Floating Production Storage Offloading (FPSO) seaports, submarine cables and all other floating assets. Critical assets within the inland waterways are the inland ports, jetties, rigs, cables, barges and all other floating inland water transport assets. Critical air assets include airports, aerodromes, airstrips, helipads, Total Radar Coverage of Nigeria (TRA CON) and any other aviation assets. Electromagnetic assets include all electrical and electronic system, sub-system and equipment as well as ordinance containing electrically initiated devices. All extra-terrestrial platforms shall demand national defence attention. Nigeria shall provide adequate security to ensure unhindered, but regulated utilisation of the infrastructure. In the event of serious national crisis, all available transportation systems and facilities shall be considered as national assets and be subject to mobilization towards responding to the crisis.

a. **Railway.** The railway as a high volume mode of transportation shall be further developed and utilised to convey heavy goods, including

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Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL). This shall be in accordance with prescribed standard with appropriate input from MOD to meet the defence needs of the Nation. Efforts shall be made to construct railway system that include introduction of standard gauge that meets the mobility needs of both the defence sector and the civil populace. This shall exist side by side with the current narrow gauge. Accordingly, there shall be rail sidings into vital defence installations, industrial complexes and logistic nodal points. To accelerate rail transport development in Nigeria, state governments and private sector shall be encouraged to participate in the development of rail infrastructure. To secure the infrastructure and ensure unhindered service through it, Nigeria shall assemble, maintain and protect the right of way. The MOD and DHQ shall maintain a competent pool of technicians as backup in times of emergency.

b. **Road.** The Nation's extensive network of roads is a critical asset not only for the mobility of the civil populace, but also for the movement of logistics of Defence Sector. There shall be a continuous review of the Axle Load and designs standard (road and bridge envelops) of designated federal highways with input from MOD and DHQ to ensure that they meet the national defence need. Consequently, designated roads and bridges shall be appropriately reinforced, while present and future roads construction shall take into consideration the need to create some national highways for dual use. Ministry of Works, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Aviation shall collaborate with MOD to facilitate this.

c. **Air.** The heavy lift capacity of the NAF and the air transportation sector in terms of carrying cargo and troops shall be improved to meet current and emerging national defence needs. To enhance effective air defence system, Government shall pursue the actualisation of the TRACON, which as a major infrastructure platform shall be resourced by the NAP. All airports, aerodromes, airstrips and helipads shall form part of the national defence assets. Therefore, the Ministry of Aviation, MOD,

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DHQ and other Security Agencies shall continue to coordinate the deployment and use of these assets. The capability and capacity of the Nation to carry out full checks and maintenance of aircraft shall be pursued. In the event of emergency or degradation in military capacity, existing civil aid to military protocol shall be invoked. The Ministry of Aviation, MOD and DHQ shall set and enforce standards and protocols.

d. **Sea.** Nigeria being a littoral state enjoys the advantages of movement of cargo and persons by sea. The sea also has critical national assets, critical natural resources (crude oil, fishes, and other aquatic animals), submarine cables, cabotage sea lane, international maritime trade, sea ports, FPSOs and rigs etc. Nigeria shall provide adequate defence force lift required to secure sea transportation, natural resources, national assets and SLOC. The Nation shall provide adequate resources for the NN to acquire platform for its sea lift requirement, ship construction capacity and capability, and ship maintenance. The Navy Regional Maritime Awareness Capability (REMAC) and other emerging facilities shall be enhanced and put in place respectively for vessel tracking and monitoring, search and rescue/search and recover operations. Nigeria shall ensure that the Navy and other relevant Security Agencies are sufficiently resourced to provide security and defence of the maritime domain. The MOD, DHQ, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Petroleum Resources shall have an inventory of all floating assets and infrastructure at sea and ensure that the defence and security strategy provides for, and include such assets and infrastructure. Where necessary, the Nation shall seek the support and collaboration of allied nations in movement at sea and rivers in the defence of the Nation.

e. **Inland Waterways.** Nigeria has an extensive inland waterways system consisting of rivers, lakes, creeks, tidelands and lagoons below the water baseline. Nigeria shall provide adequate platforms for NN, NPF and other Security Agencies to secure inland waterways. The construction and management of dams, lakes and spillways shall receive security clearance

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from the relevant agencies including MOD. The Government shall dredge and maintain the inland waterways to make them navigable. All infrastructure, obstacles and bridges that will use or infringe on the right-of-way of the inland waterways shall obtain clearance from the relevant agencies including MOD.

17. **Communications.** There shall be a national communication strategy, which shall pay adequate attention to Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems. AFN, IC and Security Agencies shall have dedicated C4ISR systems. The acquisition and management of these platforms shall be coordinated by MOD. Command and control communications shall be both inter and intra service with adequate provisions made for interface with public telecommunications facilities. MOD shall from time to time, exploit available expertise and technology in the telecommunications industry in the implementation of the plans of the Services.

18. **Satellite (Extra-terrestrial) Communications.** In the defence of Nigeria) there shall be a national satellite and extra-terrestrial communication strategy in support of critical national and strategic needs with input from MOD and relevant agencies. Every satellite launched shall have defence window. There shall be necessary infrastructure for a defence satellite communication system. The system shall be available for speedy, high priority communication necessary for peace and war time applications, transmission of space operation and early warning data to serve stakeholders. The Nigeria Communication Satellite (NIGCOMSAT) and National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) in collaboration with MOD shall be charged with providing the backbone for this Satellite Communication System.

19. **Energy.** One of the key elements of national power is the output of energy in meeting national demand. Nigeria has abundant sources of energy in the form of fossil fuel (coal, petroleum and natural gas), renewable energy (wind, biomass, hydro-electricity, solar and) and nuclear. Nigeria shall have a defence strategy which shall provide for a common energy framework to guide the full range of

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defence energy activities and requirements. Nigeria shall also strive to achieve self-sufficiency in energy provision including strategic reserve. Energy management shall include promotion of R&D towards enhancing capacity and capability of the defence sector to utilise renewable and non-renewable energy. Nigeria shall pursue an environmentally responsible energy usage.

20. **Strategic Reserve.** The Nation shall evolve a long term plan for the stockpiling and efficient use of strategic defence forces' reserves. Thresholds for critical defence needs shall be established and constantly reviewed in line with level of reserve, present realities and future projections as outlined in the National Defence Logistics Plan (NDLP) and Standing Operating/Procedures (SOP), which shall be articulated by DHQ.

21. **Strategic Installations.** High on the Nation's agenda shall be the requirement for the effective deployment of capabilities. and capacities to provide maximum cover for the country's centres of gravity such as the seat of government, strategic economic assets, critical national infrastructure, national monuments and national defence forces installations. The Government shall take appropriate measures to secure and defend these critical installations.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

22. Science and technology play a critical role in national defence and security. Nations with strong military and economy have corresponding industrial base supported by science and technology. The national aspiration shall be the evolution of a supportive science and technology base to ensure a reduced dependence on foreign technology.

23. Nigeria shall pursue technological development to attain a level of innovation and domestication of Science and Technology, Information Communication Technology (ICT) and competency that will enhance self-reliance in modernization of national defence. The MOD shall collaborate with relevant MDA.

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24. There shall be in place institutions for coordinated development of the Nigerian economy and national defence especially in armament technology, ICT, radio technology, robotics and nanotechnology for strengthening existing local capacity. Pursuant to these objectives the following shall be implemented:

a. Government shall establish a Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO). The DSTO shall adopt a scientific management system that makes optimal use of the limited defence resource and capability. It shall ensure the expertise, knowledge, integration and innovative application of science and technology for tHe defence of Nigeria. In addition, it shall ensure that all defence acquisition come with the capacity and capability for diagnostic, maintenance and repairs. It shall play an advisory role to the President, C-in-C on licensing for production, importation and consumption of all armament and defence related equipment. It shall also regulate the establishment of any production facilities whether it is government, quasi-government or public private arrangement. It shall vet all alliances between international and local organisations involved in military hardware production and ensure standardization, commonality and inter-operability of all armament and defence related equipment across the Services.

b. The MOD shall have a defence science and technology strategy. It shall receive from parastatals of the Ministry of Science and Technology and other relevant institutions, their plans and input for incorporation into this strategy.

c. Government shall upgrade and equip all existing technical schools for innovation, research and development, technology acquisition and domestication, quality and cost effectiveness.

d. Government shall strengthen Nigeria's industrial and technological base as encapsulated in Nigeria's Science and Technology Policy.

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e. Government shall increase the drive for developing industries in the energy, steel and petro-chemical sectors for industrial take-off.

f. Government shall create a viable economy that can sustain scientific and technological advancement.

g. Government shall ensure that defence innovation and R&D are fully functional, well-manned, given proper direction and adequate funding.

h. Government shall encourage, support, partner .and patronize tertiary institutions, businesses and private sector participation.

i. Government shall ensure that equipment acquisition impacts on development of science and technology and technology adaptation for national defence.

NATIONAL DEFENCE INDUSTRY

25. Nigeria is exposed to both contemporary and emerging threats which necessitate the need for the Nation to be self-sufficient in defence technological capability. Nigeria is also industrialising with individuals and corporate bodies building capability and capacity for production of arms and armaments. It is desirous to coordinate and control such efforts under a single industrial complex such that Nigeria shall have a viable technological base to build a strong national defence industry.

26. To achieve this, the present defence productive capabilities shall be enhanced and harnessed through a comprehensive integrated arrangement linking DICON with defence related industries. This will ensure a steady state of military preparedness and capabilities to handle infractions and war through a well organized Military Industrial Complex (MIC).

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MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

27. MIC aggregates a nation's armed forces and the industries that supply their equipment, materials and armaments. Nigeria's MIC shall be a combination of DICON, all the armed forces production units and R&D outfits, allied companies in partnership with armed forces and other local industries involved in military hardware and software production. Government shall create enabling environment to facilitate the integration of the activities of the various industries.

DEFENCE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

28. The aim of setting up DICON is to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the production of military hardware for the AFN. The philosophy behind this drive is to form a pivot around which Nigeria shall make rapid progress in technological, industrial, economic and political development.

29. Nigeria shall make DICON operational to achieve the desired goal'. Therefore, it shall be made proactive and insulated from any conflict of interest by decision makers. Accordingly, Government shall enact enabling laws that will bring about a commonality, centralization and binding of all similar defence production outfits such as Central Workshop, Nigerian Naval Dockyard Limited and Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT).

30. Government shall further guarantee DICON and local defence industries continuous patronage by making them the first port of demand for military hardware and accoutrements. Importation of arms, ammunition and other security hardware by Services and other Security Agencies will only be made when DICON and other local producers confirm inability to manufacture such locally.

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31. The attainable objectives shall be enhanced through the following steps:

a. **Strengthening of Policy Making Body.** The composition of the DICON Board shall reflect the importance and priority that Government attaches to the Corporation. An autonomous high powered and profit-driven board shall be put in place for maximum result. The Director General (DG) DICON shall be a serving or retired senior military officer with relevant engineering background.

b. **Training.** Avenues for staff training and. re-tra1hing and self development shall be provided through improved facilities and training schools.

c. **Autonomy of Factories.** The DICON factory in Kaduna (for the production of arms and ammunition and accoutrements) and Jebba (for production of explosive) and any similar military factory, shall have some level of autonomy. This shall give them the necessary impetus to innovate, design and manufacture military hardware as may be regulated or directed by Government.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

32. Technological superiority, weapons effectiveness and capabilities for rapid response will dominate the battle space of the future. The national objective is to develop a credible and viable technological base to. boost national defence capability. Government in partnership with the private sector shall ensure that technological development translates into military capabilities and continue to invest in technologies that are critical to meeting defence needs. Government shall ensure that defence R&D efforts are directed towards developing new technologies that will enhance defence capability. Government shall monitor and access all defence-related R&D in civil institutions and private sector and translate same into the development of new technologies.

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33. Government is mindful of the growing capacity around the globe and the sub-region by State and Non-State actors to develop, purchase and embark on reverse-engineering of sophisticated systems for military applications. Therefore, Government shall tap into the opportunities, which Commercial-Off-the-Shelf (COTS) technologies offer to build a strong defence force. The Government shall monitor current technological trends as well as anticipate future advances by articulating technology domestication process.

INDUSTRIAL BACKBONE

34. Automotive, iron and steel, petrochemical industries and all natural resources that have military application shall constitute the industrial backbone for National Defence Industry. Their development shall be regularly encouraged/ exploited through strategic directives and liaison from the central regulating body (DSTO).

NEW SYSTEMS

35. Nigeria recognises that the world is researching and achieving new capabilities of fighting wars and creating new defence systems and platforms. In order to keep pace with cur Tent trends andto have a self-sufficient national defence system, Nigeria shall as a matter of policy invest adequately in R&D, adaptation and deployment of new systems especially cyber systems, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), electromagnetic units and robotics.

DEFENCE LOGISTICS

36. A flexible and responsive defence logistics system shall guarantee an effective armed forces capable of operating in all spectrum of military operations and Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). The Defence Sector in handling defence logistics shall ensure the availability of materiel, facilities and services, as well as the movement of personnel and timely positioning of materiel

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for the sustenance of the AFN in training, operation, national emergencies and continuity. In this regard, Government shall ensure self-sufficiency in defence logistics by putting in place necessary infrastructure and manufacturing base to equip, support, supply and move the AFN. Government shall also create the human resource capacity and capability necessary to identify and operate defence platforms and other infrastructure that have significant national importance. Government shall therefore encourage local production and sourcing of materiel including ration for the AFN and Security Agencies. The Armed Forces shall also be encouraged to establish manufacturing processes.

37. Government shall embark on aggressive modernisation of the transportation system and infrastructure across the country for economic development, national defence and timely mobilisation during crisis and national emergencies. With these in focus, an Integrated National Transportation Master Plan shall be implemented to meet the need for national defence and development.

38. Government shall enhance strategic lift capability in defence of the Nation by continuing to acquire land, air and sea lift capacity for movement of troops and equipment in peace and war including disaster and peace support missions. For Service exigency, airplanes, ships, vehicles and equipment shall be taken off-trade under agreed protocol. Furthermore, dedicated rail coaches and wagons shall be made available for the Armed Forces and for national defence when the need arises. Government shall enhance the lift capability of formations and units by collaborating with indigenous auto-manufacturing companies for strengthening and making the appropriate fit- for-purpose classes of vehicles for the use of the Armed Forces.

39. **Joint Logistics.** The AFN is structured and trained to operate jointly and this necessitates joint logistics support. Consequently, to realize a joint logistics concept for the Armed Forces, a Defence Logistics Organisation (DLO) shall be established to integrate all the Services logistic systems to ensure interoperability, improved supply chain management, accounting, accuracy and common

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operating procedures across the Services. Government shall through the DLO provide adequately for the sustenance of front line troops to guarantee mission accomplishment even outside the country.

40. **Defence Logistics Information System.** Modern logistics planning, forecasting and execution are aided by the application of ICT and the Global Information System as well as digital mapping to ensure seamless defence logistics enterprise. Government shall acquire Defence Logistics Information System in collaboration with relevant agencies to enhance effectiveness, efficiency, economy and integrity of the defence logistics system.

41. **Logistics for National Emergency.** Defence logistics shall be in the forefront in provisioning resources during national emergencies. Therefore, defence logistics resources and expertise shall be at the disposal of government during national emergencies. MOD shall put in place an effective, efficient and resourced logistics system for the Armed Forces that would ensure strategic stockpiling of essential supplies, stocks, materiel, petroleum products and grains among others. MOD shall cooperate with other agencies of government and industries to optimize available resources in times of emergency through appropriate civil-military interface. Such interface shall streamline military support to NEMA and similar organs and agencies during disaster relief operations and humanitarian relief effort.

42. **Central Procurement.** The DLO shall coordinate all defence acquisitions based on a well-articulated defence procurement policy and budgeting system.

43. **Capacity Building.** The MOD and MDA overseeing IS shall embark on capacity building to develop appropriate logistics manpower and competencies in logistics planning, materiel management, forecasting, provisioning, warehousing, and procurement. Relevant competencies shall be achieved through a combination of training, education and operational experience. To enhance joint logistics, Services logistics schools shall be integrated with standardized training and re-training curricula/syllabi.

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47. Defence acquisition shall support indigenous R&D effort in defence technology. It shall also ensure standardization and interoperability of hardware produced or procured for the Services. In the area of arms acquisition, Government shall engage in international arms collaboration to enhance the capacity of DICON and other defence related industries in indigenous arms production. The cooperation shall provide access to new technologies for capacity-building programmes and manpower development.

48. Government's focus and funding ofR&D shall be directed to the following:

a. Tracking and evaluating new technologies for the Armed Forces and Security Agencies.

b. Supporting of R&D projects by means of funding in ICT, software development, DAV, mines, Improvised Explosive Devices (IED), and wireless and remote sensing, among others.

c. Encouraging in-house research in specialised or sensitive areas such as counter-NBCR threat, amour and sensors technologies.

d. Ensuring appropriate collaboration between MOD, National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP) and other relevant agencies to support the establishment of' centres of excellence' for research into specific areas to develop desired competencies. Consequently, the following Armed Forces outfits and more, ~hall be designated as defence R&D centres:

(1) Nigerian Anny Systems Development Centre (NASDC).
(2) Army Central Workshop.
(3) Naval Dockyard Limited (NDL).
(4) Nigerian Navy Engineering College.
(5) AFIT.

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(6) Armed Forces Reference Hospital, 44 Army Reference Hospital, Nigerian Navy Reference Hospital, NAF Aero-Medical Centre and NAF Diagnostic Centre.

INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

49. The Nation requires a seamless cooperation and integration of efforts on the part of the Armed Forces and Security Agencies to cope with the challenges and carry out their defence mission and civil support. The synergy shall involve personnel sharing real-time communication, training and working, sharing expertise, integration of resources, unity and consistency of efforts. Furthermore, Government shall create inter-agency cooperation platform that will ensure and enhance processes of strategic planning and real-time operation. Government shall have regard for inter-agency common operability in the procurement of platforms for combat roles and civil support mission.

INTER-MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

50. In the spirit of total defence, MOD shall collaborate with MDA for national defence and the protection of the National Interest. This is to provide the military with scientific, technological and logistical support required for the performance of defence tasks and missions, as well as ensure defence diplomacy. In this regard, there shall be a standing multi-ministerial relationship between the MOD and other ministries to ensure better flow of information and coordination

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CHAPTER 7

DEFENCE BUDGETING AND FUNDING

1. The effectiveness of national defence depends, to a large extent, on adequate and timely funding. Nigeria shall ensure that adequate financial and material resources are provided to meet the needs of the Armed Forces, Security Agencies and the country's research and production centres. In meeting the financial and material needs of the Armed Forces and Security Agencies, the Government shall take into consideration current and potential threats. The programme shall seek to achieve a balance in the resources devoted to personnel, operations, maintenance and capital assets acquisition.

BUDGETING AND FUNDING PRINCIPLES

2. Defence budgeting and funding shall be guided by the following principles:

a. **Necessity and Affordability.** The principle of necessity and affordability shall be the basic consideration for deciding on the types of assets to be acquired and the projects to be implemented for national defence. Defence allocation shall therefore be based on the country's financial capability.

b. **Defence Funding and Gross Domestic Product. In** line with the UN Recommended Best Practices, Nigeria's annual defence budget allocation shall not be less than 3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

c. **Other Imperatives.**

(1) Defence budget execution shall be based on the principles of accountability, transparency and value for money.

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(2) In emergencies and war, budgetary constraints shall not detract the Nation from adequately equipping the Defence Sector to enable it meet a wide range of contingencies.

(3) In order to address the challenge of inadequate capital funding, the defence sector shall be treated as a first line charge item on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Also, a 5 to 10-year Defence Sector Capital requirements shall be prepared and form the basis of the yearly budget allocation by the Ministry of Finance.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGET

3. The budget heads for the Defence Sector shall be classified as follows:

a. **Capital Expenditure Budget.** The Defence Sector's capital expenditure drawn from the 5 to .10-year Defence Sector Capital Requirement shall not be less than 60 percent of total allocation to the Sector.

b. **Overhead Expenditure Budget.** The Defence Sector's recurrent expenditure Budget shall not be more than 40 per cent of total allocation to the Sector.

c. **Personnel Cost Budget.** The Defence Sector's personnel cost budget shall be based on the emolument requirements for existing personnel and projected annual recruitments and enlistments.

d. **Research and Development Budget.** The Defence Sector shall have a separate R&D Expenditure Budget to enhance and sustain R&D activities for the enhancement of the Sector's core competencies and capabilities. Consequently, the annual R&D Expenditure Budget shall be, at the minimum, 15 per cent of the Sector's annual capital expenditure budget.

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e. **Weapons Production Budget.** A robust and vibrant MIC is vital to the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the Defence Sector. The Defence Sector shall have a Weapons Production Budget to leverage on the outcome of R&D activities. The annual weapons production budget shall not be lower than 20 per cent of the Sector's annual capital expenditure budget.

ALLOCATION TO SERVICES

4. Every stratum of the defence establishment shall be provided with an operating budget to support and maintain the forces under its command and enhance operations. The Services shall be responsible for setting and operating budget priorities to meet assigned tasks and goals. In this manner, effective resource allocation shall be achieved through appropriate priorities to guide the allocation process.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FUNDING

5. The FGN shall explore novel approaches of sourcing additional funds for defence expenditure. Some of the approaches to be adopted shall include:

a. **User-Charge Concept.** Receipts from services rendered by the AFN shall be paid into the Federal Treasury.

b. **Donor Support Funds and Reimbursements to Nigeria.** Government shall take advantage of donor support funds and reimbursements to enhance the effectiveness of the AFN.

c. **Defence Sector Capital Assets Acquisition Fund.** Government shall establish a special intervention fund for the acquisition of capital assets for the Defence Sector.

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BUDGET MONITORING AND CONTROL

6. Budget monitoring of the Armed Forces programmes and projects shall continue to be undertaken by the appropriate organs of Government.

REFORM SIGNPOST

7. The FGN remains committed to a defence budget, which ensures that the Defence Sector can meet the Government's operational, force posture and preparedness requirements. This is to deliver the core defence capabilities.

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CHAPTER 8

DEFENCE ACQUISITION

DEFENCE ACQUISITION PRINCIPLES

1. Nigeria's defence procurement process shall be guided by the provisions of the Public Procurement Act with focus on delivering the right equipment to the Defence Sector in a timely manner.

2. Nigeria's defence acquisition shall focus on the following imperatives: to assure mission success, achieve defence sector objectives (which are unity of effort, jointness and rapid response) and promote reverse engineering.

DEFENCE ACQUISITION PROCESS

3. The procurement process shall encompass the following:

   a. Design, engineering, construction, testing, deployment, sustainment and disposal of the defence item purchased from a contractor.

   b. All defence procurement shall be prioritized and drawn from a 5 to 10-year Defence Sector Requirement.

   c. efence Sector acquisition shall take into consideration all the dimensions of modern warfare capabilities on land, sea, air, space and cyber. In this regard, defence acquisition shall involve the combined effort of equipment acquisition professionals who are specialists in their own right in the military, Security Agencies, the MOD civilian employees and the legislature in the provision of the desired equipment.

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d. The Defence Sector acquisition coordination mechanism shall define defence requirements in a manner that maximises utility across the widest possible range of defence roles.

e. Defence procurement shall be structured and executed to:

(1) Promote technology acquisition and domestication.
(2) Promote cooperation in R&D.
(3) Promote human resource development and local expertise and skills enhancement.
(4) Maximise the use of local content to reduce foreign exchange outflow.
(5) Establish the foundation for national defence industry and economy, based on the provision of strategic logistics support.
(6) Encourage international strategic partnership.
(7) Enhance equipment acquisition and equipment workshop for training and appropriate technical support throughout the equipment life cycle.

f. Preference shall be given to DICON and other existing defence parastatals during tendering and procurement processes.

g. Local industries shall be next in the hierarchy of procurement if existing defence pantstatals cannot provide the Defence Sector's logistics requirements.

h. Procurement shall be made directly from the original equipment manufacturer rather than through middlemen/ intermediaries/local contractors. Where possible acquisition shall be on country to country basis.

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ALLOCATION FOR DEFENCE PROCUREMENT

4. Allocation for procurement shall be based on the need for modemisation and transformation of the Defence Sector to save cost and ensure the interoperability of equipment and commonality of processes.

5. Government shall put in place a flexible and responsive mechanism for meeting the country's defence acquisitions. To this end, a special budgetary arrangement shall be put in place in MOD and Services. The fund shall cater for extra-budgetary tasks that the military may be called upon to perform from time to time in such areas as emergencies, MACA, peace support and humanitarian assistance operations outside the shores of Nigeria.

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CHAPTER 9

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

1. An effective NNDP must be predicated on clearly defined parameters for harmonious CMR. It shall be premised on the doctrine of civil control of the military and the principle of subordination of the military to civil authority. Government shall ensure that there is synergy between the military and the civil populace for effective performance of the Armed Forces.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

2. The fundamental principles underpinning CMR in Nigeria shall include the following:

a. **Supremacy of the Constitution**. CMR shall be predicated on the supremacy of the Constitution. In particular, NNDP upholds Section 1sub-section (2) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended), which states that the FRN shall not be governed, nor shall any person or group of persons take control of the Government of Nigeria or any part thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This overriding principle shall be the bedrock of CMR and shall be taught and propagated in all schools and training institutions at all levels and the larger society at every given opportunity.

b. **Civil Control of the Military**. There shall be civil control of the military at all times. The President, C-in-C of the Armed Forces is constitutionally empowered to authorise the use of the military, subject to the laws enacted by the NASS.

c. Military Professionalism. The military is a highly specialized profession. By training, members of the AFN acquire expertise in the art of warfare and related military matters. The society shall ensure that the

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military is given necessary support to function at all times. Members of the Armed Forces shall uphold the provisions of the Constitution.

CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION

3. There shall be programmes to enhance Civil Military Cooperation in Nigeria.

INTERACTION BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVIL POPULACE

4. There shall be avenues for regular interaction between the military and civilians. Government shall continue to encourage)senior military officers and civilian executives to participate jointly in leadership training provided by some key civil and military institutions.

MILITARY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5. Military expertise shall be deployed for national development to the benefit of Nigeria. Such intervention shall come under the ambit of the provisions of CMR.

6. The excess capacity available at various Services' educational institutions (primary, secondary and tertiary), .medical and other services shall continue to be made available to the generality of Nigerians. In this regards, these schools and facilities shall be properly funded, manned and equipped for improved service delivery.

CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION IN TIMES OF INTERNAL CONFLICTS

7. Nigerian citizens shall be mobilised to provide necessary support and cooperation to the Armed Forces to enable them effectively defend the Nation in times of internal conflicts. Appropriate measures shall be put in place to enable

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the military receive prompt assistance in the use of civilian communication, transport and other facilities that it may require for the prosecution of any given operation. There shall be legislative provision for the mobilization of youths for military service when necessary.

INTERNAL SECURITY CONTINGENCIES

8. In IS situations, Government shall provide adequate resources to enable the military embrace such methods that will win the hearts and minds of citizens.

MEDIA RELATIONS

9. Freedom of the press is enshrined in the Constitution. In times of war and other national emergencies, the media offers the military a means of setting the narrative. The military therefore requires cooperation of the media for effective reportage of operations. The AFN shall take advantage of technological developments that have created changes in the media environment including the social media to promote national security. The military and the media shall continue to work in harmony to ensure that National Interest is protected and guaranteed. There shall be a deliberate effort to cultivate the media as force multiplier during operations.

ATTITUDE FOR NATIONAL SURVIVAL~ COHESION~ UNITY AND INTEGRATION

10. Evolving positive attitude for national survival, cohesion, unity and integration, are central to national defence and development. There shall be regular interaction between the political and military leadership to promote national cohesion and patriotism. The political leadership shall earn the support of the citizenry, promote good governance and provide a level playing ground for all citizens in an atmosphere of peace and security.

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CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

1. The national Defence Policy outlines what constitutes the foundation for peace, security, stability and sustainable development of Nigeria. It provides guidelines for the maintenance and coordination of all relevant national defence assets, which can readily be mobilised and deployed in pursuit of the National Interest. The NNDP is people-oriented and owned by the Nigerian people in pursuit of the goal of total defence. The Policy is also founded on the principles of democratic governance and military subordination to civil control.

2. The AFN shall serve the Nigerian people and effectively defend the National Interest at all times. Government shall provide adequately for the AFN to assure national defence and security. The NNDP shall have a 5-year review cycle.

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