



# LEADERSHIP COURSE IN COUNTER-TERRORISM AND COUNTER-VIOLENT EXTREMISM 3 (LCCTCVE 3)

## REPORT

### KEY THEMES:

- The Nigerian Police Engagement in Counter Terrorism
- Emerging Technologies in Counter Terrorism
- Military Engagements in Counter Terrorism and Insurgency
- The Narrative of Separatism
- Geo Spatial Intelligence and Investigation in Counter Terrorism Operations
- Early Warning Response Mechanism
- Special Forces and the Law of Armed Conflict
- The Role of Civil Society in Countering Violent Extremism
- Engaging Women in Preventing Violent Extremism



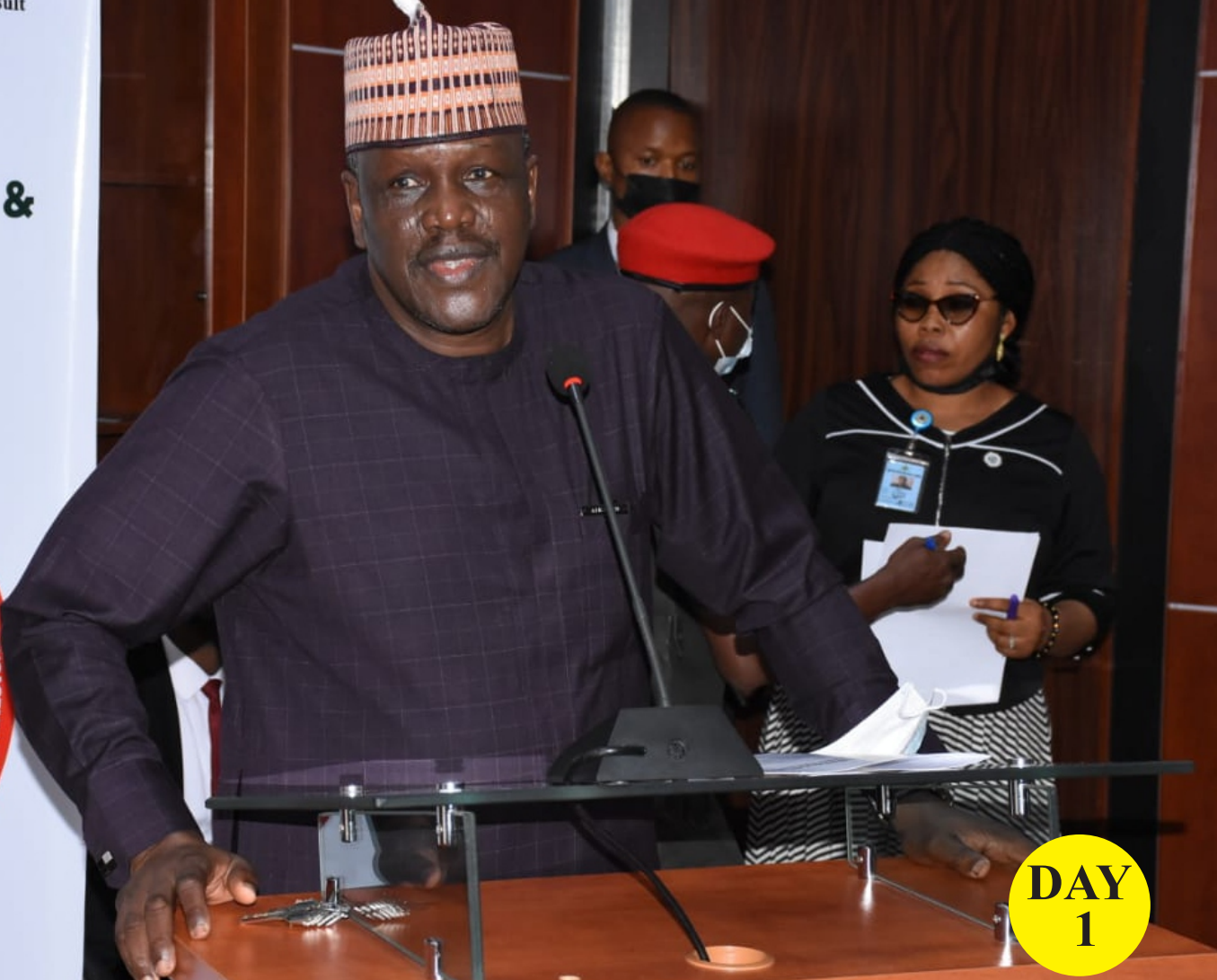
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PROMPT**



**23-26  
AUGUST 2021**



**Nigerian Army Resource Centre,  
Mambila Barracks Junction, Asokoro, Abuja.**



## INTRODUCTION/OPENING CEREMONY

**CHIEF HOST: Maj Gen GA Wahab (Rtd) Director General,  
Nigerian Army Resource Centre**

The Leadership Course in Counter Terrorism and Counter Violent Extremism 3 (LCCTCVE 3) is a joint course of the Nigerian Army Resource Center (NARC) and the Peace Building Development Consult, that held at on 23<sup>rd</sup> through 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 at the Nigerian Army Resource Centre. The course had participants from the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Navy, Nigeria Air Force, Nigerian Police, EFCC, NFIU, Customs, CBN amongst others. The course had 105 participants and 10 resource persons who spoke on various topics relating to the theme of the course.

The program started at 9:00 AM with a speech by the Director General, NARC, Major Gen **G.A Wahab** (Rtd) who welcomed all the participants and the resource persons to the 3<sup>rd</sup> leadership Course in Counter Terrorism and Counter Violent Extremism. He admonished the participants to exchange contacts for effective cooperation at different levels to help in the fight against terrorism and extremism in the country. The Course Director and The Executive Director, Peace Building Development Consult (PBDC) Mr. **Kayode Bolaji**, welcomed the participants and the resource persons to the course and gave a briefing on what shall be obtainable throughout the duration.



**Kayode Bolaji**  
Course Director



An opening remark was given by the Special Guest of Honor, the representative of the IGP, AIG **Dasuki Galadanci Dan Baffamni**, AIG Counter Terrorism Unit, who mentioned the dangers posed by terrorism and extremism in the country. He commended the security operatives for the efforts made in countering the scourge but

submitted that there is still more to be done. Hence, the organization of such a course like this. He concluded his remarks with the hope that the knowledge shared here will go a long way to redefine and add value to the counter terrorism and counter violent extremism measures already on ground.

**SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR:**

**AIG Dasuki Galadanci Dan Baffamni**, AIG Counter Terrorism Unit  
*Representative of IG*

**CHAIRPERSON:**

**AVM KK OBIDAKE** Deputy Chief of Defence Intelligence





## LECTURE 1

### THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN SOCIETY

JAYE GASKIA, Chairman Partnership Against Violent Extremism

The lecture began with the resource person narrating the origin of designing and implementation of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) Programs in Nigeria to the turn towards adopting a soft approach as a complimentary strategy to the hard approach in the Counter Terrorism program of the government beginning in about 2013 to 2014. This was initially reflected in the NACTEST 2014, reaffirmed and further elaborated in the updated version of NACTEST in 2016. He stated that it was this soft approach, which is complimentary to the hard or Military approach to countering terrorism that evolved into PCVE. In the context of this strategic reorientation, an inclusive, participatory and multi-stakeholder process was put in place to develop a national policy framework for PCVE. This process culminated in the Presidential approval of the current Policy Framework and National Action Plan for PCVE [Subtitled – “Partnering for Safer Communities”] in August 2017.

The lecture extended further to discuss the core objectives to include; institutionalizing, mainstreaming and coordinating PCVE programs at national, state and local levels, strengthening accessible justice system and respect for human rights and rule of law, enhancing capacity of individuals/communities to prevent and counter violent extremism and recover from violent occurrences, institutionalizing, mainstreaming and integrating strategic communication in PCVE programs at all levels. The role of the civil society advocacy in implementing PCVE Programs was also part of the incisive lecture as the civil society among other things have added value in the implementation, development, peace and security programs in general, and PCVE programs in particular.

In concluding the lecture, some challenges facing the civil society in PCVE efforts were discussed. Among some were; Lack of synergy and weak coordination within and between CSOs; within and



between state institutions across tiers and arms of government [FG, SGs, LGs]; communities; and between these various state and non-state actors, lack of synergy and sometimes unhealthy rivalry for tuff among and within development partners who often set the agenda and are major sources of funding, the absence of formal conflict management institutions at state and local government levels, including within communities, capacity gaps and weaknesses within various stakeholders – state and non-state alike, scattered, dispersed and disconnected nature and character of ongoing initiatives and interventions.

## QUESTIONS

1. What is the Civil Society Organizations doing in regards to hard drugs?
2. Some of the Civil Society Organization fuel crisis for personal objectives, how true is that?
3. What is responsible for the non-performance of the local government?





## LECTURE 2

### THE NATIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGY, ECOWAS COUNTER TERRORISM PROGRAMMES AND THE UNITED NATION COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGY; CHALLENGES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Rear Admiral YEM MUSA Counter Terrorism Centre, Office of the National security Adviser.

**T**errorism according to the resource person means different things to different people and there are different definitions and perspective to it. There is no unanimous definition and that affects its implementation. He furthered that since the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the USA, there has been an increasing growth of terrorism across the globe and equally increasing efforts among nations to find ways and means to respond to the changing nature of the threat. He submitted that the expansion of terrorist groups, such as al-Qaeda, Daesh, Boko Haram and the so-called Islamic State of West Africa Province (ISWAP) across the Middle East to other parts of the world including Africa, has continued to underscore the need for a whole of nations approach and the need for countries to align their national counter terrorism strategies to ensure ease of collaboration and cooperation in response to the threat.

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy contained in its Resolution 60/288 of 8

September 2006 was also discussed as being a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. Through its adoption by consensus in 2006, UN Member States agreed to a common strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism. Member states through the strategy sent a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations and also resolved to take practical steps, individually and collectively, to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide range of measures from strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordination of all UN CT activities.

**The challenges to effective implementation of the Global Strategy were also delivered in the lecture. Some of such are itemized below;**

- The first challenge is the lack of unanimously agreed upon definition of terrorism. The provided UN operational definition of terrorism notwithstanding, the UN General



Assembly has not reached consensus on a definition of terrorism that would be adhered to by all countries. Hence, until a consensus is attained, as observed by most scholars, one individual or group who are viewed from one perspective as terrorist could be viewed from another perspective as a free fighter or a martyr.

- Second, the role of the UNGA is limited by its inability to pass binding resolutions. As observed by most critics, the UN is a legislative organ with no capacity to execute its legislations.
- Third, the UN still lack capacity to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. For instance, the UN has been unable to find effective solutions to the unresolved conflicts, such as the Palestine/Israeli Conflict, since 1948, Afghanistan since 1978, Iraq since 2003, Somalia civil war since 1991, let alone new conflicts that developed in post 2010 in the Arab World, such as Syria, Libya, and Yemen.

**Moving further in the lecture, the ECOWAS Counter Terrorism Strategy and Implementation Plan was discussed,** the lecture indicated that ECOWAS Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Implementation Plan, was adopted by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS at its 42nd ordinary session in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire on 27-28 February 2013. The principal purpose of the Declaration and Strategy is to prevent and eradicate terrorism and related criminal acts in West Africa, with a view to creating conditions conducive to sound economic development and ensuring the wellbeing of all ECOWAS citizens. The plans also seek to give effect to regional, continental and international counter-terrorism instruments and to provide a common operational framework for action. The pillars of the ECOWAS CT Strategy were discussed and they include Prevent, Pursue and Reconstruct.

The **Prevent Pillar** requires member states to undertake a wide range of activities to prevent terrorism. These include ratifying

and effectively implementing the relevant legal regimes, eliminating conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, enhancing early warning and operational intelligence, preventing extremism and radicalization, and promoting democratic practices and the protection of human rights.

The **Pursue Pillar** intended to encourage member states to undertake rapid, timely and effective responses to terrorism when it occurs. The main objectives of this pillar are to investigate, intercept and disrupt terrorists' planning, networks and activities; promote a rule-based or criminal justice approach that seeks to bring terrorist leaders and their supporters to justice; and cut off terrorists' funding and access to equipment, finances, training etc.

The **Reconstruct Pillar** deals with the aftermath of a terrorist act and is aimed at rebuilding society and enabling the state to heal social wounds caused by terrorism and counter-terrorism activities.

### Questions

1. The lack of unanimous definition of terrorism is a major challenge, how can that be resolved?
2. Is there any action by the ECOWAS to tackle the proliferation of weapons within the West African States?
3. What are the measures taken by the federal and state government to curb financing terrorism financing?
4. Nigerian has been able to define what terrorism is but my concern is why can't we identify and classify the groups in the North West as terrorist?
5. What's your office (office of the National Security Adviser) doing to get the desired coverage and making available all the necessary documents for the public?



### LECTURE 3

## GEO SPATIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATION IN COUNTER TERRORISM OPERATIONS

AVM CALMDAY

The lecture focused on the issue of terrorists always employing tactics that could evade counter terrorism measures by the government. Accordingly, the need for technological approaches like Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) in checking and securing citizens against terrorists and acts of terror becomes important. The resource person shed light on the three most common techniques used in geospatial data which are Field Data Collection (FDC) and Global Positioning System (GPS), Aerial Reconnaissance and Photography as well as Satellite Reconnaissance. The process of applying GEOINT in counter-terrorism operations according to him includes monitoring and surveillance, preparedness, response and

mitigation. The lecture revealed that the reoccurring nature of the menace iterates the fact that long term preventive measures like application of GEOINT is urgently needed to serve as preventive measures against terrorism. This could be achieved through the of knowledge of kinetic energy, emissivity, digital number and radiometric resolution in a processed satellite image to predict likely terrorism operation with a view to initiate preventive measures. He concluded his lecture by discussing the challenges of GEOINT in counter-terrorism operations in Nigeria to include inadequate aerial surveillance/reconnaissance tools and platforms, lack of sub-meter resolution EOS satellites, lack of national integrated database, inadequate funding and inadequate skilled



personnel. Regarding the way forward, he provided some of the way forward for the use of GEOINT and investigation in counter-terrorism operations in Nigeria to include establishment of GEOINT infrastructures and institutions in Nigeria, online GEOINT applications and software as well as launch of NigeriaSat-3 and NigeriaSAR-1.

### Questions/Comments

1. What are the challenges that come with different terrains in the deployment of GeoSpatial intelligence?
2. The issue of corruption has to be addressed if we are to record achievements in the fight against terrorism
3. Given this wide array of information, what have we been doing with this knowledge as security agencies?

### CHAIRPERSON:

**MIKE EJIOFOR**, Director Rtd Department of State Services





## LECTURE 4

### **MILITARY ENGAGEMENT IN COUNTER TERRORISM AND COUNTER VIOLENT EXTREMISM EMPOWERING LOCAL PARTNERS TO PREVENT TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

Maj Gen RI NICHOLAS (Rtd) Former Theatre Commander Operation Lafiya Dole

The lecture began by demonstrating the fact that the fight against terrorism and violent extremism requires a multifaceted approach as well as gallantry, commitment and sincerity on the part of both the military and the civil society. The presenter identified the various conditions that feed terrorism, some of which include unemployment, corruption, drugs, ideology, porous borders, etc. Being a former Theatre Commander in the Northeast, he brought to bear practical experiences while he served. He touched on the issue of intelligence and how necessary it is for intelligence operatives to feed commanders with valuable intelligence and not just the known.

The ministries like Justice, Information and other MDA must be responsible for their constitutional roles. For instance, the Ministry of Justice must do all diligence in despatching cases of arrested people because some of the arrested people are innocent but just because they were at the incident point during operation. To also counter terrorism, the resource person made a case for the ministry of information and other agencies like the National Orientation Agency to focus on

controlling propaganda while the military focuses on her core operations on the field. The lecture also extended to cover the need for the military in the theatre of operations to pay attention to the locals and what they have to say as well as their needs. In the end, he concluded that fighting terrorism can deliver extensive results if the following variables are considered;

1. Massive recruitment in all security services.
2. Effective training and retraining of personnel along current challenges.
3. Proper Funding.
4. Provision of platforms and logistics.
5. Overhaul our intelligent outfit.
6. Massive job and wealth creation.
7. Reduction in corruption at all levels.

#### **Questions**

1. What is the way forward regarding the conflicts in Jos, Plateau State?
2. Was there any form of documentations you left for your successor?
3. How can the case of our porous borders be addressed?
4. What are the majors put in place to curtail the excesses of NGOs?
5. What are some of the wrong policies the government have that has made counter terrorism in effective?





## LECTURE 5

### THE NARRATIVE OF SEPARATISM AND STRATEGIES TO DEVELOP A COUNTER AND ALTERNATIVE NARRATIVE

Prof KYARI MUHAMMED, VC Nigerian Army University

The issue of separatism has a long history in the body polity of Nigeria. It has been shaped and configured by variables that are sometimes overlooked when dealing with conflictual issues in Nigeria. To trace the root causes of separatism, it is important to recognize the issue of census, coups and counter coups, the 1964 NCNC Okpara calls for secession, the 1966 rebellion by Isaac AdakaBoro, etc. All these have contributed to fueling the narratives of separation among Nigerians. In recent times, the narrative of separatism has been driven by figures such as NnamdiKanu of IPOB, Sunday Igboho, etc. who have demanded for some of these;

1. Restructuring
2. Resource Control
3. Independent Statehood
4. Status Quo
5. Power

The implications of these on the security of Nigeria is widespread and border on instability, heavy cost on lives and property, threat to democracy, etc. To nib these issues in the bud, there is the need to de-escalate,

allow for transparent referendum, Awolowo 1953, Build elite consensus, develop national civic ethos above sectional loyalty, advise agitators to channel grievances through constitutional means, assure all sections of equity,

Improve governance at all levels among others.

These could be achieved through the following means;

1. Ramp up messaging
2. Use formal channels
3. Use Informal channels
4. Bottom Up: Beyond Government
5. Engage the Millennials and Gen X
6. Use the social media

#### Questions

1. What are the academics doing to end the issue of separatism?
2. What strategies are you taking to make sure this country doesn't fall apart?
3. Not labelling these terrorist is giving them a passive support, what's your take?
4. How do we make our electioneering processes better?



## LECTURE 6

### EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE MECHANISM FOR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

**CHIEF OLU ADEKUNLE AJANAKU, Director (Rtd) Department of State Services.**

The lecture began by stating that terrorism and violent extremism have destructive tendencies for any nation that gets mired in it. He mentioned further that the carnage of terrorism and violent extremism does not always have to happen as measures can always be adopted to forestall the occurrence of such. These measures have been referred to as Early Warning Mechanism. In the DSS for instance, there is a full Directorate dedicated to Economic Intelligence, as well as units dedicated to Research and Estimates, Anti-Terrorism, De-radicalization and Faith Based Threats. Same applies to the Defence Intelligence Agency, National Intelligence Agency and the Nigeria Police, where specialized units are dedicated to intelligence gathering on critical information required to combat Extremism. As part of her Counter Intelligence Programs and need to enlist other relevant Counter Intelligence Partners, the DSS established the National Institute for Security Studies to lay emphasis on inter agency cooperation, standard operating procedures, threats identification, tracking and containment among others. The lecture went on to demonstrate that the one-year

Executive Intelligence Management Course (EIMC) designed for management cadres of strategic agencies like NAFDAC, NDLEA, SON, FRSC, NCS, NIS, FAAN, NPS, NPF and our armed forces is also meant to boost counter intelligence management efforts and early warning systems. This initiative has proved potent in combating violence across the nation. In the end, the resource person noted that early warning systems either preventive or reactive requires a well-structured focal point and capacity for decision/policy makers to make good use of intelligence and research efforts. Such research efforts could include;

1. Capacity building for identified stakeholders and managers of early warning desks that may be created at the relevant MDAs, LGA level, Institutions etc., particularly with profiling skills.
2. Capacity building for policy and decision makers and intelligence consumers on proper adaptation and interpretation of actionable intelligence. Intelligence failure does not arise only from lack of timely intelligence, but also inability to promptly and diligently apply



intelligence.

Above all, identified MDAs with early warning responsibilities should be enlisted into the policy process as well as climate change mitigation.

### Questions

1. What is the government doing in regards to secondary school students' exposure to illicit drugs and weapons?
2. What is the government doing in order to tackle early warnings instead of allowing them escalate?
3. What is the welfare package for the security personnel engaged in all these processes of deradicalization?

### CHAIRPERSON:

**AIG G.B UMAR**, Assistant Inspector General of Police in charge of INTERPOL





## LECTURE 7

### THE ROLE OF STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS IN THE WAR ON TERROR

Mrs. C.U USMAN, Director PSYOPS, Defense Intelligence Agency

The lecture began with the resource person submitting that strategic communication and psychological operations plays quite a critical role in the war against terror. Therefore, for a CTCOIN operations to be successful, decision makers and strategy planners must carefully craft effective and subtle StratCom/PsyOps strategy with emphasis on credible intelligence environment. She lectured that the experiences of first and 2<sup>nd</sup> World Wars as well as conflict around the world has shown that kinetic instrument alone cannot sustain the peace but dialogue driven by PsyOps and StratCom is a sustainable driver in the deescalating conflicts and bringing combatants into voluntary cession of conflicts. This has been effectively achieved through the deployment of strategic communication and influence operations strategies which includes media campaigns, design and dissemination of leaflets, clergy and traditional institutions in town hall meetings and road works.

Additionally, social empowerment programmes and federal government's non-kinetic efforts in alleviating poverty, specially ensuring that education becomes the priority of governments at all levels, are psychological actions that will go a long way in winning the hearts and minds of the general populace. She highlighted some of the challenges to include high level of illiteracy and poverty in target audience, lack of good governance, lack of adequate training and expertise among practitioners, government policy, inadequate funding and inter-agency rivalry.

#### Questions/Comments

1. Does the DIA collaborate with CSOs and the correctional service?
2. Does the DIA have a program in aiding psychological relief for the army?
3. Security agencies should come up with timely narratives to preempt sensitization from the media
4. How can we respond to the mixed feelings created by reintegration of Boko Haram members in the society?





## LECTURE 8

### SPECIAL FORCES, COUNTER TERRORISM AND THE LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT IN NIGERIA.

Major Gen G.O OYEFESOBI, Former Commander Special Forces, Nigerian Army

The lecture began with the resource person stating that special forces are highly strategic given the fact that they are able to adapt easily to fit into varying combat situations. They are particularly important when joint, combined or multi-agency forces are using an indirect approach to complex emergencies and counter terrorism. In a more balanced or direct approach to counter terrorism, they are used to complement rather than replace conventional forces in traditional roles. However, the role of special forces in counter terrorism does not come without some challenges. Some of these challenges were listed to include;

1. Lack of review of extant legislation
2. The asymmetric nature of counter terrorism operations
3. Lack of accurate data base
4. The problem of mobility
5. Issue of rapid intelligence

On the other hand, he added that it is important to note that the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) are designed according to global practice to make for the fair use of force and respect for human rights in the theatre of combat. This to a larger extent comes with difficulties given the issue of applying same

within context and environment. To respond to these challenges, strategies to enhance application of LOAC in special forces counter terrorism operations were communicated in the course of the lecture. Such strategies include;

1. Regular review of rules of engagement and extant legislation
2. Compliance with the principle of compliance and precaution
3. Enhanced training
4. Establishment of the Nigerian Army Human Rights Desk
5. Mainstreaming Human Rights Education International Humanitarian Law and Law of Armed Conflict in NA

Thus, if the military is to record better achievements in the fight against terror in line with LOAC, it will be necessary for the aforementioned strategies to be adopted.

#### Questions

1. How do we apply the law of armed conflict in combat?
2. Should the law be adequately followed given the barbaric nature some of the insurgents engage against security operatives?
3. Shouldn't we develop our own laws to fit into the peculiar security challenges we are facing in counter terrorism.



## LECTURE 9

### THE NIGERIAN POLICE ENGAGEMENT IN COUNTER TERRORISM AND COUNTER VIOLENT EXTREMISM

CP FRANK MBA, Nigerian Police Force

The lecture began with the resource person discussing what terrorism and violent extremism is and delineating the line between both of the concepts. It went further to discuss the causes of terrorism in Nigeria to include poverty, unemployment, corruption, poor governance, underdevelopment, etc. Moving forward, the lecture discussed the complexities involved in dealing with terrorism and violent extremism. For example, he stated that one can be an extremist without being violent and not all terrorists are extremists. He further discussed approaches to countering extremism and terrorism by the police to include;

1. Engagement/Integration Approach
2. Manipulation/Exploitation Approach
3. Suppression and Containment Approach

Again, the lecture mentioned that some of the NPF unit used in counter terrorism operations include Police Mobile Force, Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU), Explosive Ordinance Disposal, Special Forces. To further facilitate an effective counter terrorism regime, the NPF engages in joint operations with the military and other security agencies. Given the evolving nature of terrorist strategies, the NPF has also developed counter strategies to deal with the evolving threats. This has been demonstrated through the creation of three specialized units which include;

1. The Intelligence Response Team (IRT), and
2. The Special Tactical Squad (STS) established on June 28, 2016.
3. The Technical Intelligence Unit (TIU)

Given the myriad of challenges,



improvements could be made in areas such as dealing with political interference, increased collaboration and joint training amongst security agencies and improvement in remuneration. This will make room for a more robust counter terrorism regime

by the NPF.

### Questions

1. Why is there slow response from the force in the case of violent conflict?
2. How can communication gap be managed for a more result oriented efforts against violence?

### DAY 4

#### CHAIRPERSON:

**PROF CBN OGBOGO**, Director Research, Nigerian Army Resource Center





## LECTURE 10

### ENGAGING WOMEN IN PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

**HAJIA SAADATU MAHDI,**

Secretary General Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative

The lecture examined the limitations of prevention and countering violent extremism programs and policies. It extends to cover the place of women and their roles in preventing violent extremism. A demonstration in the lecture shows that women are currently on the frontlines of violent extremism. They serve as recruiters, propagators, suicide bombers and target as well as leaders working on deradicalization, counter messaging and peacebuilding. It is crucial that the international community and government engage with women in preventing violent extremism, and also focus on the gender related reasons why women become involved as protagonists and supporters of violent extremism.

She averred that recognizing women's agency, diversity in voices and experiences, and knowledge is fundamental to ensuring and sustainable peace. Their full participation at all levels of decision making in the design and implementation of preventing and countering violent terrorism

(PVE/CVE) contributes to the effectiveness and sustainability of stake and responses. On the way women can help fight violent extremism, the resource person highlighted and expatiated on the following;

1. Recognizing & respecting women's human dignity and capacity to contribute
2. Inclusion of women in Peace Building as obtained in UNSCR 1325
3. Accepting the efficacy of women's collective action as a component of PVE
4. Supporting the use of home-grown solutions and integration of responses for synergy

#### Questions

1. Does your organization do advocacy for girl child?
2. How has your organization helped in addressing the hijab saga in Ilorin and Nigerian law schools?
3. Are you aware of the agents that are in Nigeria that traffic the girl child to other countries?



## **SYNDICATES PRESENTATIONS**

The last day featured the syndicate presentation by the various groups. The topics were chosen across a broad area as touching on the course and moderated by the course director. The topics in particular order are reflected below;

1. Asses the role of knowledge transfer and exchange of capacities among terror groups in Nigeria
2. Asses the role of technology in building counter terrorism strategy in Nigeria.
3. Deradicalization of ex combatants; issues and prospect
4. Rules of engagement for averting civilian casualty in urban areas
5. Asses the role of security agencies recruiting field agents effectively for counter terrorism
6. What are the border challenges and prospects in building counter terrorism strategies?
7. How relevant are the engagement strategies by civil society organizations in preventing violent extremism?



## CONCLUSION/GRADUATION

The syndicate assessments were carried out by the Commandant General NSCDC and The DG NARC. The assessment was followed by the graduation which featured the presentation of certificates to the participants. With this, the LCCTCVE 3 came to a close.





## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is the need for synergy among agencies for a more effective counter terrorism operation.
2. There should be efforts on the part of intelligence agencies to infiltrate the command levels of terror groups to supply adequate intelligence for counter terrorism.
3. Commitment is very important in the discharge of security duties.
4. Intelligence fed to theatre commanders should not be what they have already. They should be fed with credible and useful intelligence.
5. The supremacy of National interest should be communicated to citizens at all levels of government.
6. Rules of Engagement should be defined and made to fit into the evolving threat reality of the Nigerian environment.
7. Regulation of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) both home and abroad should be paramount.
8. There should be employment of technology for an effective Counter terrorism operation.



