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**STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR NATIONAL SECURITY: EXTENDING THE FRONTIERS OF PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION MODEL**


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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Several current conditions constitute a threat to the security and development of Nigeria. These include high rates of violent crimes and conflicts, armed robbery, terrorism, assassination, kidnapping, political, electoral and ethno-religious violence, stealing, fraud, transnational crimes such as human trafficking, drug trafficking, money laundering, advance fee fraud, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, etc. These crimes undermine safety, security, liberty, development, and image of the country. They also undermine economic investment and activities with the attendant consequences like mass poverty, widespread unemployment and dearth of basic infrastructures required for sustainable human and national development. Security challenges have threatened the fabric of the nation to the extent that the country was once ranked as one of the seventeen most fragile nations on the brink of disintegration.

Scholars, public analysts and commentators have attributed the sources and reasons for the country's crisis of security and safety to the interconnectivity between power and wealth. Some others allude to the

postulation about the ineffectiveness of the enforcement agencies in ensuring high crime detection rate, recovery of property or mitigation of the losses to victims, ineffective investigation resulting in delayed and inefficient prosecution and low conviction rates. The protagonists of this view catalogue deficiencies in capacity, competence, legitimacy, integrity of conduct and ineffectiveness of the security, intelligence and criminal justice agencies in crime prevention and control. To some others, a major factor in the widespread fear of crime and dissatisfaction with the criminal justice agencies is the impunity with which crimes are committed without adverse consequences to the perpetrators.

While there may be some iota of merit in some or a combination of all of these postulates, in view of the title of my paper, let me be justified if I refrain from joining issues with commentators on the various polemics, recognising that 'national security' requires security from verbalisation. Much of the arguments rest on the logic that since the primary responsibility to guarantee security is that of government, there is the tendency to rely exclusively on state security agencies and indeed public sector to guarantee security. The thrust of this paper is that internal security can only be effectively guaranteed through strategic partnership. Many other stakeholders including private sector, have also been contributing to the security architecture of the country. The question, however, is the extent to which there has been private sector participation and the effectiveness of the synergy between the public security agencies and other stakeholders. It is against this background that I seek to show how to extend the frontiers of private sector participation model with the example set by his Excellency, Sir, Dr. (Chief) Gabriel Osawaru Igbinedion, the Esama of Benin Kingdom, the colossus of strategic partnership for national security.

## 2.    CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

There is a need to clarify the context in which the terms 'security', 'national security', and 'strategic partnership' are used. Apart from the fact that these words may have more than one meaning and even change their meanings in the course of time, they can easily be misinterpreted and misapplied. In its literal sense, the meaning of 'security' includes "protection of a person, building, organisation or country against threats such as crime or attacks by foreign countries". It refers to "the state of being secure, especially from danger or attack". In its ordinary context, 'security' is a condition of freedom from danger, attack and risk of threat. The traditional usage of the term

'security' is co-terminous with 'state security', that is, 'national defence'. It refers to physical security. Imobighe defined 'security' as follows:

> freedom from danger, fear, anxiety or uncertainty; a condition of being protected from, or not being exposed to danger; and thus a secure state is one that is reasonably free from, or not exposed to, external aggression and internal sabotage.

To him, 'defence' is "the means of achieving security", and is broader in meaning.

The orthodox meaning of 'security' expressly consists of freedom from external and internal threats to peace. Hence, 'internal security' has been used to refer to the "act of maintaining peace within the borders of a nation state by upholding the national law and defending against internal threats to peace". The core content of internal security includes crime prevention, crime detection and crime control generally. This, however, restricts the orthodox usage of the word 'security' to military threat, to the exclusion of other threats. This is understandable because conventional wisdom interpreted 'security' and indeed 'national security' to mean protection of state power or personal interest of aprivileged few. 'National security' was, therefore, once restricted to 'regime security' the protection of the government of the day from being ousted or torpedoed. Such a view has become rather anachronistic, an anathema in security studies. If we proceed on the premise that threat is the basis for any security concern, then threat refers to any form of interference with a country's security in any of its spheres (economic, social, human, psychological, environmental, military, territorial, political, cultural, etc.)

The popular usage of the term 'national security' is traceable to the period after the Second World War. Since then, there has not been an agreed meaning of the term. It, however, encompasses both protection of lives and property of citizens of a state in the narrow traditional connotation of 'security', and modern perspective of threats to human security which by the UN definition, is subsumed under seven key dimensions, namely, economic, food, health, environment, personal, community and political. Since the origin of the concept of human security by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1994, human beings are increasingly taken as the objects of reference. Threats to security are often assessed in terms of the extent of risk they constitute to the pursuit of a country's national interest. Security entails protection from the threat of poverty, hunger, unemployment, disease, crime, social conflict, political repression and environmental hazards. Physical insecurity are all products of these unpleasant conditions. National security, therefore, addresses all forms of

threats – social, economic, political, environmental, psychological, etc. threats to the wellbeing of the nation and its people. By this broad meaning, human security does not contradict state security.

These dimensions of security are interwoven and cannot be treated in strict isolation. Kofi Annan (1998:13) argued that:

Today we know that "security means far more than the absence of conflict. We know that lasting peace requires a broader vision encompassing areas such as education, health, democracy and human rights, protection against environmental degradation and the proliferation of deadly weapons. We know that we cannot be secure amidst starvation, that we cannot build peace without alleviating poverty, and that we cannot build freedom on the foundations of injustice. These pillars of what we now understand as the people-centered concept of human security are inter-related and mutually reinforcing.

Strategic partnership can be said to "involve the building of a co-ordinated system of inter-sectoral resource mobilisation and activities aimed at promoting, achieving and sustaining effectiveness and efficiency of operations". It is a rationalisation and co-ordination of government efforts (public sector stakeholders) with diverse private sector and civil stakeholders. It is a multi-stakeholders approach to security, crime prevention and crime control. It requires active participation of all sectors of society, communities, some organisations, and individuals who possess unique knowledge, skills and other resources that they can contribute towards maintenance of national peace and security. Strategic partnership is partnership among stakeholders to stem the tide of criminality.

## 3. PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DETERMINISM AND INDETERMINISM IN CRIMINALITY

Criminality as human behaviour can be understood from two philosophical perspectives: determinism and indeterminism (voluntarism or freewill).

(a) **Determinism Theory:** This is the theory that crimes are caused or actuated by factors that are, more often than not, beyond the control of individuals. These factors may be any of a combination of political, economic, sociological, biological and psychological factors. The argument of the determinists is that offenders principally act under the 'influence of underlying crimogenic and criminogenic factors. By this theory there is an analogy of a medical model in which crime is presented as a 'disease' caused by pathologies within

individuals or society. Therefore, offenders deserve treatment rather than punishment. Hence, the use of such penological prescriptions as reformation, rehabilitation and restoration by a process of re-socialisation. The logic of this approach is that crime can be prevented or controlled or cured or treated by eliminating or controlling the underlying crimogenic and criminogenic factors.

In this respect, various types of programmes, through strategic partnership, can stem the tide of criminality and insecurity. These include –

(i)     strengthening family and community ties and control in order to promote proper child socialisation and development.

(ii)    promoting access to educational, vocational, employment and health resources in order to reduce poverty, sense of relative deprivation and injustices.

(iii)   minimising opportunities for crime through environmental, architectural and other designs.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, you will agree with me, and I will show more elaborately in the latter part of this presentation, that, the antecedents of Chief (Dr.) Gabriel OsawaruIgbinedion, the Esama of Benin, portray him as a strategic partner in establishing and passionately pursuing virtually all these programmes. Permit me therefore, to respectfully classify, at this junctureEsama's philosophy of national security as fundamentally one of determinism.

**(b)     Indeterminism (Voluntarism and Freewill) Theory**

In contradistinction to determinism, is the indeterminismor voluntarism and freewill model of human behaviours, including criminal behaviour. According to the proponents of indeterminism, individuals are free agents who voluntarily or freely choose to act in a particular way. Therefore, to the indeterminists, criminals rationally evaluate their behaviours and actions before they freely choose to commit crime; individuals have control over their behaviours and chose the course of action that they deemed profitable or gratifying; they are morally and legally responsible for the outcomes of their behaviours. Therefore, in order to deter crime, criminals must, to the determinists, be apportioned a punishment that exceeds the profit or gratification that they can derive from crime. A criminal, they argue, should be punished in order to deter him or her and/or adopting criminal career. In this respect, indeterminism finds expression in specific deterrence and general deterrence penological theories respectively. It is also reflected in the retributive or retaliatory (just desserts) reason for punishment of criminals in our criminal justice system.

**4.     RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL SECURITY**

The primary responsibility to guarantee security is that of government. By philosophical constructs, the preservation of the safety of citizens and security of their property is one of the primary reasons for the existence of government. This responsibility is encapsulated in the dynamics of security and governance as represented by the social contract theory, that is, that the state exists to enforce the rules necessary for social living, while morality consists in the whole set of rules that facilitate social living. According to Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), before the social contract era, man lived in a state of nature in which there was "a war of every Man against every Man". It was a period of internecine strife in which the life of man was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short". Self-preservation was the order of the day. It was necessary to have law and government in order to promote order and personal security. Hobbes argues that in order to guarantee the survival of any society, the contractual relationship between government and citizen must be aimed at the protection of life and property, establishment of a police force to enforce the contract, and establishment of other rules to secure the benefits of social living. Other essentials include framework for the protection of the society against outside threats which will necessitate the establishment of an Army; as well as the emplacement of civil rights standards and safeguards against abuse of state powers.

Underlying John Locke's political theory is that "no man can be subjected to the political power of another without his own consent". The state of nature before the social contract, to him, was not one of brutal view. He posited that property was nevertheless insecure. To Locke, it was in a bid to overcome this natural condition and by contract a sovereign should emerge, and thus, the purpose of government was to protect human entitlements.

Rousseau's idea of a state of nature, though close to Locke's, does not place emphasis on the sanctity of property. According to Rousseau, the social contract is a "mystical construct by which the individual merges into the community and becomes part of the general will…whoever refuses to obey the general will be compelled to do so by the whole body".

Today, government duty and responsibility to guarantee security has transcended philosophical theories to constitutional fundamental objective and state policy. Section 14(2)(b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) "accordingly, declared that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government". To give effect to this fundamental provision, Sections 214-215 provide for the establishment of the Nigeria Police Force and confers on the institution the powers and primary responsibility for internal security

management. In so doing, Section 214 (a) of the Constitution states that "the Nigeria Police Force shall be organised and administered in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed by an act of the National Assembly". Police and other government security services established by law are under the legislative jurisdiction of the National Assembly by virtue of item 45 of Part 1 in the Exclusive Legislative List of the Constitution.

## 5.    STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

Multifarious actors are involved in security. They include public sector, private sector and civil society. Organisations, individuals, groups and other actors within each of these sectors, have several crime prevention and crime control initiatives. They deploy resources, directly and indirectly, to national security initiatives. Three broad levels of analysis are taken for the purpose of national security strategic partnership approach, in what I label as public sector security strategic partner, private sector security strategic partner and civil society security strategic partner.

### (a)    Public Sector as a Security Strategic Partner

The first and prominent partner in national security management is the public sector. This sector is easily recognisable in view of the constitutional responsibility of the government to guarantee security. Security is vested mainly, but not exclusively, in the Federal Government. How has the Government discharged this responsibility? National security management is largely based on the laws and policies of the country as well as other available resources. Government have performed its role in making laws, executing and interpreting them. Formulation of security and security-related policies is also within the purview of government powers. So also are the provision of security, infrastructure, funding, prosecution, provision of legal aid, penal and correctional service. Essentially, successive governments have bequeathed to the legal system, from time to time, a plethora of laws, including criminal laws, administration of criminal justice laws, custodial and remedial laws, etc. Sometimes, I hear people say, 'there are no laws in Nigeria'. I beg to disagree. Enactment of laws is one area in which we need to credit successive governments in any assessment of government efforts at guaranteeing national security, crime prevention and crime control.

It is difficult for me to give the same credence on the issues of interpretation and enforcement of the laws. Even at that, Government have lived up to its expectation at establishment of security and law enforcement agencies – Nigeria Police Force, Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Airforce), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Intelligence Agencies

(Directorate of State Service, National Intelligence Agency andDefence Intelligence), Border Policing Agencies (Nigeria Customs Service, Nigerian Immigration Service), Federal Road Safety Commission, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Nigerian Prisons Services (as a penal and correctional service), etc. Overlapping functions and rivalry amongst security agencies remain worrisome challenges. The question also remains how proactive are these agencies? How well equipped and well-funded? There is need for more resources from all the partners.

Many State governments have, through constitutional backdoors, also established their respective 'police forces' with different names, (Kick Against Indiscipline (KAI), Lagos State Neighbourhood Corps (LSNC), the moribund Edo State Neighbourhood Corps (ESNC) etc. Permit me to re-echo my position on establishment of state police. It is, for now, prohibited by the Constitution. Most State Governments, politically and security-wise, are not yet mature to be allowed to establish thirty six (36) State Police Forces in the country. The debate on this issue, however, continues. My view is a contribution to the debate and not to pontificate on the constitutional glorification of any tier of government. I, therefore, seek to identify some more relevant salient missing links in our country's security management.

**The Missing Links in Nigeria's Approaches to Security**
Some scholars have posited that many approaches that have been adopted in Nigeria and which relied primarily on government initiatives alone have not yielded satisfactory results. In the context of this paper and with the benefit of my experience, one of the reasons for this disconnect is largely the correlation between satisfactory result and adequate resource and other inputs into the national security system. Another missing link in Nigeria's approaches to security is the absence of effective collaboration and co-ordination of public and non-state security actors particularly policing agencies. Consequently, there is no coordinated mechanism that applies resources, initiatives, knowledge and energy of diverse stakeholders to promote and sustain security and safety in the country. The critical challenge here is the indication that there is a need for a paradigm shift and adoption of new approaches especially strategic partnership. My objective in this discourse is to show how the old narrative can be effectively changed by strategic partnership. Indeed, to espouse the testament of how Chief (Dr.) Gabriel OsawaruIgbinedion has blazed the

trail of extending the frontiers of private participation model in national security.

**b.     The Private Sector as a Security Strategic Partner**

The private sector is as diverse and as resourceful in Nigeria. The organised private sector consists of innumerable business organisations, spanning commercial, industrial, financial, technical and service sub-sectors, often primarily profit-oriented and in the form of corporate bodies. The sector also includes corporate bodies whose objects are offering of security services at a profitunder the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA).These corporate bodies, be they private or public companies limited by shares or guarantee or unlimited have the potential to make contributions to national security. In this regard, their responsibility is two-fold: corporate legal responsibility (CLR) and corporate social responsibility (CSR). In discharging their corporate legal responsibility, corporate bodies can make contributions directly and indirectly to national security. They pay and are expected to pay their companies income tax under the Companies Income Tax Act, other taxes, rates and levies to government thereby boosting government revenue, part of which are appropriated to national security. In a more direct way, corporate bodies make contributions to national security by employment of citizens, giving assistance to security agencies in form of money and equipment to enhance their performance; procurement and utilisation of equipment and services that also benefit individuals outside their organisations; payment for services derived specifically on request by them from security agencies.

Corporate bodies also make contributions to national security by way of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Such contributions are usually by making donations or corporate gifts for security purposes. Apart from that such gifts must comply with the law, there is an ambivalent argument whether CSR is justified. One argument represented by Friedman is that there is no justification for placing additional responsibility on corporate bodies when, in fact, they have legal obligations such as payment of tax. The argument, on the other side of the coin, is based on the general maxim that 'to whom much is given, much is expected' and therefore corporate bodies should take on some social responsibilities at least in the interest of the immediate environment in which they operate and do business.

On grounds of corporate social responsibility, corporate bodies can and some have provided educational, health, recreational, skills-acquisition and transportation facilities for communities; provided financial, material, infrastructure and human capacity building skills to law enforcement agencies; provided security services for their organisations and thereby benefitted their immediate environment; design and grant access to

security enhancing facilities. Telecommunications can do more in this area by designating toll-free numbers (for e.g, 999, 911 etc.) for emergency calls to the police and other security agencies, fire services, and medical emergency. Airtel polcomlow-rate call facilities (N700 a month) for officers and men of the Nigeria Police Force is commendable, but it is put more into private use than for public security purposes. It should be extended to other security agencies especially Federal Road Safety Commission and Civil Defence Corps. Corporate bodies need to extend the frontiers of their CSR to provision of research and developmentfund in order to promote security, intelligence and criminal justice administration practices.

On the responsibility of private security companies as corporate bodies, they stand in a vantage position to render crime prevention, detection and control services to those who can afford their services. They can also extend their CSR to providing security to educational and health centres free of charge or at a low fee. More importantly, they need to collaborate and maintain strong ties with security and intelligence agencies and vice-versa for effective community.

Although the private sector has made contributions to national security in several ways and places, the level of such contributions, you will agree with me, is quite limited, considering the enormous wealth and resources in the coffers of the corporate bodies including the multinationals. This may not be due to inertia to national security by the private sector, but as a result of inadequateconceptualisation, coordination, implementation and encouragement from the public sector.

**(c)    Civil Society as a Strategic Partner**

Although the private sector is the focus of the title of my paper, the civil society occupies a critical stratum in the scheme of private sector participation model. By civil society I mean non-governmental organisations (NGOs), that are voluntary and not for profit and non-political power seeking. They include community based associations, faith based associations, professional associations, academia, labour, mass media, neighbourhood interests associations. Prominent amongst the civil society initiatives some of which are community based crime control initiatives that are involved in informal policing are the vigilante, militias, street guards, gate guards and night guards. They are and can continue to be useful partners in community policing. Some of the reservations about them,is that, they often use violence and rely on charms in their policing activities. They employ trial by ordeal, torture, self-help, jungle justice and kill suspects believing that suspects released to the police are often released without trial or adequate justice. They are hardly subjected to effective oversight by the community or police. Despite that instant justice in the eye

of the community may be applauded in modern world, these informal policing groups, if unguided, often create more problems of insecurity and commit blatant violations of human rights. Due process of law is still the hallmark of national security. Today, you may be a spectator or victorious complainant, but tomorrow you may be a victim. There may be some reasons for community dissatisfaction with the ineffectiveness of the formal security and the entire criminal justice system. They are still the planks on which improvements should be made. In order to tap on the usefulness of these informal groups for collaboration with security agencies, intelligence and investigative purposes, they need to be properly organised, trained, nurtured, co-ordinated and deployed within a system of community policing in strategic partnership.

## 6.  INDIVIDUALS AS STRATEGIC NATIONAL SECURITY PARTNERS: THE LEGACIES OF SIR CHIEF (DR) GABRIEL OSAWARU IGBINEDION, THE ESAMA OF BENIN

Individuals can and are partners through personal contributions in cash, kind, ideas, talents, time or by offering themselves or influencing donation of corporate gifts in corporations, and in some cases, be martyrs of national security. While acknowledging that our country is replete with such individuals, in the circumstances of this presentation to mark the birthday of the Esama, the model of individual participation in strategic national security partnership focuses on the chronicle of the imperishable legacies of the Esama.

Frankly speaking, and with all sense of responsibility, in the course of my research, while preparing this paper, I had thought that when I got to this stage in my presentation, my knowledge of the Esama's contributions from childhood and throughout my career in the Nigeria Police Force would fill in the gap. Alas! I discovered that my knowledge was a tip of the iceberg because from authoritative sources, and without merely eulogising him, the contributions of the Esama are so numerously numerous, unsurpassed, and amazingly encyclopedic. I shall, therefore, only catalogue his personal contributions, those he made through corporate bodies and civil societies with the remark that he possesses the characteristics of a *sui generis* human personality, an institution and a corporate entity, all combined.

**Personal Contributions to National Security**

Chief Esama has made innumerable personal imperishable contributions to national security. The genesis of these contributions is that he donated himself to the Nigeria Police Force when he enlisted in the Force in 1959 and served through 1963. He is in the forefront of

counselling and advising on security issues in Edo State in particular and the country in general as well as globally by virtue of his ambassadorial status.

The Esama has made, *inter alia*, the following contributions:

(1)    A most remarkable watershed in the exemplary model of private participation in national security was recorded in 1986 when the Esama built and handed over to the Federal Government a Police Building Complex comprising a police station, barracks and staff quarters in Okada Town.

(2)    To enhance national security through an effective judiciary at the grassroot level, the Esama built and handed over to the then Bendel State Government a customary court building in 1986.

(3)    In 1989, he donated two cars to the Bendel State Police Command.

(4)    In 1974, he donated a television set and sanitary materials to the Military Base Hospital, Benin City for the use of sick patients.

**Human Capital and Manpower Development Through Educational institution**

(1)    In 1972, the Esama single-handedly built and donated Okada Grammar School to the then Bendel State Government. Subsequently in 1974, he made a donation of a 30 seater Hino bus to the school.

(2)    He has personally established private educational institutions at all levels – nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary. The Igbinedion Educational Centre in Benin City has nursery, primary, secondary and Montessori teachers training programmes. Igbinedion University Okada, established as the first private university in Nigeria in 1999, has produced thousands of graduate and postgraduate manpower in various fields. The success story of the Esama in this area is greatly attributed to his amiable wife, Lady Cherry L. Igbinedion and the eldest son H.E. Chief Lucky Igbinedion

(3)    In 1986, the Esama donated to the Development Fund of Mary Mount College, Agbor.

(4)    In the 1980s, he donated generously to the University of Benin to enable its Faculty of Law complete its block at the permanent site at the Ugbowo campus.

(5)    In his usual philanthropic magnanimity, our very esteemed Esama has awarded over 2000 scholarships to Nigerian children and youths.

(6)     It is on record that he donated one million naira to the Centre for Rural Development of the University of Nigeria Secondary School Hostel.

(7)     He also made monetary donations to the Universities of Jos, Ilorin and the Mount Carmel Secondary School, Ikare, Ondo State.

(8)     In April, 1994 a student's hostel at the then Edo State University (now Ambrose Alli University) was built by the Esama.

(9)     Our noble Chief and Esama has endowed research chairs in many universities including donation of one million naira to the University of Ibadan Endowment Fund in 1979, and Two Million and Five Hundred Thousand Naira to the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR) in aid of the Institute's Endowment Fund.

Chairman, distinguished audience please permit me to elaborate more on this area of the Esama's contribution to Education in Nigeria, as this to my mind is the most profound and impactful to national security.


## Value of Education

Education and security can influence each other positively or negatively depending on the contexts. Education enables individuals, groups, countries and human race to explore, appreciate, understand and develop their physical and social environments for the satisfaction of their needs. It empowers individuals and liberates citizens from ignorance, prejudice, bias, superstition, and manipulation by people who claim to have superior knowledge. An educated person has a broad view of issues instead of narrow and parochial outlook. He/she is tolerant of other people's religion, belief, culture and limitations and promotes social harmony and security.

Education serves intrinsic and instrumental purposes. Some of these purposes have been outlined by several scholars and analysts like Malcolm Forbes; Robert M Hutchins; Robert Frost; and Martin Luther King Jr.According to Malcolm Forbes, the purpose of education is 'to unsettle' the minds of students," widen their horizons, inflame their intellects, teach them to think straight, if possible". According to Robert Frost, "Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your temper or your self-confidence". Education liberates individuals from ignorance, falsehood and superstition. Martin Luther King Jr. the great African-American civil rights movement leader observed that "Education must enable one to sift and weigh evidence, to discern the truth from false, the real from the unreal, and the facts from the fiction". Education produces and enhances knowledge, skills, productivity, governance, civility and status in society.

Knowledge produced and acquired through education is the most vital and sustainable basis of national development and security.

**Education and Security Nexus**

In an ideal and well governed state, there is a symbiotic relationship between education and security. Insecurity undermines education and absence or poor quality education for citizens constitutes a constraint on capacity for sustainable security in multifaceted dimensions encapsulated in human security framework. In the United States, an education-military complex complements military-industrial complex. In a sense, the development and security architecture of the United States of America consists of a governance system with four pillars- capital, education, military and industrial complexes. What roles can education play in promoting security? How can security advance the educational system of a country? These two questions are briefly addressed in this section.

How can education promote security? Many conflicts arise from ignorance and manipulation of ethnic and religious identity. Education, not mere schooling, produce tolerant and civil citizens who are able to understand and live with people from different economic, religious, ethnic and cultural backgrounds and other forms of identities.

Most people arrested for criminal behaviours lack high education which often influences their criminality; their vulnerability to living conditions that subject them to intensive surveillance; their inability to avoid detection, arrest, trial and conviction. Paradoxically, persons with low education and income are more likely to be victims of crime and other forms of insecurity. Low education often translates to absence of competitive skill, adequate income, exclusion from participation in vital economic, political and social organisations and relations; lack of access to adequate food and nutrition, housing, healthcare and efficient public emergency and safety services all of which are elements of human security. Children with low education are more likely to be recruited as thugs, insurgents and terrorists through indoctrination. Lack of education therefore is itself insecurity and is a source of vulnerability to other forms of insecurity. A country with poor standard of education as the case in contemporary Nigeria will lack citizens that can produce or manage competencies and resources required for developing and sustaining relevant strong or capable institutions and leaders for development, democratic governance and national security.

**Transportation**

Chief Igbinedion's national security initiative extended to improvement in the transportation sector. Even before embarking on a high magnitude of transportation facilities in the establishment of airline

business, he had tarred some roads including the road from Okada junction (Benin-Lagos Express Way) through Okada town to neighbouring villages.

He also contributed immensely to the transportation sector of the economy through his entrepreneurial adventurism in Mid-Motors Limited.

**Health and Social Facilities**

Health is a cardinal content of human security. It is in recognition of this that the Esama's generosity was extended to providing health facilities and foodsecurity:

(1)    He established the Igbinedion Hospital and Medical Research Centre at Okada.

(2)    He built a Trado-Medical Centre for the research and promotion of alternative medicine.

(3)    As far back as 1984 he provided pipe-borne water for Okada town.

(4)    In 1987, he made a handsome donation to the Bendel State Government Primary Health Care Programme.

(5)    In the same year, he donated the sum of N1.2 Million Naira to the University of Benin Accident Centre Fund.

(6)    During his 55th Birthday in 1989, the Esama commenced a social security and food security scheme, "soup kitchen", under which over 500 people were fed daily in Benin City. In one month over 12,000 persons were fed.

(7)    It is also to his credit that he built and donated both the Okada Town Hall and Elder's Meeting Chamber, as well as a large Baptist Church Building.

**Industrial, Rural and Research Development**

Chief (Dr) Igbinedion is an industrialist *par excellence* who did not only make cash donations to industrial research institutes, but also encouraged rural development and transformation. His singular transformation and stamping of Okada into the world map, and household name globally, is a testimony to his ardent love for a secure rural society. In June 1986, he donated one million naira to the Cross River State Fund for Industrial and Rural Development. He contributed also one million naira to the Imo State Airport Construction Programme.

**Personal Contributions through Civil Societies**

As a patron to many non-government organisations, the Esama has enriched the wealth of national security through his largesse and counsel.

**Contributions through Corporate Bodies**

The Esama's career as an industrialist gave him a controlling majority shareholding in numerous corporate bodies (Mid-Motors Company Limited

registered in 1967, Ovia Farms Limited, Okada Dry Nigeria Limited incorporated in 1976, Okada Airlines Limited, incorporated in 1983, Crown Merchant Bank of the 1990s, Independent Television (ITV) and Independent Radio established in 1997,etc).Through these companies in which he invested in businesses, he provided employment to many persons, trained them as staff, donated money and materials to educational and some other organisations, and awarded scholarships.In 1974, the Mid-Motors Company Limited, in discharge of corporate social responsibility, donated a 30 Seater Hino bus to the University of Ibadan. The Ovia Farms Limited in Okada was an instrument for food security.The establishment of the Independent Television (ITV) and Independent Radio in Benin City is a milestone not only in providing employment opportunities, but also in public education and enlightenment as well as security information dissemination.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Ladies and gentlemen, what I have tried to show modestly, in this segment of this discourse, is that Chief (Dr) Sir Igbinedion's contributions to national security have, since his discharge from the Nigeria Police Force, traversed multifarious areas - personal donations, corporate legal responsibilities and corporate social responsibilities through corporate bodies in which he was the *alter ego* and directing mind, establishments of educational institutions at all levels, development of mass media by radio and television, contributions to food security, infrastructural development, provision of health facilities, endowment for researches and scholarships, staff training and development and philanthropy which have impacted security in all ramifications. In virtually all the areas and all the places where the Esama's contributions witnessed the sands of time, they had multiplier or ripple effects on security, peace and order. The Esama's contributions to the development of people, institutions and organisations which partly stem from his philosophy and belief, had long before the development of the concept of human security by the UNDP in 1994, epitomized him as a super advanced human personality with prophetic insights into the content and receptacle of national security.

## 7. TOWARDS EXTENSION OF THE FRONTIERS OF PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION MODEL

Strategic partnership approach demands private sector and civil society participation to complement the efforts of the public sector (state actors). The approach is participatory, inclusive and democratic for purposes of managing security. Under the approach, it is imperative to adopt joint analysis and diagnosis of security problems and joint implementation of the solutions. Apart from feeding inputs into the security

policy-making systems, stakeholders are also to monitor, evaluate and review security situations and crime prevention, detection and control programmes. It must be emphasised that partnership approach requires law enforcement intelligence and judicial agencies to gain and sustain trust or confidence of citizens. It is a multi-stakeholders approach that requires participants to contribute time, financial, material and intellectual resources. As I had earlier stipulated, these found expression in the contributions of the Esama who is highly distinguished as setting the frontiers of private sector participation model. It behoves on all other stakeholders to contribute their quota to extending the frontiers.

Accordingly, the following recommendations are proffered:

1. There should be a legal and policy framework for strategic partnership. Such a framework should distribute roles and responsibilities between state and non-state actors, amongst levels and agencies of government.

2. The framework should make provisions for deliberation, consultation, and co-ordination in a transparent and democratic manner. These would require reviewing the existing laws and amending same and, if need be, make new laws.

3. An effective system of co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and accountability should be established.

4. There should be an improvement on the financial framework for funding and equipping the criminal justice system, security and intelligence agencies. In addition, the framework should include the provision that staff of such agencies are properly remunerated and protected from risks and undue executive control. The Police Trust Fund Bill should be passed into law and assented to by the President.

5. The process of developing national security strategies, including strategic partnership, should include broad based multi-stakeholders deliberation and consultation. To this end, there should always be convocation of expert panels and dialogue sessions among representatives of all strata of public sector, private sector and civil society (professional associations, academic and research organisations, mass media, corporate bodies, private security companies, trade unions, community crime watch and vigilante, faith based groups, women societies, youth associations, other relevant NGOs) and government departments.

6. There should be a strong partnership between security agencies and social service agencies (health, education, housing, etc). This will engender rendering of humanitarian assistances and rescue to people in distress.

7. Security strategies should be comprehensive and emphasise mainstreaming crime prevention in development planning and implementation. They should be produced in accessible languages and communication media, and widely disseminated in order to enlighten and mobilize members of the public to be involved in its implementation and monitoring.

8. Emphasis should be placed on production of efficient, reliable and valid criminal statistical management system to aid law and policy formulation and review planning and operations.

9. Law enforcement, intelligence and judicial agencies should be retrained and re-oriented to be more professional, skillful, responsive, fair, compassionate and civil, but firm, and incorruptible. These are the ingredients of trust and confidence without which no partnership can be successfully sustained.

10. Citizens should be law abiding and ready to assist security and intelligence agencies with information and resources at their disposal that may aid and enhance national security at all levels.

11. On the whole, there is need for community policing.

## 8. CONCLUSION

The primary goal of Government is to attain socio-economic development for national self-reliance, and that is largely predicated, among other factors, on the security systems. There is no gainsaying the fact that the efforts of one sector, public sector, alone cannot adequately guarantee national security. Collaboration between the public sector, private and civil society is essential and critical in modern day policing often anchored on community policing system. My presentation is a re-echo of strategic partnership for national security using the paradigm of private sector participation. In particular, I allude to the view that the frontiers of private participation model have been set. Without being immodest, I take the position that, beyond eulogy and rhetoric, Chief (Dr) Sir Gabriel OsawaruIgbinedion, the Esama has creditably and unbeatably set the relevant frontiers of private sector participation in guaranteeing national security.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me, therefore, to conclude this lecture by saying that our cerebral, most distinguished, respected and respectable, indomitable, *numero uno*, trailblazer, unique pioneer, indefatigable actor, tireless national security strategic partner – the Esama – has set the standard to reach the crescendo of strategic partnership for national security. He cannot do it alone. Let all other non-state actors follow his footsteps so as to secure our generation and

generations yet to be born. On this note, permit me to take advantage of this opportunity to convey my best wishes to Chief (Dr) Sir Gabriel Osawaru Igbinedion, the Esama and to wish him a well-deserved happy birthday and God's continuous protection as he advances his legacies for a more secure and prosperous Benin Kingdom in particular, and our beloved nation, in general.

Thank you for your audience.

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