

# Exploring Innovative Ways of Protecting the “Soft Targets” in Volatile Countries: The Experience of Children and Women in Northeast of Nigeria

Prof. Madu Magnus Emeka

*Department of Political Science, Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, Kano State, Nigeria*

**Abstract:** Currently, the most crucial challenge facing Nigeria is insecurity of lives and properties of the citizens. The situation has become more complicated and unbearable, particularly in Northeast of Nigeria where terrorist group, called Boko Haram which in Hausa language means Western education is evil and the group fighting to establish an Islamic State of West Africa in Nigeria, resorts to the abduction of teenage girls, boys and women and use them as soldiers, suicide bombers and human shields in battles against Nigerian troops. Despite all the efforts, the abduction, recruitment and usage of children and women for insurgent activities by those terrorists continue to escalate. Thus, the work intends to explore the better ways of safeguarding Nigeria children and women from access, attack, recruitment and usage by insurgents. It also explores the ways and means of sustaining institutions and businesses in Nigeria from insurgent's destruction. In the course of the work, both empirical and library methods of data collection were utilized. Empirically, personal interviews and roundtable discussions were conducted on the top security operatives, political and community leaders as well people of various backgrounds. In the process, the responses, views and opinions of people interviewed and information from secondary sources were analyzed by drawing inferences and conclusions to uphold, reject or as supporting information to the research question in order to provide answers to the objectives of the work. The researcher recommends that in Nigeria, communities should organise community security systems where everyone is suspicious as well as a suspect due to the nature of membership of Boko Haram where even some members of the communities forms parts of the group. In addition, security gadgets should be mounted at every strategic point to monitor movements, actions and activities at strategic targets such as schools, shops, motor parks, markets and public gatherings. In the process, security scanning and checking devices should be utilised to checkmate people with dangerous materials that can be used to kill and inflict injuries on people. Above all, as there are insinuations that even Nigerian enforcement officials are playing double standards in the fight against the insurgents, the central government should find new ways of recruiting the fighters of the insurgents. Furthermore, though the insurgents are non-state actors, the international community should find ways of including protective treaties that will restrict the insurgents from capturing children and women and using them for military purposes. The work is presented qualitatively.

**Key Words:** Soft Targets, Volatile Countries, Innovative Strategies.

## I. INTRODUCTION

From 2014, one of the most disturbing security challenges facing Nigeria has been how “Boko Haram” which in Hausa language means Western education is evil, resorts to abduction of teenage girls, boys and women and use them as soldiers, suicide bombers and human shields in battles. In most cases, they have abducted school children and women and forced them to be in the frontline in the battle against Nigerian troops through ambushes and suicide bombing. According to Maya (2009), they recruit rape and kill some of the young captives who are reluctant to join them in their dastardly acts. Mia (2010) confirmed cases of women and children committing terrible atrocities such as the bombing and attacking of schools and public places, with innocent civilians being the soft targets. Adam (2015) revealed that Nigeria military captured small children who were forcefully recruited by the terrorists with some of them exhibiting strange and abnormal behaviour due to brainwashing and inducement through the use of hard drugs. Edith (2015) found out that most of the children, especially teenagers are recruited through abduction and enticement with money after which they undergo brainwashing and combat training. Those that are reluctant to cooperate are severely dealt with or summarily executed. Isaac and Emma (2015) gave information that the Nigeria military complained about human facade being employed by Boko Haram to block off the offensive being launched by them. The military has been avoiding breaking the rules of engagement by attacking armed young children; this has left them in dilemma. A report quotes a statement from a joint military body thus: we have lost our men in the battlefield while we tried to avoid shooting children and teenagers who were forced to confront us. Do we accord such an armed under-age combatant with the status of a child deserving protection under the rule of engagement? The military may therefore inevitably incur collateral damages as armed underage combatants and female suicide bombers increase and with the situation degenerating by the day. The military has said it would no longer tolerate a situation where insurgents use human shield to gain undue advantage especially now that majority of Nigerians have demanded that a full scale war be declared by government in response to Boko Haram (Edith 2015).

The government has been responding to the insurgent activities of those terrorist groups through counter-terrorism. This means instead of hardening targets in anticipation of attack, Boko Haram members are targeted for capture to gain further intelligence and to remove them by way of targeted killing with a view to eliminating the threat they pose. It is an effort to stop an attack by going after the attackers or degrading their ability to attack. In a bid to limit children's participation in armed conflict, the Nigerian government has taken critical legislative steps. These include the signature and ratification of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, which prohibits the use of children under the age of 18 by non-state armed groups and the compulsory recruitment of children under 18 by national armed forces. It has also adopted national legislation to protect children such as the 2003 Child Rights Act passed by the National Assembly on the Rights of the Child and the African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. It has also ratified the Rome Statute, which considers recruitment and use of children under 15 as a war crime. Apart from specific legislations, the government has a number of socio-economic rights and obligations which it is endeavoring to guarantee. These include provision of equal and adequate educational opportunities and best standard of healthcare. The government has also been committed to protecting the rights of internally displaced people. Other relevant organizations in this effort are the Federal Ministry for Women Affairs, and Social Development, the NHRC and the Child Justice, Administration and Family Court Division which manages legal cases involving children. Furthermore, the Nigerian government has ratified a number of key treaties as well as adopted national legislation to protect children. The National Assembly passed the 2003 Child Rights Act to implement the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. However the Act is only effective at the state level if enacted by state assemblies. However, most states have adopted the 2003 Child Rights Act, including the three states where the insurgency is intense—Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. It is hoped that this will enhance protective measures for children particularly as it relates to juvenile justice and child marriage in areas where grave violations are committed.

Meanwhile, in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is the main government agency for child protection, both Federal headquarters and state-level offices provide direct social services, including one social worker per Local Government Area (LGA). The Federal Ministry of Health and the Federal Ministry of Education are in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in this regard. Another institution is the NHRC which promotes human rights legislation and policy implementation, as well as the Child Justice and Administration and Family Court Division, which manage legal cases involving children, ensure that children under 18 who are recruited or used in hostilities are demobilised and receive all appropriate assistance for their

physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration. In line with this, through a binding declaration, Nigeria has set 18 as the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the national armed forces. The declaration also states that under Part III, Section 34 (2) of the Child's Rights Act, the Nigerian government or any other relevant agency or body shall ensure that no child is directly involved in any military operation or hostilities. The government has also ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), which among other factors, prohibits members of armed groups from abducting, recruiting, and engaging children in sexual slavery and trafficking. Also, Nigeria has ratified the Geneva Conventions as well as additional Protocols I and II, which prohibit rape and sexual violence during conflict. It has also ratified the Rome Statute, which considers recruitment and use of children under age 15 as war crime

As the government has been making moves in responding to the insurgents challenges as demonstrated by series of efforts, means that appropriate measures have not been taken. Thus, this calls for other approaches of addressing insurgency in Nigeria. Thus, the objectives of the study include:

#### *1.2 Objective of the Study*

- i. To explore the better ways of safeguarding Nigeria children and women from access, attack, recruitment and usage by insurgents
- ii. To understand the missing gaps in the efforts to end insurgency in Nigeria
- iii. It also explores the ways and means of sustaining institutions and businesses in Nigeria from insurgent's destruction.

#### *1.3 Research Questions*

1. How can Nigeria children and women be better safeguarded?
2. How can institutions and businesses in Northern Nigeria be sustained?
3. What are the missing gaps in the effort to end insurgency in Nigeria?

#### *1.4 Operational Definition of Terms*

Generally, "Soft Targets" mean less protected persons or places that are vulnerable to military or terrorist attacks. They include women, handicapped or deformed people and children under the age of 18 who are always attacked and most times recruited by a state or non-state armed group or insurgents and used as fighters, cooks, suicide bombers, human shields, messengers, spies or for sexual purpose. It also include places like churches, mosques, schools and business establishments such as markets, industries and shops that are normally attacked. Subsequently, volatile countries are those prone to violence, conflict or aggression leading to group against group, section against section, tribe against tribe and religious

group against the other thereby making each group to live in the terror of the other.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

For a growing number of children in volatile and war-torn countries, childhood has become extremely unpleasant and unpredictable. Reports show that in the last decade more than two million children have been killed during wars, while more than four million have been physically mutilated and more than one million have become orphans or separated from their families (Erin 2014). Statistics taken by UNICEF in some countries are appalling; children are undergoing unimaginable anguish. Surveys in two African countries, Angola and Rwanda, show that: in Angola, 66% of children had witnessed people being murdered, and 67% had seen people being tortured, beaten or hurt (Maya 2015). Also in Rwanda, 56% had witnessed children kill people, nearly 80% had lost immediate family members and 16% had been forced to hide under dead bodies (Scott 2006). More than 60% of the Rwandan children interviewed said they did not care whether they ever grew up (Mia 2010). In Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 55% of children had been shot at, 66% had been in a situation where they expected to die, and 29% felt “unbearable sorrow” (Lindsey 2009). Also in Sierra Leone, the effects of war have left children traumatized (Megan and Rahel 2007). Narrating her experience, a nine-year old girl lamented that her family member was shot and horrible things were done to her father and her cousin in her presence. She has witnessed the shooting of 10-20 people (Roudabeh 2015). Such experiences leave children permanently damaged psychologically, emotionally and spiritually. Even in the aftermath of war, many remain bitter, retrogressive, and full of anger and revenge. Apart from direct assault, children are particularly vulnerable to the dangers of land mines. This is because their natural inquisitive nature makes them examine strange objects on the ground without paying attention to warning signs. They can easily wander away to play on mine field unaware of the potential dangers. While adults have higher chances of surviving an explosion, the smallest degree of it could be fatal for children. UNICEF statistics show that around 20% of all children injured by such devices in Cambodia die from their injuries (Dara 2015). The human and economic devastation caused by land mines has led to an international campaign for a complete ban on the production, use, trade and stockpiling of land mines. UNICEF has been campaigning for the clearance of mine fields and creating awareness programs for children on the dangers of mine fields. They also have programs that support rehabilitation of child victims of mine explosions (UNOSR 2014).

Despite the past military coups and the 1967- 1970 civil war, the issue that has made Nigeria to be included among the volatile countries like India, Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia is the current Boko Haram terrorist activities. Between 2009 and 2015, the sect has committed numerous atrocities, including the killing and abduction of young children and women and uses them as soldiers, suicide bombers and human shields in battles. In most cases, they

have been forced to be in the frontline in the battle against Nigerian troops through ambushes and suicide bombing. From the narration of Edith (2007), the Jama’atu Ahlissunnalidda’Awatiwal-Jihad, popularly known as Book Haram, was formed in 2002 in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State. Boko Haram in Hausa language means Western education is evil. Its objective is to overthrow the government of Nigeria and take over the reins of power by creating an Islamic state governed by Sharia law. Mia (2007) opined that their ideology is that Western education and ideals are evil. Since 2009 the sect has committed horrendous attacks, targeted civilians including children, women, handicapped people, public places, churches and schools. They carried out a suicide attack on the UN building in Abuja in 2011, killing several people including civilians. Mia (2007), reports that the group recruits children as young as twelve. The children are used for intelligence purpose, monitoring the movement of security forces. They transport arms, take part in attacks including suicide bombing of schools, churches and other public places. From the narration of Dara (2015), in June 2014, a middle-aged woman riding a motorcycle approached the military barracks in the North Eastern Nigerian city of Gombe, while being searched at the military checkpoint, she detonated the explosives strapped to her body, ending her life and killing a soldier in the process. With this act, a new chapter in the destructive history of Boko Haram began in Nigeria: the group joined the ranks of terrorist groups around the world that have incorporated women into their organizational profiles. Since the first attack, women and young girls (between the ages of 7 and 17) have been coerced into targeting civilians at markets, bus depots, and mosques. About 98 attacks documented between June 2014 and January 2018, mostly of civilian soft targets, are responsible for more than 1,200 deaths and an even greater number of injuries. The adoption of female suicide bombers is not especially surprising as an operational adaptation to increased state surveillance of the group’s activities; it has been a tactic adopted by secular and religious terrorist groups from Sri Lanka to Syria. However, Boko Haram depends on female operatives disproportionately, relative to similar insurgencies; for example, the Tamil Tigers used 46 women over the course of 10 years, whereas Boko Haram deploys more than 90 women in one year.

Though Boko Haram is known to be the most significant source of violence in Nigeria since the transition to democracy in 1999, the group’s abuses against teenagers and women have also earned it international notoriety. When the group abducted the Chibok Girls from their school in April 2014, impassioned advocates around the world promulgated the #BringBackOurGirls movement and popularized the hash tag on social media, demanding that former President Goodluck Jonathan mount a serious effort to rescue the victims. Not only did human rights advocates marshal support through NGOs and public awareness campaigns, but Nigeria’s international partners, including the United States, also provided supplementary military support. The United States bolstered Nigeria’s capacity to monitor the Sambisa Forest,



where much of Boko Haram was located, and collect intelligence on the insurgency by providing drones and unmanned surveillance aircraft. The attention that the group garnered following these abductions, which facilitated the spread of its propaganda domestically and internationally, may have emboldened the group to rely more heavily on female operatives. Unfortunately, while the focus on the victimized girls helped garner international support, the effort overlooked the role that women and girls play in the insurgency's operations and ideology, depriving analysts of critical insights on the functioning of the group. The timing of the group's use of females as weapons conforms to the use of gender-based violence globally as a recruitment strategy by terrorist organizations in conflicts as diverse as Turkey, Sri Lanka, and Iraq.

Based on the information from the governor of Borno State, Hon. Mohammed Shetima, in the process, the insurgency has led to the deaths of more than 100,000 persons, based on estimates by community leaders in the affected states over the years. "Two million, one hundred and fourteen thousand (2,114,000) persons have become internally displaced, with five hundred and thirty seven thousand, eight hundred and fifteen (537,815) in separate camps; 158,201 are at official camps that consists of six centres with two transit camps at Muna and Customs House, both in Maiduguri. "There are 379,614 IDP'S at 15 satellite camps comprising Ngala, Monguno, Bama, Banki, Pulka, Gwoza, Sabon Gari and other locations in the state. 73,404 persons were forced to become refugees in neighbouring countries with Niger having 11,402 and Cameroon having 62,002. "There are official records of 52,311 orphans who are separated and unaccompanied. There are 54,911 widows who have lost their husbands to the insurgency and about 9,012 have returned back to their various communities of Ngala, Monguno, Damboa, Gwoza and Dikwa.

Studies of this nature are undertaken on the notion that security is an all-inclusive effort to secure human lives and properties. In the course of the study, the concept of "Community Security" was used in analyzing the strategy Nigeria should use in confronting its prevailing security situation. The reviewed literature reveals that lots of people have highlighted and pin-pointed various concerns on insurgency in Nigeria: the groups' aims, activities and the efforts of the government in combating the menace without success. In the literature, no one has explored innovative ways of protracting the soft targets: the teenage girls, boys and women whom the sects are abducting and utilising for various negative purposes, hence this work will contribute in exploring new and more effective strategies of protecting the soft targets in the Northeast of Nigeria,

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Data Collection

To source the relevant data for this research study, the primary and secondary method of collecting data were used. The primary source from which data were collected include: oral

interview and organization of roundtable discussions with selected senior officials of the police, army, navy, air force and state security services. Others are religious leaders, town union and youth leaders, as well as women leaders. They were asked some unstructured and open ended questions. This is to allow the respondents an unrestricted expression of their views, opinions and conclusions. The focused interview method was used to allow the respondents to express themselves fully and freely on particular issues but along the pre-determined questions.

#### Secondary Sources

The secondary sources through which data were collected for this study include;

- A. Newspaper publications
- B. Book written on the conflicts
- C. Record and documents from security departments in Nigeria
- D. Other Journals published on the insurgents activities.

Other approaches adopted in the course of this work includes; the content analysis of major treaties, group resolutions, constitutions, conferences, round table discussions, foreign policy statements, internet sources as well as textbooks, journals articles, communiqués, published and unpublished materials utilized to explain the activities of Boko Haram over children and women in Northeast Nigeria and the innovative options of protecting them as soft targets.

Based on the concept and strategy, some selected regional and international news report and news monitors were utilized in certain areas of the study to harmonize and verify some of the information sourced locally from Nigeria. Furthermore, official government reports and publications were used to determine attacks on soft targets in Nigeria. Various volumes of foreign declarations and similar publications in Nigeria were also consulted for this work. The contemporary nature of the study made it very difficult to lay hands on archival materials except for some documented speeches, addresses and official agreements or treaties entered into particularly by Nigeria with other bodies. In this regard, some international sources that cut across intra and inter-regional boundaries were all utilized to good effect. The variables that formed part of round table discussion included: What are the best strategies of child protection strategies in Nigeria? What are the innovative options of safeguarding children and women in crises situations? What are the missing links in Nigeria's approach in fighting Boko Haram? The study seeks to find out more effective strategies of safeguarding the soft targets in Nigeria.

### IV. DATA ANALYSIS

To achieve the set goals of the research, the data collected were analyzed qualitatively. This means that the researcher analyzed the data collected by drawing inferences and conclusions from the opinions and views and conclusions expressed by the respondents. This helped to uphold, reject

or support the idea expressed in the research question. All were to provide answers to the objectives of the research.

In trying to cross-examine the information reported by the local newspapers, the foreign media and other secondary documentaries were consulted to balance the validity of the information carried. The qualitative analysis of the data confirms that Boko Haram abducts teenage girls and boys as well as women and makes use of them as they like,

Some secondary data were also utilized to balance information on the reasons why Boko Haram resorted to the use of abducted girls and women for war. The sources reported that Boko Haram, like other terrorist groups, resorted to be using women because people pay less attention to them and they are less likely to be subjected to searches than men. Since Nigerian counter terrorism efforts increased in urban centers as a part of the State of Emergency and Multi National Joint Task Force, women have become tactically important for the group to maintain an urban presence.

## V. SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

### *Summary*

Nigeria's specific challenge now is the protection of urban soft targets and critical infrastructure. Nigerian leadership should immediately give specific considerations to urban soft targets exposed to increasing security threats of attack by Boko Haram. These areas are urban areas into which large numbers of citizens are freely admitted, for usual activities or special events or where they routinely live. These places include all airports—especially the porous departure halls—markets, banks, shopping malls, bus stations, hotels as well as cultural, historical, religious and educational institutions. We must learn from examples in Kenya, India etc. that attacking urban soft targets is not new for terrorists because they are easy to infiltrate and they are often packed with defenceless victims. Since it is impossible for any government to prevent all attacks, the people have to assume responsibility for their own security. One must report suspicious activity in their area. As long as there are criminals and terrorists bent on conducting attacks, they will always find vulnerable soft targets to attack because it is impossible to protect every target.

### *Conclusion*

The incessant bombing of villages in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and Zamfara states and the abduction of children and women and their usage for terrorist activities shows that combating terror requires enormous human and material deployment. Since it is impossible for any government to prevent all attacks, the people have to assume responsibility for their own security. People must report suspicious activity in their area. No government has the resources to protect every potential target. Nigerians must be alert to terror threats and be willing to report to authorities and galvanize neighbours against such threats. The government cannot protect everything. In actuality, when you attempt to protect everything, you end up

protecting nothing. Now that terror has birthed on our shores, it must be treated as an unfortunate prospect and a continuing concern, but it can be understood and thwarted. Every citizen must make effort not only to prevent unlawful situations from occurring but also to deter the people who would commit those crimes. The internal security and employees of hotels, motor parks, shopping malls, schools, airports and venues with large audiences must know that they are potential soft targets for terrorists. They must act as protectors and understand the nature and characteristics of terrorism, terrorists, and their methods. They must be vigilant to be able to foil terror attacks. Where every member of the community is an informant, it will be difficult for an intruder to disguise himself or herself to go into such community to commit any atrocity. That is what makes community security and alert system unique.

### *Recommendations*

As a step towards protection, different categories of soft targets must be identified, as it is impossible to define a “one size fits all” approach for all of them. To guard federal infrastructure, the military's traditional “3G” approach of “guards, guns, and gate's physical security must be employed and deployed immediately without waiting for an attack to happen. Middle and upper class homes in urban areas have adopted the idea since crime escalated in the 80's. Unfortunately the farming villages and settlements do not have this safeguard hence the ability of Boko Haram to invade and crush them easily. The idea is to place obstacle in the way of intruders and to use guards to control access through gates. This same concept can be used with gun wielding guards to harden a perimeter to ensure that only authorised guests gain entrance by making it difficult for intruders to gain access. The protection of soft targets like Nyanya Motor Park is not an easy task. Security personnel cannot observe, screen and control every single threat and person in such a densely populated transportation hub. In such circumstances, public vigilance is a decisive factor in securing the park. It is public-private co-operation that can assist security personnel to identify suspicious people or activities. When security became tight at Nyanya, we saw how accessibility and efficiency became critical challenges for commuters. With the attendant loss of efficiency, another attack was carried out at the same park successfully. To enhance public security, there is no one size fits all solution. The best course of action is to adopt a customised security system based on risk assessment. Attacks on public transportation facilities and infrastructure can be prevented by random searches of people and baggage, increased presence of security officers and bomb-sniffing dogs, metal detectors, close circuit monitors and the enforcement of restricted-access zones. We must be prepared to give up some of our basic freedoms for our collective safety by submitting to the orders of the security guards..

Unfortunately not every village, town, city or street corner can be guarded. Every citizen must take responsibility for guarding himself/herself. Physical barriers provide a key line of defence against terrorists. The government must invest in

physical barriers around Federal buildings as obtained in the United States after the Oklahoma City bombing. Visible security in the form of gates and heavy barricades will serve as a deterrent and encourage the search for a softer target with lesser potential for multiple fatalities in case an attack becomes successful. Outside the military and law enforcement, bases, security guards are not normally trained or authorised to use deadly force as a response. The government should consider allowing guards to be trained for active shooters situations. Again we must not let the terror syndicate steal from us our humanity because "...terrorism is not the pursuit of legitimate goals by some sort of illegitimate means. Whatever the murderers may be trying to achieve, creating a better world certainly isn't one of their goals. Instead, they are out to murder innocent people" Security incidents are occurring in schools that must be dealt with now. School administrators would like to discourage security infraction by means of any deterrent available to them. One of such approaches sought more often today involves security technologies. Several technologies exist to help schools address violence and threats to safety. These refer to devices developed or implemented to prevent violence in schools and make schools safe. They include machines, software, computer applications among others. There are modern technologies that help secure school safety such as videos intercoms, video monitoring and the closed circuit television (CCTV).



This system is used by a few schools in Nigeria such as Stella Maris schools. They have CCTV at the school major entrance and use it to check entry into the school. Similarly, Iman International Schools, Sokoto uses urgent and instant majors of minute-by-minute technology to keep safety of the school secure. At the school, the major entrance has been provided with advanced security process which includes finger print identification for each pupil entering or living the school premises with a CCTV recording technique. The school is also equipped with surveillance cameras around the school premises to effectively secure parents vehicles against theft and play ground to adequately monitor the movement of the students and tutors. Surveillance cameras are also mounted in each of the classes watching all the teaching and learning interactions, thus, seen in real time network by the supervisors, all administrative and academic officers. This is a good example of a school management that has made adequate provision for security infrastructure.



Furthermore, there is the need to utilize the entry or access control equipment such as electromagnetic door locks that can be remotely locked. These make it easier to restrict school access to authorized users. Where these are in place, what is expected of schools is to lock target doors as desired and facilitates entry into school facilities at desired access point only. Also, video surveillance technology such as cameras, closed circuit television (CCTV), video-recording, video motion detection system can be used to record actions, identify perpetrators, deter crimes by suggestion that perpetrators are being monitored, Cameras monitor vulnerable/high risk schools areas.



In addition, communication technology such as two-way hand-held interaction system (walkie-talkie, phones, emergency communication radios) for all student and staff to notify school authorities and law reinforcement about incidents, unauthorized individual and risk is a good gadget to put to use. These technologies can link classrooms, school yard supervisors, and bus drivers with the security staff as well as local law enforcement.





Another technology for school security is metal detectors and X-ray machines. Hand-held and walk through metal detectors and x-ray machines are often used at entrance to school or as student exit school buses to prevent weapons from being brought into school. Students are inspected when entering school. Metal detector searches the person's body; x-ray machines search bags. Weapons are confiscated if found. Furthermore, tracking system such as smart phone applications, global positioning system (GPS) devices is another security technology which allows parents and school administration to keep-to-date on student's movement. Students carry tracking device with them to/from school, transmitting tracking signal or the same device could be planted in a school bus. The height and dimension to which schools have suffered violence across Nigeria call for arrangement in which adequate technology will be put in place to help checkmate the trend. This is in keeping with the concern expressed by the Lagos house of assembly in march 9, 2016 edition of the leadership, that: there is need to install close circuit television (CCTV) in all public and private schools as a matter of necessity to stop activities of criminals. In the same vein, there is a serious need for the management of schools in Northern Nigeria to install CCTV cameras in

their schools in order to monitor movement within and around school premises". Indeed, if security of students, teachers, parents and school facility is to be taken seriously, there is the need to fully embrace school security technologies in both private and public schools in Nigeria.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Adam Nossiter (2015) "Boko Haram Militants Raped Hundreds of Female Captives in Nigeria," *New York Times*, May 18, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/19/world/africa/boko-haram->
- [2] Angela Dalton and Victor Asal, (2011) "Is It Ideology or Desperation: Why Do Organizations Deploy Women in Violent Terrorist Attacks?," *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* 34, no. 10 : 802-819
- [3] Benjamin S. Eveslage (2012) "Clarifying Boko Haram's Transnational Intentions, Using Content Analysis of Public Statements in 2012," *Perspectives on Terrorism* 7, No. 5 (October 2013).
- [4] Charlotte Alfred (2015) "How Boko Haram Uses Female Suicide Bombers to Terrorize Nigeria," *The Huffington Post*, February 28.
- [5] Dara K. Cohen, (2015) "The Reach of Rape: Does Mass Rape Affect How Wars End and What Comes Next?" (Research for Peace Conference at the Folke Bernadotte Academy, Stockholm, Sweden, June 9).
- [6] Dara Kay, Cohen and Ragnhild Nordås (2015), "Do States Delegate Shameful Violence to Militias? Patterns of Sexual Violence in Recent Armed Conflicts," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 59, no. 5 : 877-898.
- [7] Edith M. Lederer (2015) "Sexual Violence Becomes Favorite Tool of Torture for Extremist Groups Like ISIS and Boko Haram: Report," *The Huffington Post*, April 14, 2015, <<http://www.huffingtonpost.com/sexual-violence-report>
- [8] Erin McClam, (2014) "Nigerian Girls May Be Held in Country's 'Evil Forest,'" *NBC News* May7.,<http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/missing-nigeria>
- [9] Isaac Abrak and Emma Ande, (2015) "Freed Nigerian women reveal the horror of Boko Haram Captivity," *Business Insider*, May 3, /[www.businessinsider.com/](http://www.businessinsider.com/).
- [10] Jenny Awford, (2015) "Bomb Strapped to A 10-Year-Old Girl Explodes in Busy Market in Nigeria Killing 20 and Injuring 18," *Daily Mail*, January 10,
- [11] Lia Bloom (2010) "Death Becomes Her: Women, Occupation and Terrorist Mobilization," *PS: Political Science and Politics* 43, no. 3, July: 445-450.
- [12] Lindsey A. O'Rourke, (2009), "What's Special about Female Suicide Terrorism?," *Security Studies* 18, no. 4: 681-718.
- [13] Mark Woods (2015) "Boko Haram Could Be Using Kidnapped Chibok School Girls as Suicide Bombers," *Christian Today*, May 26,
- [14] Maya Rhodan, (2015) "Report: Boko Haram Abducts 2,000 Women and Girls Since Start of 2014," *Time*, April 14, 2015, <<http://time.com/3820873/boko-haram>
- [15] Megan Bastick, Karin Grimm, and Rahel Kunz (2007) *Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Global Overview and Implications for the Security Sector* (Geneva: Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.), [http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story\\_id/sexualviolence](http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/sexualviolence)
- [16] Mia Bloom (2010) "Female Suicide Bombers: A Global Trend," *Daedalus* 136, no. 1:94-102. Oduah, C. (2015). *Extremists Kidnap School Girls, Nigeria*: Associated Press, Feb.
- [17] Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, Adopted May 25, 2000, G.A. Res. 54/263, Annex I, 54 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 7, U.N. Doc. A/54/49, Vol.III (2000), entered into force February 12, 2002.
- [18] Roudabeh Kishi, "Rape as a Weapon of Political Violence, Part 1: Trends Across Africa," *ACLEDA Crisis Blog*, February 18, 2015, [http://www.crisis.acledadata.com/rape-as-a-weapon-of-political-violence\\_trends-across-africa/](http://www.crisis.acledadata.com/rape-as-a-weapon-of-political-violence_trends-across-africa/); See also Raleigh, Clionadh,

Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen, "Introducing ACLED- Armed Conflict Location and Event Data," *Journal of Peace Research* 47, no. 5 (2010): 651-660.

- [19] Senator Iroegbu (2024), "Kano Bombings Traced to Female Beggars," *This Day*, August 4,
- [20] Tulip Mazumdar (2015) "Chibok Girls 'Forced to Join Nigeria's Boko Haram,'" *BBC*, June 29, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33259003>.