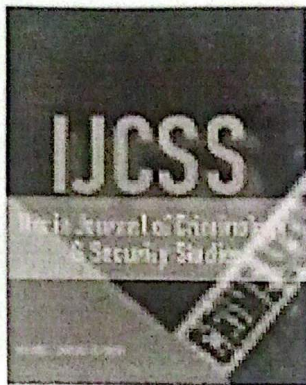




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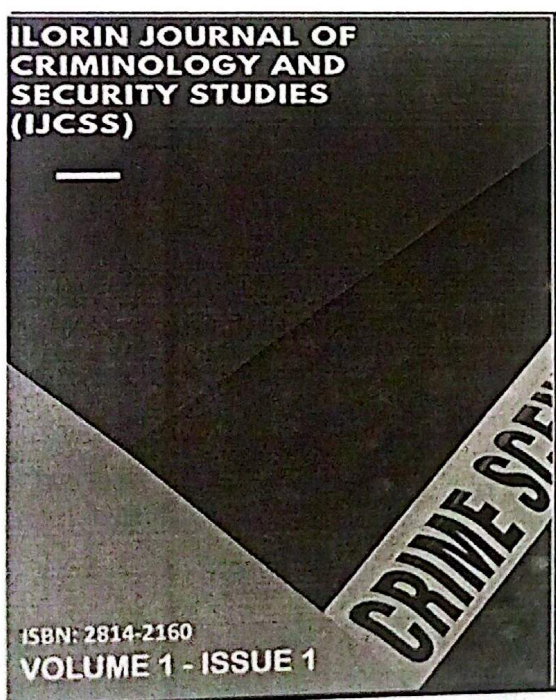
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THE NIGERIAN POLICE IN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA: THE SOMALIAN EXPERIENCE (2020/2021)

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Abstract

The role of the Nigerian Police in multinational Peace-keeping operations has grown dramatically over the years. The goal of Peace-keeping as a conflict control tool is to regulate or prevent international conflicts. However, there are several obstacles for the Nigerian Police force in terms of efficiency and continuity in assisting and conducting Peace-keeping operations in most countries in Africa. Nigerian police often face myriads of difficulties in ensuring and establishing peace and harmony particularly in conflicting areas in Africa. However, the study utilized quantitative research method and adopted a descriptive survey using a structured questionnaire. Simple random sampling technique was used for the respondents and Liberal peace theory was used as a theoretical guide. Using a quantitative enquiry, a total of 75 questionnaires were administered to police officers across all 36 states, in Nigeria including FCT. Since this research is explanatory, a purposive sampling technique was used to cluster the population into the most important groups to the study which are police officers that participated in peace-keeping missions in Somalia. Findings indicates that the challenges faced by the peace keeping officers includes poor funding, language barrier, cultural differences, inadequate man power and equipment and poor preparedness of some officers among others. The study recommends that government should adequately fund the operation, qualified and ready to serve officers must be recruited, officers must be trained about other people's culture and sophisticated equipment must be provided for smooth and effective peace keeping operation.

Keywords: peace keeping mission, Africa, Nigerian police, conflicts, stabilisation

Introduction

The Nigerian Police is an institution constitutionally and statutorily charged, with the duties and responsibilities of detecting, investigating and controlling crimes, arresting and prosecuting criminals as well as ensuring and maintaining peace, security and enforcement of law and order in an effective manner (Ojedokun & Adeyanju, 2019). The police is a public agency that provides a peaceful and secure environment for citizens to live, work and contribute towards the socio-economic, and, political development of the citizenry in a country. In times of emergency, such as an armed conflict, humanitarian crises, and insurgent situations, the police is expected to adjust their operational structures in order to intervene in those situations (Stogner, Miller & McLean, 2020). In addition to the existing responsibilities, the police force is required to maintain order and continue local policing activities while supporting the conventional military institutions in peacekeeping operations geared towards addressing emergencies (Agbibo, 2015:189).

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Over the last 30 years, the role of the police in multinational peacekeeping missions has grown steadily. Peacekeeping missions were predominantly military in nature during the Cold War when the police acted as an impartial international force that monitored and oversaw ceasefires prior to the negotiation of a peace settlement (O'driscoll, 2019). At that time, just a few foreign police officers served as host-state police monitors in peacekeeping deployments. The goal of peacekeeping as a conflict control tool is to reduce tensions and regulate international disputes or conflicts or, to prevent conflict from getting out of control (Charbonneau, Bruno & Jonathan, 2016). Peacekeeping offers distinct advantages, such as legitimacy, burden sharing, and the capacity to deploy and maintain soldiers and police from all over the world merging them with civilian peacekeepers to accomplish multifaceted missions.

This means that member states are obligated to assist any member in trouble (United Nations, 2021). The necessity for peace operations developed as the number of armed conflicts increased following the end of the Cold War. Simultaneously, peace mission requirements grew increasingly complicated and multifaceted, and their focus shifted to actively aiding the execution of comprehensive peace accords (Adebanjo, 2008). The missions were entrusted with assisting in the establishment of a long-term peace through disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants, security sector reform, electoral support, human rights promotion, and assistance with social and economic development. Other regional and sub-regional parties were involved in the peace process as well (Ebegbulem, 2012).

The Nigeria Police Force began participation in peacekeeping operation in 1960 when soldiers were deployed to Congo. Since then, the number of nations where Nigerian peacekeepers have served has grown exponentially (Eme, Nwachukwu, Ugwu & Obioji, 2017). The Nigeria Police Force has dedicated more men and resources to maintaining peace in Africa and elsewhere than any other force on the continent during the last 50 years. The Nigeria Police have deployed over Twelve (12) thousand personnel to various UN/AU and ECOWAS peace support operations (Aborisade & Obileye, 2018). Nigerian peacekeepers have participated in operations in Congo, Namibia, Angola, Sudan, and Burundi to mention but a few. The Peacekeeping office of the Nigeria Police was established in 2005 (Eme et al., 2017).

The Nigerian police in peacekeeping operations in Somalia took place in 2020 given peace enforcement mandates, ordering them to use all necessary measures to 'neutralise' and 'disarm' identified groups in the eastern part of the country and to 'stabilise' Mogadishu. Nigerian police have been mandated to 'take all necessary measures' to 'neutralize' and 'disarm' groups that posed a threat to 'state authority and civilian security particularly in the affected areas'. The police spent close to fourteen months in Somalia between January 2020 and April 2021. In the peacekeeping missions held in Somalia, the Nigeria Police Force is saddled with increasingly wide responsibilities including civilian protection, counter-terrorism, and counter-insurgency operations as these would help preserve security and support democratic transitions. Nigeria peace keeping officers were confronted with myriads of difficulties in terms of nation contributions, training, funding, cultural differences, expertise, and relationships with host governments. This militated against optimum performance of Nigerian peace keepers particularly during the operation.

Statement of the Problem

Several obstacles impede the performance of Nigeria Police Force in the conduct peacekeeping operations have been acknowledged. One of the challenges is the high risk of sexually transmitted diseases infection among returning Nigerian troops, particularly the HIV/AIDS virus (Nwokoji & Ajuwon, 2009). According to findings conducted by the United States Naval Health Research Center in 2005, the Nigeria Police and military had an infection rate of roughly 15% compared to about 5% in the overall Nigerian civilian population (Isiaka & Jenkins, 2019). The risks of contracting HIV/AIDS increased drastically as the number of years spent on peacekeeping operations increased from roughly 7% after one year to nearly 15% after three years. Part of this may be due to the increased risk of being directly exposed to HIV/AIDS-infected blood through wounds while on peacekeeping missions. Other notable problems includes lack of financial resources. The bulk of deployed Nigerian police officers are underfunded and ill-equipped to make up for perennial shortcomings in staffing, training, and equipping individual troops and units for peacekeeping missions (Oni, 2002).



In terms of remuneration and welfare, upkeep, lodging and food of deployed to the Nigeria Police Force members in support of peacekeeping operations, there is corruption in administration (Dauda et al., 2017). In addition, the deployed police personnel in non-English speaking African nations have language barrier to contend with. This makes it difficult to carry out their responsibilities successfully owing to a lack of effective communication. All of the aforementioned concerns are only a few of the numerous obstacles that the Nigeria Police Force face in peacekeeping operations which has resulted in decreased rate of efficiency and productivity on the side of the troops in maintaining the continent's peace and security. The ineffectiveness of the Nigeria Police, which stems from a lack of human resources, infrastructure, and funding, has negatively affected their image among members of the public. These issues alienate the police from the people leading to hatred, suspicion and violence between officers and residents (Alemika and Chukwuemeka, 2009). As a result, the Nigerian government must be made aware of the challenges that the Nigeria Police Force face, as well as the Nigeria Police Force's responsibilities in peacekeeping operations. This study, therefore, examines the challenges of the Nigeria Police in peacekeeping operations in Africa (The Somalia experience).

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to examine the challenges encountered by the peace keeping operation in Somalia. However, in the attempt to achieve this, the specific objectives of this research are to:

- i. examine the challenges encountered by the Nigeria Police in peacekeeping missions in Somalia.
- ii. ascertain the implications of this challenges militating against Nigeria police in peace keeping operation in Somalia.
- iii. highlight the solutions to the challenges faced by Nigerian police in peace keeping operation in Somalia.

Methodology

The study utilized the quantitative research method to examine the challenges of Nigerian Police in peace keeping operation in Somalia. It adopted a descriptive survey using structured questionnaire for systematic empirical investigation of the phenomena under study. Simple random sampling technique was used for the respondents. Snowballing technique was adopted to get referred population for the study. The population for this study includes officers of the Nigeria Police Force, across all 36 states in Nigeria and the FCT, that participated in peacekeeping missions in Somalia within the period of 2020- 2021. Thus the purposive sampling technique was used to focus on administering copies of questionnaires to members of the Nigeria Police who attended the operation and had experience about the mission. Snowballing sampling technique was also used to get referred officers for the study. The total of seventy five (75) participants comprising two (2) police officers from each police headquarters of each state of the federation were selected. Three (3) participants were selected from FCT because it is the center of police posting for the operation. The study adopted Likert modified four point response scale. The copies of questionnaire were coded and analyzed using the simple percentage in order to ease the explanation of linkages between the variables of the study. Ethically, participants were selected based on principle of confidentiality of data, beneficence to participants, non-maleficence to participants and voluntariness.

Theoretical framework: liberal peace theory

Liberalism is a theoretical framework that projects the international system as potentially anarchical (Diehl & Druckman, 2010). Immanuel Kant proposed this theory in 1795 arguing that the multiplicity of institutions in democracies produces checks and balances and the cost of war paid by the people restrains governments from fighting wars (Berg, 2020). Kant went on to say that the negotiation and conciliation culture offers a common currency for bargaining, negotiating, and resolving conflicts. With a focus on international peace and cooperation, the theory arose from deep scholarly, religious and philosophical roots in the 17th and 18th

centuries where political liberalism began to take a form that challenged nobility and inherited inequality (Shiraev, 2014).

The theory became more popular after the Enlightenment which part influenced the development of liberals with works by philosophers such as John Locke and the German thinker Immanuel Kant (Carey, 2020). Liberal peace is defined as "the promotion of democracy, market-based economic reforms and a range of other institutions associated with 'modern' states as a driving force for building 'peace'" (Newman et al., 2009). It covers a broad range of agendas and sectors: security, development, humanitarian aid, governance, democracy and rule of law. The theoretical underpinning of liberal peace building is liberal peace (Liberal Paradigm, 2020). It seeks to project the importance of freedom, justice and order in international relations.

The purpose is to reduce and avoid conflicts through enhancing national and local conflict management skills. With respect to peacekeeping operations, proponents of liberal peace theory maintain that stable peace could be achieved when the theory and practice of peacekeeping are informed by the liberal peace thesis (Paris, 2004). This implies that conflicts can be reduced through the spread of liberalism across countries of the world. The theory, however, assumes that security concerns are internal, but that the solutions are external. The second assumption is that democracy (political and social) and elections are synonymous (Zambakari, 2016). From the theoretical explanations above, it is deducible that countries with capable military participate in peacekeeping operation to resolve either interstate or intrastate conflicts. They tend to create stable, peaceful relations by civil and military means (Zartman, 2020).

Nigeria has played a prominent role in the integrative and peace building efforts within the west-African region. At the regional level, she has contributed to various peace building and peacekeeping efforts on the African continent in places such as Somalia, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Since independence in 1960, Nigeria has grown to be widely recognized in the international community as an unrelenting advocate of global peace. The principles and objectives of Nigeria Foreign Policy since independence made it mandatory for the country to be an active participant in global, as well as African regional Peace Support Operations (PSOs) (Mays, 2010). It has participated in conflict area such as Lebanon, the area of the former Yugoslavia and in Kuwait. Till date, Nigeria has contributed armed military contingents, unarmed military observers, military staff officers, formed police units and police advisors as well as civilian experts to more than 40 UN, OAU/AU and ECOWAS missions (Abudu, 2013).

Data Analysis and Interpretations

In this section, the data on the challenges of Nigeria Police in peace keeping operation in Somalia are presented in the tables below.

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

S/N	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	SEX		
	Male	50	66.7%
	Female	25	33.3%
	Total	75	100.0
2	Age		
	18-25	3	4.0%
	26-34	27	36.0%
	35-44	38	50.7%
	45-54	7	9.3%
	Total	75	100.0
3	Marital status		



	Single	6	8.0%
	Married	59	78.7%
	Divorced Separated	10	13.3%
	Total	75	100%
4	Total	75	100%
	Total	75	100%
	Number of times on peace-keeping mission?	75	100%
	Once	53	50.7%
	Twice	22	29.3%
	Total	75	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Work, 2022.

Table 1 represents the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. The table shows that out of the total of 75 respondents that returned the questionnaire, 50 (66.7%) of the respondents were male and this represent the majority of the respondents while, 25(33.3% of the respondents were female. From this it could be inferred that majority of the police officers who have been on peacekeeping missions were males. This is agrees with the study of Chinwoku (2012) who found that in the Nigerian police force majority of the intake were males across all board and thus visible in the gender structure of the force. Furthermore, the study found that majority of the respondents 27 (36.0%) and 38 (50.7%) were between age 26-34 and 35-44 respectively. This is an indication that majority of the respondent fall between youthful age and that the Nigeria Police is dominated by the youths. This is in affirmation with the study of Okarrah (2014) on age as a determinant for officers' agility and commitment in the Nigerian police force in Kwara state. Also as observed from the table, the marital status of respondents indicates that a large majority of the respondents were married. This is not surprising as the age distribution of majority of the respondents (26-44) were between the marital age for men and women in Nigeria. Furthermore, the study investigated the number of time the respondents have been on peacekeeping missions. This is so as to ensure that the respondents have knowledge about peacekeeping which is the focus of this study. The table also shows that 53 (70.7%) of the respondents have been on a peacekeeping mission once while the rest of the respondents 22 (29.3%) of the respondents have been on peacekeeping mission twice.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents on the challenges encountered by the Nigeria Police in peacekeeping missions in Somalia

Variables	Frequency	Total
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	S.A	A	SD	D	
Inadequate Funding	39 (52%)	31 (41.3)	5 (6.7%)		75 (100%)
Language Barrier	48 (64%)	27 (36%)		-	75 (100%)
Inadequate equipment e.g. troop kitting, communication technology	37 49.3%	23 30.7%	15 20%		75 (100%)
Inadequate Manpower (understaffing)	32 42.7%	8 10.7%	33 44%	2 2.7%	75 (100%)
Cultural differences	30	23	17	5	75
			40%	30.7%	22.7% 6.6% (100%)
Poor hospitality from host community	9	46	8	12	75
			12%	61.3%	10.7% 16% (100%)



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2022.

From the above, majority of the respondents strongly agreed 39 (52.0%) and 31 (41.3%) agreed that inadequate funding is a challenge that the Nigerian Police face in peacekeeping mission in Somalia, while, 5 (6.7%) strongly disagreed. This finding is in tandem with El, Rufai (2012) who opined that the biggest impediment of peacekeeping mission in Africa is inadequate funding. This inadequacy often weakens the morale of the police officers and lure them into inappropriate behaviours in mission areas. Furthermore, the respondents which represent 64.0% strongly agreed that language barrier is among the major challenges faced by the Nigeria Police in peacekeeping mission in Somalia while, 27 which is 36.0 % of the respondents agreed that language barrier is a major challenge they faced during peacekeeping mission in Somalia.

Investigation was also made to know the view of the respondents on whether inadequate equipment is a major challenge that the Nigeria Police face in peacekeeping mission in Somalia. The output shows that majority of the respondents 37 (49.3%) and 23 (30.7%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively that inadequate equipment is another challenge that the Nigeria Police faced in peacekeeping mission while 15 (20.0%) strongly disagreed. This study thus resonates the findings of Sule (2013) which revealed that Nigeria's involvement in PSOs is hindered by inadequate equipment in administrative areas like as medical treatment, medical evacuation and lack of sophisticated technology. The role of culture cannot be overemphasized as it cuts across all aspects of human social and economic life. In responding to this question, majority of the respondents 28 (37.3%), 23 (30.7%) and 17 (22.7%) strongly agreed, agreed and disagreed respectively that cultural differences is a major challenge faced by the Nigeria Police in peacekeeping mission in Somalia while a minority of the respondents 7(9.4%) disagreed that cultural differences is a challenge the Nigerian Police face in peacekeeping mission in Africa.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents on the implications of these challenges against Nigeria Police in carrying out their peacekeeping missions effectively in Somalia

Variables	Frequency				Total
	S.A	A	SD	D	
It affects generally the impact of the operations in Somalia	48 64%	17 22.7%	10 13.3%		75 (100%)
It restricted the core and cardinal principles of peacekeeping operations	25 33.3%	33 44%	12 16%	5 6.7%	75 (100%)
It retarded the smooth control of peace and tranquility in the affected area	35 46.7%	30 40%	5 6.7%	5 6.7%	75 (100%)
The core aim of the operation was not achieved	4 5.3%	36 48%	28 37.3%	7 9.3%	75 (100%)

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2022

Challenges often have effect on the results of operations especially if they are not adequately addressed; thus, it's pertinent to investigate whether these challenges have negative impact on peacekeeping missions in Somalia. From data collected, it was revealed that majority of the respondents 48 (64.0%) strongly agreed that these challenges affect generally the impact of peacekeeping missions in Africa, while minority, 17 (22.7%) and 10 (13.3%) of the respondents agreed and strongly disagreed that these challenges affect generally the impact of peacekeeping operations in Somalia. The respondents also answer question on

whether the challenges restricted the core and cardinal principles of peacekeeping operations in Africa. Majority of the respondents 25 (33.3%) and 33 (44.0%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the challenges restricted the core and cardinal principles of peacekeeping operations in Africa while, a minority 12 (16.0%) and 5 (6.7%) of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed that these challenges restricted the core and cardinal principles of peacekeeping missions in Africa. It is also important to know whether these challenges retarded the smooth restoration of peace and tranquility in the affected area. From the data received, a large majority of the respondents, 35 (46.7%) and 30 (40.0%) said that these challenges retarded the smooth control of peace and tranquility in the affected areas while minority of the respondents 5 (6.7%) and 5 (6.7%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that these challenges retarded the smooth restoration of peace and tranquility in the affected areas.

The UN peacekeeping has no doubt gained prominence as an instrument of providing hope and peace for the people and governments of African States. However, the organization has suffered setbacks arising from some challenges its operations keep facing on the African continent, As Bellamy, Alex and Charles (2019) rightly observed in their study, internal UN politics has its negative impacts on mobilization, deployment and operations of UN peacekeepers (Abubakar, 2009). Studies have shown that challenges such as inadequate funding, Language barrier, logistical issues among others, affect generally the impact of peace keeping operations in Africa and has retarded the smooth restoration of peace and tranquility in the affected area. (Diehl, Paul & Daniel, 2018) aptly revealed the implication of cultural and language barrier as a determinant of successful peacekeeping mission on the continents.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents on necessary solutions to curb these challenges and to ensure the prospects for the Nigeria Police in keeping missions in Somalia

Variables	Frequency				Total
	S.A	A	SD	D	
improve funding for the operation	48 64%	20 26.7%	2 2.7%	5 6.7%	75 (100%)
Training and ret-training of officers of peace-keeping operations	31 41.3%	27 36%	17 22.7%		75 (100%)
provisions of necessary facilities and equipment for the operations	43 57.3%	27 36%	5 6.7%		75 (100%)
welfare of the officers on the mission should be improved	46 61.3%	14 18.7%	10 13.3%	5 6.7%	75 (100%)
Bridging of language and cultural gap	22 29.3%	44 58.7%	7 9.3%		73 97.3%

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2022

Research studies like this is incomplete without providing solution to the problem. In this regard, respondents were questioned and their answers revealed thus: majority of the respondents, 48 (64.0%) and 20 (26.7%) respectively, strongly agreed and agreed that the solution to the challenges is to improve funding of the operation while minority among the respondents 2 (2.7%) and 5 (6.7%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that the solution is to improve funding of the operation. Furthermore, majority of the respondents 31 (41.3%) and 27 (36.0) strongly agreed and agreed that the solution to the problems is training and retraining of officers on peacekeeping operations. While, minority among the respondents 17 (22.7%) strongly disagreed.



The provision of facilities and equipment of modern types and quality enhancing operations at all levels was also considered as a necessary question.

The table indicates that majority of the respondents 43 (57.3%) and 27 (36.0%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the provision of necessary facilities and equipment is one of the solutions to peacekeeping missions in Africa. Studies in sociology, human relation and business have shown that welfare is directly proportional to employees' motivation on the job. According to the table, a sizeable majority of the respondents 46 (61.3) and 14 (18.7%) strongly agreed and agreed that welfare of the officers on the mission should be improved upon while other 10 (13.3%) and 5 (6.7%) of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively that welfare of the officers on mission should be improved upon. The way of life of any human group (culture) is important to their lives experiences. Majority of the respondents 44 (58.7%) and 22 (29.3) strongly agreed and agreed that bridging of language and cultural gap would enhance the mission in African while 9 (12.0%). To corroborate this point, Ahmed (2010) posited that there should be an improvement in the Security Council's military expertise, risk analysis and transparency across the chain of command. This would significantly enhance the deployment of competent officers who have undergone required training and taken courses in respective peacekeeping mission assignments. **Discussion of Findings**

From the analysis, it was discovered that Nigeria Police play vital roles in the promotion of peace and security in both conflict and post-conflict contexts across the world. The role of the police has improved over the years and it includes security of their country and other neighbouring countries. Despite the significant contributions of the police to peace operations, the subject remains one of the most underresearched areas in the peacekeeping literature especially, in Africa. A number of challenges confronted Nigeria Police in the performance of their roles in Somalia. The result of the findings also revealed the view of the United Nations (2016) which revealed that the mission is faced with logistical, financial and human resource constraints. The Nigeria Police lacks the necessary resources and logistics to receive more personnel. Logistically, the mission lacks office spaces, boots and equipment, and accommodation facilities for personnel to carry out their duties.

Finding also revealed that this challenges have several implications which posed a great danger to the smooth functioning of the Nigeria Police during peace keeping mission. First, it was agreed that this challenges affected the general impact of the operation, it restricted the core and cardinal principles of peacekeeping operations and it retarded the smooth restoration of peace and tranquility in the affected area. This is in line with Karlsrud (2015) who submitted that the operation of peace keeping mission will not be successful if certain bottlenecks are not removed. This is also evident in the submission of Akpan & Etim, (2019) that peace and most conflict resolutions in Africa were achieved via non-conventional ways after the conventional ones must have failed. As observed by Gambari (2005), asymmetric warfare operations typically include a variety of attacks on transportation routes, individual groups of police or military installations and structures, economic enterprises and targeted civilians. He concluded that with this kind of warfare, the theatre and actors of conflict are ill-defined and the method unconventional, a development which makes it difficult for UN peacekeepers to achieve results especially that their rules of engagement are not as clearly defined as that of a fighting force

The findings also revealed the necessary solutions to curb these challenges and to ensure the prospects for the Nigeria Police in keeping missions in Somalia. The funding for peace keeping operation must improve, necessary facilities must be provided, welfare of the officers on the mission should be improved upon, language and cultural gap must be bridged. Ake (1996:4) enunciated that democratization should be a major part of the solution to conflicts in Africa because it guarantees the rule of law protects political and human rights, economic and social freedom and fosters an environment conducive for the growth of peace and development.

Conclusion

The challenges faced by the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) in Peacekeeping operations in Somalia have continued to be a source of concern because it affected the police physically, psychologically and economically. According to several reports from participants in the Somalia peace keeping operation, there were several obstacles faced by the Nigeria Police Force which could discourage or limit their participation in the conduct of peacekeeping operations in Africa. One of the major challenges is the high level of inadequacy in funding for the troops. All the aforementioned concerns are only a few of the numerous obstacles that the Nigeria Police Force face in peacekeeping operations. This has resulted in a decreased rate of efficiency and productivity, on the side of the troops, in maintaining peace and security in the continent. The ineffectiveness of the Nigeria Police, which stems from a lack of human resources, infrastructure, and funding has negatively affected their public image. The solution to the challenges that confront the police force are diverse as identified in this paper. There is, therefore, the need for government to rise up and do the needful so as to improve on the results of peace keeping operations in the future. Particularly to;

1. Increased Nigeria Police deployments to peace operations should be encouraged through the development in police-contributing organizations of formal career incentive structures for police to attain international policing experience;
2. AU, EU and UN should, as a matter of urgency find a way of reducing the incidence of cultural and language barriers between the visiting peace keepers, the host government and its people.
3. Provide adequate funds should be set aside for an operation of this nature so as to ensure full participation and motivation of Nigerian for optimum performance.
4. Improve on the welfare package for the peace keeping participants. This will gear up their morale to rapidly achieve the main objective of such peace operations.
5. Provide basic facilities and equipment needed for operations by the Nigerian government to ensure that officers on peace keeping missions are well trained and motivated.

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