Nigeria Police in International Peacekeeping Operations and its Impact on Domestic Policing

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Abstract

Nigeria Police is rated highly by security experts and Nigerians for fantastic and credible performance in international peacekeeping operations in contrast to its weak rating as an incompetent institution in domestic policing, as exemplified by increased crime rate and suffocating brutality against the citizens. This negative rating amplified the presumption that the standard operational procedures and best practices learnt by the Police from international engagements have not impacted positively on domestic policing. This study, which used Motivation Theory as its framework of analysis, appraised the implications of the involvement of the Nigeria Police in international peacekeeping operations for domestic policing, using Kosovo as case study. A qualitative research design, bordering on Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was adopted as means of data collection. 60 (KII) were conducted for police officers who have served both in the domestic and international peacekeeping operations with twenty KII conducted for other relevant stakeholders, including members of the National Assembly Committees on Police Affairs. There were KII and FGD for other categories of stakeholders, including the market women, civil society and human rights organizations. The Participant Observation Method (POM) was also included in the research methodology design as one of the researchers participated in peacekeeping operation as a peacekeeper. The qualitative data was complemented by secondary data from texts, journals,

magazines, theses and published internet materials. Findings from the study were that international peacekeeping operations have bolstered the image of the Police abroad and impacted positively on the personal career progression of police personnel with minimal impact on domestic policing due to weak motivation, underfunding and antiquated fighting equipment. The Police should be well funded and motivated for optimal performance in domestic policing.

Keywords: Nigeria, police, international, peacekeeping, domestic, operations

Introduction

International peacekeeping operations, which was spearheaded in 1948 by the United Nations Organizations (UNO) has been domesticated by many other international institutions, including the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as a practical conflict management mechanism to curtail armed struggle and reduce threats to international peace and security (Aderanti, 2013). The main thrusts of international peacekeeping operation are located within the Chapter Six and Half operational concept as explained by Dao Hammarskjold, the second Secretary-General of the UNO. Hammarskjold (2008) revolves the concept of Chapter Six and Half philosophical foundation of peacekeeping around a peacekeeping strategy somewhere between the traditional methods of resolving conflict peacefully by pacific settlement, including passionate appeal, diplomacy, persuasion and mediation as contained in Chapter VI of the UN Charter. And the use of forceful actions against threats and breaches to peace where necessary, especially where consensus settlement and peaceful resolution fails as enunciated in Chapter VII of the charter. As a third party contingency approach to conflict management, peacekeeping operation is a major diplomatic and military strategies to stabilize and de- escalate global conflict until a favorable atmosphere for a more durable settlement are established (Boutros-Ghali, 1993). It is important to note that

peacekeeping operation is flat without the involvement of security forces, including the Police to enforce compliance while there has been a changing pattern of the mandate of peacekeeping operations from its initial single agenda of keeping global peace to its current multidimensional mandates of not only maintaining international peace and security but also facilitating smooth political transition programs in conflict ridden countries. The contemporary peacekeeping operations by the Police along other security forces also provide security logistics for the electoral process in many post conflict countries while also providing the needed security cover for disarmament process (Charles, 2017). Other contemporary foci of international peacekeeping operations include demobilizing and reintegrating former war combatants and assisting legitimate governments in restoring the rule of law in war torn countries. (Charles, 2017:3)

Nigeria became a member of the United Nations Organization (UNO) shortly after its independence in 1960, and since then, it has been sending the Police along the military for international peacekeeping operations in order to promote international peace and security (Ogot, 2008). The philosophical foundation of Nigeria's participation in international peacekeeping operations is primarily driven by four major principles of collective security against threat to global peace and security, non-indifference to internal turmoil in other countries, mutual benefits from open market economy and the principle of global alliance against terrorism (Hamza, 2019).

The international peacekeeping record of the Nigeria Police is handled by the International Police Department (IPD), which was established in January 2005 and headed by a Commissioner of Police. The Department develops the general and specific policy guidelines for the Nigeria Police in international Peacekeeping operation by defining the standards for local recruitment into international peacekeepers (Nigeria Police Bulletin, 2014). The Department also

selects and trains Nigeria Police officers for deployment to foreign missions. Other schedule of IPD includes developing an electronic database of Nigeria Police in international peacekeeping deployments for record, planning and policy formulation purposes. The IPD liaises with the UNO, AU and the ECOWAS along other sub-regional institutions on matters relating to Nigeria's participation in international peacekeeping operations and source for donor supports from international donor agencies. The Department acts as a liaison office for all Mission related enquiries on the involvement of the Nigeria police in international operations (Nigeria Police Bulletin, 2014: 5).

As distilled from the record of IPD record, the Nigeria Police has been contributing to the sustenance of international peace and security as far back as 1879 even before the formal independence of the country, when the institution was drafted to complement the efforts of the Gold Coast (Ghana) Police to suppress uprising against colonialism in the colonial territory. The Ghana expedition involved a detachment of the Hausa Constabulary from the Lagos colony. Also, between 1940 and 1946, a Police volunteer Force of about 15 officers and 569 Non Commission Officers (NCOS) and Constables from the 9th police battalion took part along other local colonial troops from different parts of Africa in Burma during the World War Il. The involvement of the Nigeria Police in international peacekeeping operations continues in 1960 shortly after her independence, when some police officers were deployed to the then Congo (now Democratic Republic of Congo).

Since then, the Nigeria Police has consistently and creditably participated in many international peacekeeping missions. Through these operations, the Police have evolved to become a major force for the pursuance of Nigeria's foreign policy thrust towards enhancing world peace and stability through her participation in international operations under the auspices

of the ECOWAS, AU and the UN. In the Congo Peacekeeping Operations, Nigeria deployed Police officers under the command of J.T.U. Aguyi-Ironsi, as the Force Commander in Congo while the Police contingent was led by Louis Edet; a Commissioner of Police who later became the first indigenous Inspector-General of Nigeria Police (IGP). Other notable officers of the Police Force who had participated in international peacekeeping operations are retired IGPs Solomon Arase and Ibrahim Kpotun Idris, retired DIGs Musa Abdulkadir and Job Danazumi Doma. Many personnel of the Nigeria Police were deployed to the UN/AU/ECOWAS peacekeeping operations, United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL); United Nations -African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMlD); United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH); United Nations Stabilization Mission in Congo; (MOUNSCO) and United Nations Integrated Peace-building Mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) (Hamza, 2019: 28). This paper accesses the performance of the Nigeria Police in international peacekeeping operations and its impact on domestic policing.

Statement of the Problem

The Nigeria Police has been rated highly for their credible performance in most international peacekeeping operations despite the psychological torture of long absence from their families and operational difficulties in an unfriendly environment (United Nations Civilian Handbook, 2018) but this favorable rating contrasts the negative rating of the institution as being very incompetent in domestic security management (Amnesty International, 2018). Reports abound of weak crime policing strategies, Police high-handedness, torture, extra-judicial killings, intimidation and other heinous crimes against the citizens of Nigeria, which the Police was established to protect (Amnesty International, 2018: 6). The contrasting performance rating gave

the impression that the standard operational procedures, ethics and best practices learnt from international engagements by the Nigeria police and the experiences gained from such operations have not adequately impacted positively on domestic policing.

Objective and Justification for the Study

The objective of this study is to appraise the impact of the international peacekeeping experiences of the Nigeria Police on domestic policing, using Kosovo as case study. The Kosovo operation was the first executive mission in the history of the UN with the highest participation of 53 member nations. The paper is discussed under the following sections: introduction, statement of the problem, objectives and justification for the study, review of literature, theoretical framework, research methodology, Nigeria Police in Kosovo and discussion of findings on the impact of Nigeria Police in international peacekeeping operations on domestic policing.

This study is justified based on the evidence that though empirical studies abound on the high performance rating of the Nigeria Police in international peacekeeping and poor performance at home (Ogot, 2008, Iwarimie-Jaja, 2010, Celestine, 2015), there is inadequate comparative study of the impact of such operations on domestic policing, a gap this paper intends to fill.

Literature Review

In his work, Charles (2017) identified the central thrusts of the Police responsibility towards the citizens, which is to prevent, control and combat criminality, and maintain law and social order. In order to achieve the above constitutional mandates, the Police put in place various measures to ensure that criminal acts and threats to security of lives and property both within the domestic and international environments are curtailed (Raji and Hamzat, 2016). These

security measures include Beat patrol; Anti-crime/Vehicular patrol; Border patrol; static guard; surveillance; Intelligence gathering/monitoring; security watch on potential security threats; stop and search operation; special escort, amongst others. In spite of its constitutional responsibility to contain crime through constitutional provisions, the capacity of the Police at effectively curtailing crime has been called to question owing to sustained increase in crime rate in the country.

Hamzat (2019) confirms this presumption in his finding that the incapacity of the police to adequately curtail crime has forced many financially buoyant citizens to take precautionary measures by investing huge financial resources in the construction of heavy security gates and hiring of private security personnel to wade off criminality. Adegoke (2014:6) found that in spite of its sustained efforts at curtailing crime through formal and informal policing strategies, the attitude of the public towards the Police, especially in developing countries is characterized by mistrust, negative perception and lack of appreciation. Public loss of confidence in the police is premised on the allegation that when people lodge complaints at the station, police actions in many instances often favor the suspect, particularly if such suspect is richer and has greater financial power. According to the author, relationship between the Police and the citizens are largely characterized by suspicion, prejudice, mutual disrespect, conflict and violence. In essence, the inability of the Police to connect with the public as a result of their widely reported belligerent and criminal attitudes has alienated the public from collaborative crime control with the institution. Other misdemeanor of the Police in its attempt to contain crime according to Hamzat (2019; 12) include overbearing attitude of the Force in order to deflect the ego of the citizen in public; discourteous approach of policemen curtailing crime in the cities, unnecessary show of force and bestial pleasure by the police to

hurt people while controlling crowd. Police are also accused of rough treatment of suspects and other offenders; showing partiality to women, friends and relations in handling cases and the tendency to expect unmerited rewards for performing lawful duties, amongst others.

Aina (2014) asserted that incidents of Police brutality, corruption, violence, murder and abuse of power punctuated almost every decade of colonial police history. Such colonial act of suppression has transited to the Police's current antecedents of aggravating crime in the society rather than reducing it. Thus, the society is yet to develop trust and confidence in the police ability to contain crime because the organization has little emphasis on people's protection. Aina (2014: 6) posited further that it would take a long time, perhaps decades, to establish a good working relationship between the police and the civil society, which can only happen when the police take the protection of the citizenry very seriously. And given the virtual soured relationship between the police and the members of the public, it is not surprising that the institution has largely been ineffective in performing its constitutional roles of curtailing crime in the society. The author advised that there is need for radical changes in the attitudes of the police force in favor of satisfactory performances in the course of doing their job with better responses to public distress calls for protection from criminal groups.

Assessing police performance within the Nigerian environment, Abdulkadir (2013) discussed major yardsticks for measuring successful policing within a social-scientific context that included extent of police effectiveness, which is measured in terms of fewer or reduced criminality in the society, increased recovery of stolen property, higher rates of lawful arrests which result in conviction; lower traffic accident rates; faster responses to crime and complaints. Another criterion to measure police performance in the society according to the author relates to the extent to which the force responds to reported crimes as measured by higher citizen

perception of safety from crime; higher citizen ratings of police performance in general; higher citizen ratings of specific police activities; higher citizen ratings of specific aspects of police conduct such as honesty, integrity, courtesy and fairness but Nigeria Police has failed woefully in most of the above rankings.

Arase (2017) blames operational poor performances of the Nigerian Police on powerful Nigerians, especially those that have nurtured and incubated the seats of power for so long and have become the honorable political god-father of political authorities in Nigeria. Thus, the "god-fatherism" system blocks police investigation, perverts justice, and shut down prosecutions of murderers by exercising their closeness to the power-house to free them illegally.

Hamzat (2019: 8) asserts that the connivance of the society in indulging in the illegal service of giving police bribe costs the society large sums of money and weak policing system in Nigeria. Thus, the Nigerian society shares a greater blame for adapting to the culture of giving police bribe in order to obstruct effective policing. In this manner, giving petty bribes has become the norm of the Nigeria society. The agony of this practice according to the author is that even if a human being is kidnapped and placed in the trunk of a vehicle, the Police in most instances collect the petty cash without checking the trunk. The author noted further that the Nigeria Police is under staffed, overworked, and overstressed, and those issues are the contributory factors why some police officers appear weak, stressed, fatigue and sleepy on the job posts or in their patrol vehicles. Hamzat (2019: 16) amplifies the challenges of international peacekeepers to include weak knowledge of their strange environments, exposure to unfamiliar weather and foreign culture, language barrier and psychological depression of long absence from home, among others but in spite of these challenges, Nigeria's participation in international

peacekeeping operations have recorded reasonable achievements in promoting global peace and security. This wonderful performance has earned the Nigeria Police the best in Africa by the UN in 2005 and 2007 (United Nations, 2018:3). What has been summarized from the above review is that international peacekeeping operation is very central to the sustenance of international peace and security and that Nigeria has contributed its own quota to the above efforts with credible ratings of the Nigeria Police in such operations. In spite of these credible international efforts and rating, the Police face series of challenges in the domestic environment, this reduces the positive impact of their international exposure on domestic policing. Though there are sufficient studies on the performances of the Nigeria Police within the domestic and international policing there is no clear and systematic comparative studies between the two layers of security management, a gap this study intends to fill.

Theoretical Framework

This study adopts the Motivation Theory as its theoretical framework of analysis. The central postulation of this theory, which was popularized by Fredrick Taylor, is that optimal performance is a function of the interaction between an individual's motivation, ability, and environment (Herzberg, 1995). The theory assumes that employees are primarily passive instrument capable of performing tasks optimally and accepting directives with determination to succeed based on the extent of their motivation. Motivation is a psychological concept which relates to the strength and direction of behaviors when it is stimulated positively or negatively (Hamman, 2017). Thus, people who are highly motivated to achieve certain objectives by being equipped with necessary working tools tend to work harder to achieve such objectives. A less motivated person, who is denied the basic requirement to succeed, often displays less enthusiasm towards achieving the targeted objective of the organization. While Motivation revolves

around encouragement to perform optimally, Ability is having the skills and knowledge required to perform the job while Environmental Factors such as having the resources, information, and support workers need from the work place to perform well are critical to determine optimal performance. In assessing the performances of the Nigeria Police within the domestic and international environment, these three factors of motivation, ability, and environment will be considered. Hamman (2017: 8) identified two varieties of motivation; needs-based and process-based, to explain the operational variation in the performances of the Nigeria Police Force within the domestic and international environments. Need-Based Theorists stipulates that workers; basic needs must be met before they can perform optimally while the processed-based theorists argues for a psychological contentment and job satisfaction by the workers for optimal performance.

The motivational theory for optimal performance is central to this study because the entire motivation variables above affect the performance of the Nigeria Police positively and negatively within domestic and international environments. While the Police personnel are presumed to be well motivated when performing international tasks, they are assumed to be far less motivated within the domestic environment. The reflection of the obtainable conditions of service for Nigeria police personnel in domestic operational settings as obtained from Danbazau (2016) assumes that the Nigerian Police receives the poorest pay in the West African sub-region, and the worst hit are the rank and files. Thus, the Force's foot soldiers that spend decades in the line of duty are hardly promoted, accommodated or paid well. The report which borders on a comparative appraisal of the condition of service for the police between Nigeria and Ghana discovered that on all categories of personnel remuneration, Ghanaian police officers earn more money than their Nigerian counterparts who have far more population to protect than the Ghanaians and receive better training and logistics than Nigeria. As noted further by the report,

across Nigeria, many wretched police officers live in squalid condition within and outside the barracks, go to work for months in rickety vehicles, which frequently breaks-down, and in many instances, uses dilapidated buildings as offices. With the above reported and yet unreported situations on the Nigeria Police, it is evidence that motivation is central to their optimal performances, especially within the domestic milieu, hence the adequacy and relevance of the theory of motivation for this study.

Research Methodology

A qualitative research designs, bordering on Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were adopted as means of data collection. 60 (KII) were conducted for police officers who have served both in the domestic and international peacekeeping operations because they have both the local and international experiences. The records of the Police respondents were collected from the International Police Department (IPD), in Abuja, which keeps the records of the officers who have participated in peacekeeping operations. The selected Police officers from the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) were linked-up through their phone numbers as supplied by the IPD. This category of officers was purposefully selected because many of them held command positions in their mission units abroad and they are in the best position to give more precise information on their experiences abroad. Twenty KII were conducted for the Chairmen and other relevant stakeholders, including the market women, civil society and human rights organizations and members of the National Assembly Committees on Police Affairs. These groups were selected; being the primary consumers and law makers directly related to issues concerning Police operational guidelines respectively. The Participant Observation Method (POM), which was non-obstructive, was included in the research

methodology because one of the researchers participated as a peacekeeper, which avails the study the required primary information on the operational performances of Nigeria police within the domestic and international environments. Four sets of FGD, consisting of eight members from the stakeholders, excluding the National Assembly Members were conducted. The qualitative research design was complemented by secondary data from texts, journals, magazines, theses and published internet materials.

The qualitative research design paved way for physical and direct interaction with the respondents while also allowing for clarification of any ambiguities through KII and FGD. The qualitative design also allows for online interview via mobile devices and email, especially for respondents in countries where the physical presence of the researchers was impossible. The pleads for anonymity by some of the respondents, which was respected in this study, allowed them to respond more candidly to the questions without any fear of intimidation through the qualitative design. The reliability of the results were obtained through the use of Cronbach's inter-instrument data consistency and test-retest models respectively, in which data gotten from the KII were checked from those gotten from the FGD and secondary sources to test their consistency, conformity and reliability while those not in relative consistency with one another were not collate**d.**

Nigeria Police in Kosovo Peacekeeping Operation

Kosovo was torn apart by war but upon the cessation of hostilities between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the UN Security Council authorized the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), otherwise called the Global Peace Operations Initiatives (GPOI), and the establishment of the Kosovo Force (KFOR), to restore law and order in Kosovo (United Nations Civilian Handbook,

2018). The establishment of these two institutions on 12th June 1999, through the Security Council Resolution 1244, facilitated the deployment of security presence to maintain peace in the country. Resolution 1244 spelt out the overall aims of the UN mission in Kosovo that included the protection of lives and property, giving security support for humanitarian aid to the needy, upholding the rule of law, creating a secured environment for economic recovery, peace-building and rebuilding of collapsed and damaged institutions during the war. An essential feature of Resolution 1244, which directly concerned the Nigeria Police, was the upholding of the rule of law within the civilian population, whose successful execution depended on the police and the criminal justice system through fair and impartial policing, with no favours for individuals or groups. The international Police along other security forces were deployed to Kosovo as a direct result of more than a decade of human rights violations perpetrated by the security forces, including law enforcement agents in Kosovo. The UNMIK Police consisted of consisted of 3,110 police officers and headed by a Police Commissioner who directed activities and issued operating procedures with headquarters established in Pristina and regional HQs in Pristina, Pec, Prizren, Gnjilane and Mitrovica (Charles, 2017: 6).

The Nigeria Police contributed 450 participants to the 3,110 UN contingents in Kosovo Peacekeeping operations in year 2000 while serving under the UNMIK International Police and Kosovo Police Service (KPS). The contingent with the active participation of the Nigeria Police provided a structured programme of patrols and checkpoints which are designed to reassure the community and to disrupt and deter criminal activity. Part of the responsibility of the Nigeria Police in Kosovo included investigating and detecting crimes and presentation of evidences to the prosecutors and judges in Kosovo's courts. The Nigeria contingents were also involved in the tasks of policing the borders and boundaries of Kosovo by ensuring compliance with the

immigration laws and border regulations. Border policing was specifically provided by the Nigeria Police contingents along others at Vrbnica, Cafa, Prushit and Pristina (United Nations, 2018). Though the UNMIK Customs Service is deployed at border control points and is responsible for the processing of goods documentation, the Nigeria Police contingent was among those who provided personal security for the Customs service officers and arranged random search operations to detect smugglers.

The Nigeria contingent also ensured the maintenance of law and others in Kosovo through different operational strategies, including patrolling, protecting and investigating while also protecting private and public institutions, including the UN installations. The Police was also engaged in crowd control while also providing support for UNMIK Police operations and protecting UNMIK installations. UNMIK with the active involvement of Nigeria Police dealt with the aftermath of war, including the recovery of looted property and prevention of illegal evictions. The Nigeria Police were involved in protecting the social welfare officers to clear the streets of decomposing corpse at the earlier stage of the war and also restored law and order in Kosovo. The Police contingents were involved in curtailing crimes and politically motivated incidents, and attempts by rebels to take control of local government offices, hospitals and media facilities. The first police station at Kosovo was set up at Pristina, with three Nigerians serving as station officers while the Station organized a 24 hour duty office in order to maintain law and order. Some of the Nigeria police personnel were involved in the training of selected local Kosovo police, which led to the transfer of protective responsibilities to them. The Nigeria contingents were equally involved in community intelligence gathering and community policing by working closely with the local communities to gather intelligence on the criminal hide-out through regular open dialogue with the locals.

Some of the challenges of the Nigeria Police in Kosovo operation included language barrier, and threats of mines strewn all over Kosovo. With weapons, drugs, and human slaves being trafficked through the Balkans, the Nigeria police had difficulties in enforcing the border security in Kosovo. With illegal take-over of property, burning of houses and physical violence against communities in many parts of Kosovo, it initially became difficult for the Nigeria contingent to establish law and order in its areas of operation. In spite of these challenges the Nigeria police was part of the UN contingents that re-established law and order in a post-war Kosovo society. The police also benefitted from international best practices in policing while the officers shared their policing skills with other contingents from other countries (United Nations, 2018: 2)

The Nigeria contingent benefitted from the Human Rights Training, organized by the UNMIK and KPS office at the Police Induction Training Centre in Kosovo to provide professional training on how to enforce respect for human rights of the civilians. The training improved the practical knowledge of international and local legal provisions relevant to their professional duties in Kosovo. Specifically, the specialized human rights training programmes provided the Nigeria Police investigators with a comprehensive knowledge of international legal standards relating to arrest, detention, search, and seizure, and investigations, in order to promote democratic policing.

Nigeria Police in International Peacekeeping Operations and its Impact on Domestic Policing

Findings from the study revealed that the involvement of the Nigeria police in international peacekeeping operations has remained in the forefront of actualizing the philosophical foundation of Nigeria's participation in international peacekeeping operations and

a credible foreign policy objective of contributing its own quota to the sustenance of international peace and security (Adedigba, 2017). Acting within the principle of collective security against threat to global peace and security, about 22,118 police personnel were involved in about 27 international peacekeeping operations across the world while more than 40,000 others are deployed along Nigeria international boundaries to curtail border and international crimes. Though the Nigerian Police has not been actively involved in frontline combat operations in Nigeria's Multinational Joint Security Taskforce with Cameroon, Niger and Chad to curtail terrorism in the North-Eastern Nigeria, about 66,000 police personnel are in the affected areas to maintain security in the areas cleared of terrorists by the security task force (Dunu, 2017:11). All the above combat operations have impacted on the performance of the Nigeria Police in four major areas; which revolves around the tremendous improvement in the corporate image of the police within the international arena, increased professional competence of police personnel, and improved welfare of personnel along elevated internal security management capacity of the police.

Thus, due to its credible performance in international operations, the Nigeria Police has become an important arm of the nation's foreign policy objectives of contributing to world peace and boost her image globally. In fact, over 21,000 of its peacekeepers have been awarded UN letters of commendation and medals for outstanding performances during their tour of duty (Adegoke, 2014: 6). With the extension of their deployment to Liberia, Nigeria became the first African country to contribute her specially Formed Police Unit (FPU) to UN peacekeeping operations in 2003. The FPU is a specialized unit dedicated for international peacekeeping operations.

The involvement of the Nigeria police in international peace operations has increased the professional competence of its personnel within the domestic environment (Hamza, 2019: 14). Due to availability of pool of officers with overwhelming experiences in international peace operation, Nigeria, under Goodluck Jonathan's administration established a Regional Police Training Centre, which is being commanded by officers with international exposure on peace operation (Aina, 2014). This institution, which teaches the theory and practice of modern policing admit trainees from other West African countries, including Ghana, Benin Republic and Mali and beyond while the institution has impacted positively on the trainees who have learnt more about international peacekeeping operations under their Nigerian police instructors who had earlier participated in international peacekeeping operations. Having been exposed to a work environment that promotes competitiveness and team work, efficient and objective performance appraisal and selection process, many Nigerian peacekeeping returnees have replicated same in their command positions within the domestic policing to improve service delivery.

The Domestic Training Curriculum of the Nigeria police has also been enriched and improved by their involvement in international peacekeeping operations having inculcated international best practices on the Nigeria police personnel who had participated in the program. Many ex- Nigerian International police peacekeepers have been deployed to police training institutions across Nigeria to enrich the Nigeria Police Training Curriculum in modern policing ethics on respect for human rights, democratic policing and efficient response to citizens' security needs. It is concluded in this section that the involvement of the Nigeria Police has bolstered the image of the Force abroad with minimum impact on domestic policing as confirmed by increased crime rates, weak crime management strategies and suffocating brutality of the Force against the citizens. In order to understand the factors behind this contrasting

performance of the Nigeria police within the domestic and international operations, a comparative analysis of the engagement of the Police at the two levels is carried out below.

The international exposure of the Police has impacted minimally on the quality of domestic policing because of weak operational environment compared to the strong environment abroad. In the area of motivation, findings revealed that there are adequate and better kits and kitting process in their international engagement compared to the Nigerian setting where kits are inadequate supply while many police personnel do buy most of their personal equipment instead of having them free of financial implication as obtained abroad. Many Nigeria police personnel in international peacekeeping operations are provided adequate logistics for optimal performance (Hamza, 2019:7). These range from operational vehicles with sufficient fueling and optimal maintenance, sophisticated communication gadgets, protective gears (such as body armors, head helmets, kneel guards) computers, fax machines, heaters, air conditioners, ICT infrastructures, to stationeries, which are latest models (Hamzat, 2019: 17). This equipment is found at each station no matter how remote. This equipment had assisted the Nigerian police officers (IPOs/FPU/Contract Staff) in foreign missions to effectively discharge their duties contrary to what obtains in Nigeria where many vehicles assigned to police stations are very rickety or non functional without adequate fuelling. This research finding on inadequate equipment is in agreement with the position of a member of the Senate Committee on Police Affairs who avers that:

> Officers and men in the Nigeria Police are miracle workers. With little or nothing given to them to function, they still do as much in securing lives and property (KII/Senator/56/Lagos/April/2018).

There is also lack of regular training programs to transform and transfer the tactical knowledge gained by the Nigeria Police in foreign operations for optimal domestic benefits. As reported by one of the researchers who had participated in domestic and international peacekeeping operations:

> Training and re-training of the Nigeria police is a continuous occurrence in their peacekeeping mission assignments abroad. Thus, In-Service Courses such as Computer Skill Acquisition, Human Rights Tangibles, Conflict Resolution, Crime Scene Investigation, Community Policing, Equipment Handling are regularly organized and impacted free. These trainings enable Nigeria police officers to adapt to job flexibilities in mission areas abroad while such training are sparsely done in Nigeria with insufficient funding, limited participants and subjective, rather than objective selection process. POM/Researcher's observation/ Mali/2013.

The welfare of participating police personnel is better handled in international peacekeeping missions than the domestic. For instance, there is huge financial reward for the Nigeria police in international engagements, including Mission Subsistence Allowance of between $70 - 120 per diem, irrespective of rank for IPOs (depending on the mission) in addition to sustained salaries and allowances at home. Other generous staff welfare package for the Nigeria police in foreign operation, which makes them perform better include befitting residential accommodation, which is either monetized or provided, and efficient medical care in case of injuries in line of duty, among others. Thus, international policing engagement earns better pay and empowers participants economically. Conversely, virtually all the above motivational variables are not sufficiently implemented within the domestic setting for optimal

performances by the Nigeria police as the total monthly emolument for a Police Superintendent, who earns less than two hundred thousand Naira (₦200,000) per month is more than one million Naira (₦1,000,000) while on foreign peacekeeping mission, and he spends far less on sundry expenses because all his daily needs abroad are provided virtually for free unlike in Nigeria where he buys virtually everything from his salary. Connected to the issue of poor welfare condition of the policemen and officers are such concerns as the deplorable housing, non-existing or inferior medical services, insufficient or badly maintained weapons, ragged uniforms and the general poor conditions of service as confirmed in the works of Abubakar (2013), Aderanti (2013), Aina (2014) and Hamzat (2019) that policing in domestic terrain is characterized more by inadequacies and that officers of the Nigeria Police owe their successes in international policing operations to a credible motivational factors, many of which are twisted against the police in internal operations.

The Work Hours and Leave period within the international missions are well planned to guarantee efficiency. Thus, an international Policeman work on 8-hours basis with off duty periods granted. Annual leaves are duly granted with leave allowances paid promptly. Thus, Peacekeepers work for 8 hours for 30 continuous days, after which they are entitled to 6-days compensatory time-off (CTO) monthly, at 0.2day daily and 1.5 days annual leave per every month spent working. These CTO days and annual leave had helped in no small measure in re-invigorating peacekeepers for better performance of their duties as proceeding on leave is mandatory. In most commands in Nigeria, police work on 12-hourly schedule with or without any off-duty period. Annual leave in some occasions are not granted, claiming exigencies of duty. These work hours leave Police Officers largely exhausted and fatigued before the next day's work.

The result of the Focus Group Discussion ; which was made up of seven (7) Senior Police Officers with local and international policing experiences confirmed that Nigeria police are better motivated abroad than home as it avers that:

> Policemen and officers sometimes worked for more than 16 hours in a single shift at home unlike what obtains abroad due to shortage of personnel. There is lack of sleep for many days especially when on special duties.
>
> (KII/Police Officer/Male/Enugu/18/6/2017).

As noted by the above officers, sleep deprivation due to long hours shift without rest contributes to Policeman irritability to the public and his inability to maintain calm in situations due to diminishing attentiveness; it also impairs his physical and cognitive abilities.

Policing command structures are highly decentralized abroad through devolution of authorities to the lower levels of commands with moderate central control, thus allowing for local initiative to meet local needs, this is in contrast to the rigid and central command structure in Nigeria without adequate opportunities for local initiative in crime management, which complicate the inability of the Force to react adequately to local crises, even though they are closer to it, especially in case of emergency. In international operations, experts in different fields of policing are placed in their area of technical specialization for the achievement of the overall objectives of the mission. Thus, the policy of duty swap and general duty categorization, in which police men operates in areas they less understood, as obtained in domestic policing, is non-existent.

Other challenges facing the Nigeria police in domestic policing unlike international operations, which curtails the optimal transfer of international best practices in policing to the domestic environment include institutional deficiencies; including the provision and use of substandard equipment for domestic operations; inadequate training and the use of archaic training curriculum and recruiting wrong workforce due to nepotism and inadequate criminal database. The Nigeria Police Force is still largely seen as the dumping ground for the unemployed, bullies and those that are not just good enough for other careers, thus promoting indiscipline across ranks. Also, there is corruption in the Force leading to haphazard and unmerited promotions and deployment; ineffective and inaccessible scheme of service which makes monitoring of career trajectory difficult. There are incessant transfers without adequate provision for the basic needs of the transferees and their families while there is sentimental empathy for criminality by the police, stemming from cultural affiliation with their kit and kin. The institution is also bedeviled by weak strategic deployment strategies culmination in the deployment of a large chunk of police personnel to few privileged individual politicians at the expense of securing the general public unlike what obtains in the international environment. There is also the problem of weak institutional response to injury or death of police personnel in line of duty, which dampens the morale, self-worth and dignity of police officers. For instance, the cost of treatment of Police personnel injured in line of duty and for the dead and their burial entitlements are not timely paid while members of such deceased police officers sometime bribe their way to collect their gratuity and pension. This weak attitude of the Force towards the welfare of their personnel makes their death while on national assignment a curse rather than an honor, thus, weakening the patriotic commitment and optimal contributions of the remaining personnel to domestic policing as done in their international engagements.

Public support for the Police to accomplish its task of keeping international peace and security is very total in contrast to the domestic environment because of high literacy level and security awareness. Thus, the Nigeria Police personnel are given maximum supports in foreign operations by the locals in most instances while overwhelming respects are accorded the peacekeepers. Conversely, the Nigeria public has not been totally supportive of the Police by not offering the institution maximum assistance and investigative cooperation when necessary in most cases. The cooperation of the public in reporting criminal activities and availing the police of required information, among others, are needed to assist the institution rid the society of criminals. International peacekeeping operation is buoyed further by supportive press whose reports are based on investigative journalism of confirming the authenticity and correctness of news item before publishing them. While not absolving the Nigeria Police of complacency in the discharge of their duties in domestic policing, most vices which have dented the image of the institution at home have been blown out of proportion by the press. Activities of Civil Society and Human Rights Groups at international arenas are very patriotic and focused at supporting the security forces to achieve their aims of effective society policing because members of these organizations are highly informed and well-coordinated in their agitations for the protection of the lives of the police in line of duty while also raising objections to police excesses. The reverse is the case in Nigeria where many Civil Society and Human Rights Groups are discriminatory in their application of human rights standards and rights violation to the disfavor of the Nigeria Police. Thus, when Police men are killed in line of duty by criminal elements, the situation is adjudged normal and makes no news. As observed in an FGD discussion:

> the Nigeria Police work environment is unfriendly and thus, better collaboration with the Nigerian public need to be greatly improved to

ensure efficiency and effective policing in Nigeria.(FGD1/Police Officers/Abuja/January/2018).

The above scenario reduces total commitment to work at home by many highly tested ex-peacekeepers in domestic operations. There is also the problem of weak public perception, stigmatization, stereotyping and disrespect for the Police as majority of Nigerians see the Force as enemies rather than friends of the people and they reflect this perception in their interaction with an average Policeman. What has been distilled from the above findings is that though the Nigeria Police performs similar duties at home and abroad, which is to detect and prevent crime, their operational terrains, command structures and work environment are more conducive and favorable at the international arena than the domestic having been enhanced more by better access to working equipment, sufficient remuneration, objective selection and deployment policies whereas, virtually all the motivating variables relating to domestic policing in Nigeria are inadequate. This contrasting variable has curtailed the transfer of their international experiences for optimal policing within the domestic environment.

Conclusion

This paper concludes that there is a disparity in the qualities of services rendered by the Nigeria Police within and outside Nigeria, which is in favor of the international environment. The study conclusively finds that the impact of the Nigeria police in international peacekeeping operations on domestic policing is noticeable in four major areas. These include tremendous improvement in the corporate image of the Police within the international arena, increased professional competence and welfare of individual Nigeria police officers, and improved capacity for internal security management. However, the involvement of the Nigerian police officers in international peacekeeping operations has not impacted maximally on domestic

policing due largely to unfavorable conditions of service. The work environment of the Nigeria Police is better within the international environment than the local settings having been enhanced by better working equipment, better remuneration, better deployment to relevant work schedules, objective selection of officials for responsibilities that are based on merit, a depoliticized environmental arrangement that gave opportunities for optimal performances, unlike in the domestic setting where all the variables are weakly implemented.

Recommendations

Since the Nigeria police performs similar duties of protecting lives and property both at home and abroad, officers and men should be given regular training that conforms to international best practices at home for them to cope with domestic security challenges. A more favorable domestic work environment that include better work motivation, including salary increment, objective selection process and better equipment should be implemented for the Nigeria police for improved performance. The use of technologically driven tools like the Close Circle Television (CCTV) camera to cover major cities and commercial centers, crime scene management equipment, scanning robots and vans, among others as obtainable abroad, should be acquired to aid effective policing at the domestic level. Police Training Curriculum (PTC) should be reviewed to include professional ethics and value, public order policing, electoral policing and forensics security, among others to improved domestic policing. There should be decentralization of structure and devolution of powers and resources to Zonal, State, Area and Divisional Commands as done abroad for the police to have control over the security needs of their immediate areas of jurisdiction.

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