

REPORT OF APRIL 2022 TRAINING COURSE

Introduction

Afrigate Forensic Consults & Training held a three-day training course titled 'basic social safety and human security intelligence skills and reporting' on fundamental topics listed below:

Day 1: Basic knowledge on safety and security, theoretical perspectives and global positioning system (GPS), basic environment and workplace safety indicators

Day 2: Codes for safety, equipment, first aid and security intelligence; basic due diligence and safety intelligence processes; environment, safety and security reporting

Day 3: Financial intelligence and social safety nets; community and neighborhood evaluation intelligence; identification of personal and community safety and security devices

Participants

Sixteen (16) Participants were drawn from law enforcement, private sector business operators, public (government ministries), academics, and unemployed graduates/youths.

Assessment

Participants' overall assessment of the course delivery is as follows: quality of presenters-excellent, presenters' knowledge of the topics- excellent, participants understanding of the topics- good; general evaluation of the venue-good.

Preamble to the Course

It is generally held that a weakness in security creates increased risk, which in turn creates a decrease in safety, so safety and security are directly proportional, but are both inversely proportional to risk and should be properly understood.

The Merriam-Webster's primary definition of safety is "the condition of being free from harm or risk," which is essentially the same as the primary definition of security, which is "the quality or state of being free from danger." However, there is another definition for security; that is, "measures taken to guard against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack or escape," and this is generally the

definition we are using when we refer to industrial security. Using these definitions, we can better understand the relationship between safety and security (<https://www.controlglobal.com/articles/2010/safetysecurity1004/>).

There are many views on intelligence as well. However, in its simplest sense, it involves the ability to adapt to one's environment and the capacity to learn from experience. Charles Spearman concluded that there was a common function across intellectual activities about this, including what he called “g” or general intelligence.

In the United States, a basic (if incomplete) definition of national security intelligence is the “knowledge and foreknowledge of the world around us—the prelude to Presidential decision and action” (Central Intelligence Agency 1991, 13). This definition points to intelligence as a matter of “situational awareness,” that is, understanding events and conditions throughout the world faced by citizens, policymakers, diplomats, and military commanders. In this vein, when people speak of “intelligence” they are usually referring to *information*—tangible data about personalities and events, including financial and forex investments, wars, poverty, money trade, climate change, environment, etc. around the globe. This information is communicated by intelligence officers to policymakers in the form of oral briefings, memoranda, and more formal reports, either short or long, all focused on bringing a leader up-to-date on current events or investing the policymaker with a more in-depth comprehension of a topic based on exhaustive research.

What is Human Safety and Security?

Human security is a human right; it refers to the security of people and communities, as opposed to the security of states. Human security recognises that there are several dimensions related to feeling safe, such as freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom from indignity.

Human security is a paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security through military security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be at the human rather than national level. Human security reveals a people-centred and multi-disciplinary understanding of security which involves a number of research fields, including development

studies, international relations, strategic studies, and human rights. The United Nations Development Programme's 1994 Human Development Report is considered a milestone publication in the field of human security, with its argument that ensuring "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear" for all persons is the best path to tackle the problem of global insecurity (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_security).

In the UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report, Mahbub ul Haq first drew global attention to the concept of human security and sought to influence the UN's 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen. The UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report's definition of human security argues that the scope of global security should be expanded to include *threats in seven areas*:

Economic security – Economic security requires an assured basic income for individuals, usually from productive and remunerative work or, as a last resort, from a publicly financed safety net, which include financial intelligence and investment issues by citizens who live in certain economic zones in the world. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world's people are presently economically secure. While the economic security problem may be more serious in developing countries, concern also arises in developed countries as well. Unemployment problems constitute an important factor underlying political tensions and ethnic violence.

Food security – Food security requires that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food. According to the United Nations, the overall availability of food is not a problem, rather the problem often is the poor distribution of food and a lack of purchasing power. In the past, food security problems have been dealt with at both national and global levels. However, their impacts are limited. According to UN, the key is to tackle the problems relating to access to assets, work and assured income (related to economic security).

Health security – Health security aims to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. In developing countries, the major causes of death traditionally were infectious and parasitic diseases, whereas in industrialized countries, the major killers were diseases of the circulatory system. Today, lifestyle-related chronic diseases are leading killers worldwide, with 80 percent of deaths from chronic diseases occurring in low- and middle-income countries.^[8] According to the United Nations, in both developing and industrial countries, threats to health security are usually greater for poor

people in rural areas, particularly children. This is due to malnutrition and insufficient access to health services, clean water and other basic necessities.

Environmental security – Environmental security aims to protect people from the short- and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment. In developing countries, lack of access to clean water resources is one of the greatest environmental threats. In industrial countries, one of the major threats is air pollution. Global warming, caused by the emission of greenhouse gases, is another environmental security issue.

Personal security – Personal security aims to protect people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults. For many people, the greatest source of anxiety is crime, particularly violent crime and income declines and unemployment. All these could be the result of corruption and mismanagement of economic resources.

Community security – Community security aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional communities, particularly minority ethnic groups are often threatened. About half of the world's states have experienced some inter-ethnic strife. The United Nations declared 1993 the Year of Indigenous People to highlight the continuing vulnerability of the 300 million aboriginal people in 70 countries as they face a widening spiral of violence.

Political security – Political security is concerned with whether people live in a society that honors their basic human rights. According to a survey conducted by Amnesty International, political repression, systematic torture, ill treatment or disappearance was still practised in 110 countries. Human rights violations are most frequent during periods of political unrest. Along with repressing individuals and groups, governments may try to exercise control over ideas and information.

Meeting the conditions above guarantees safety at all levels.

According to COURSERA also, security and safety challenges rank among the most pressing issues of modern times. Challenges such as, cyber-crime, terrorism, and environmental disasters impact the lives of millions across the globe. These issues also rank high on the agenda of politicians, international organizations and businesses. They also feature prominently in the public conscience and in governmental policies. In the current, interconnected world,

security challenges are becoming increasingly complex. Facilitated by developments as globalization and the spread of networked and hyper-connected technologies, new safety and security challenges arise and impact individuals in local, national, regional and international levels, which dramatically increases their complexity and scale. As such, solutions to contemporary security challenges require a wide array of actors operating on multiple levels of governance (<https://www.coursera.org/lecture/security-safety-globalized-world/what-is-safety-and-security-VXD42>).

Together we will search for answers to important questions: what is security and safety? How can we understand complex modern-day security and safety challenges? And how do we deal with such challenges? This course combines scholarly inquiry from multiple disciplines with real-life cases to explore and understand complex modern-day safety and security challenges. Collecting intelligence to build up a detailed knowledge of threats to the individual, community and country is at the heart of intelligence and safety debates.

The Premise

The training workshop is premised on the understanding of:

- (1) The contribution of private citizens to security and safety (Nigeria Police Force, (Amendment, Act 2020)).
- (2) Legal provisions in additional sources (e.g., Penal and Criminal Codes; and the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria)
- (3) Government overtures and pronouncements in the face of current safety concerns and security challenges facing communities, schools and places of worship targeted at individuals and property
- (4) Global concerns on the safety of lives, especially of girls, children and the vulnerable all over the world to
day
- (5) The novelty in the introduction/emergence of disciplines focusing on security, safety and emergency management
- (6) The increasing need for citizen-involvement in public safety, emergency assistance and ecological/environmental disaster control

These are the 'raw materials' for the practical sessions during the training. According to the Catholic University of America, **the three basic rules for personal safety are:**

1. Stay alert and be aware of your surroundings.
2. Give the impression that you are calm, confident and know where you are going.
3. Trust your instincts. If it doesn't look or feel right, it might not be.

Theoretical Perspectives on Safety, Security and Intelligence

Theories are important building blocks for the understanding of social and physical objects/phenomena. The following are presented for their relevance in understanding safety, security and intelligence.

Self-Preservation Theory

Self-preservation is essentially the process of an organism preventing itself from being harmed or killed and is considered a basic instinct in most organisms. Most call it a "survival instinct". Self-preservation is also thought by some to be the basis of rational and logical thought and behaviour.

(i) From Social Psychology- Self-preservation instinct: According *APA Dictionary of Psychology*:

The fundamental tendency of humans and nonhuman animals to behave so as to avoid injury and maximize chances of survival (e.g., by fleeing from dangerous situations or predators). In his early formulations of classic psychoanalytic theory, Sigmund Freud proposed that self-preservation was one of two instincts that motivated human behaviour, the other being the sexual instinct. In his later formulations, he combined both instincts into the concept of Eros, or the life instinct, and opposed them to Thanatos, the death instinct. Also called self-preserved instinct; survival instinct.

(ii) From Sociology- Self-preservation and Sociology's modern moral personality: Dual structure in Durkheim's *Suicide* by Feiyu Sun

According to Durkheim, suicide means a conscious choice of death. The only opposite of death is being, and there is no middle ground in between. Therefore, when Durkheim discusses suicide, he certainly touches on the issue of living, or

a choice of self-preservation, in a cryptical way, as well. This veiled discussion has been unacknowledged by Chinese mainland sociology because the widely adopted Chinese version of Durkheim's *Suicide* loses most of the textual evidence of this clue in its translation. This paper offers a textual analysis of Durkheim's *Suicide* based on that textual evidence. Durkheim treats different types of suicide as extreme forms of different types of morals, and, in many places, he asks under what kind of moral condition one can achieve self-preservation. This paper argues that there is an inner connection between Durkheim's definitions of three types of suicide and his definition of sociology. As a social scientist who studies morality, he sees sociology as the expression of a particular modern morality, the same kind of moral condition that he calls for in his book. This paper shows that for Durkheim, this moral entity signifies for self-preservation both for the modern individual and for sociology.

Rational Choice Theory

Rational choice theory explains social phenomena as outcomes of individual choices that can—in some way—be construed as rational. ... Beliefs refer to perceived cause-effect relations, including the perceived likelihood with which an individual's actions will result in different possible outcomes.

Rational choice theory refers to a set of guidelines that help understand economic and social behaviour.^[1] The theory originated in the eighteenth century and can be traced back to political economist and philosopher, Adam Smith. The theory postulates that an individual will perform a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether an option is right for them.^[3] It also suggests that an individual's self-driven rational actions will help better the overall economy. Rational choice theory looks at three concepts: rational actors, self interest and the invisible hand.

The basic premise of rational choice theory is that the decisions made by individual actors will collectively produce aggregate social behaviour. The theory also assumes that individuals have preferences out of available choice alternatives. These preferences are assumed to be complete and transitive. Completeness refers to the individual being able to say which of the options they prefer (i.e., individual prefers A over B, B over A or are indifferent to both). Alternatively, transitivity is where the individual weakly prefers option A over B and weakly prefers option B over C, leading to the conclusion that the individual weakly prefers A over C. The rational agent will then perform their own cost-

benefit analysis using a variety of criterion to perform their self-determined best choice of action.

Its Formal statement

The available alternatives are often expressed as a set of objects, for example a set of j exhaustive and exclusive actions:

For example, if a person can choose to vote for either Roger or Sara or to abstain, their set of possible alternatives is:

The theory makes two technical assumptions about individuals' preferences over alternatives:

- **Completeness** – for any two alternatives a_i and a_j in the set, either a_i is preferred to a_j , or a_j is preferred to a_i , or the individual is indifferent between a_i and a_j . In other words, *all* pairs of alternatives can be compared with each other.
- **Transitivity** – if alternative a_1 is preferred to a_2 , and alternative a_2 is preferred to a_3 , then a_1 is preferred to a_3 .

Together these two assumptions imply that given a set of exhaustive and exclusive actions to choose from, an individual can *rank* the elements of this set in terms of his preferences in an internally consistent way (the ranking constitutes a partial ordering), and the set has at least one maximal element.

The preference between two alternatives can be:

- **Strict preference** occurs when an individual prefers a_1 to a_2 and does *not* view them as equally preferred.
- **Weak preference** implies that individual either strictly prefers a_1 over a_2 or is indifferent between them.
- **Indifference** occurs when an individual neither prefers a_1 to a_2 , nor a_2 to a_1 . Since (by completeness) the individual does not *refuse* a comparison, they must therefore be indifferent in this case.

Research that took off in the 1980s sought to develop models that drop these assumptions and argue that such behaviour could still be rational, Anand (1993). This work, often conducted by economic theorists and analytical philosophers, suggests ultimately that the assumptions or axioms above are not completely general and might at best be regarded as approximations.

Opportunities for Contribution to National Development

(a) Individuals. The training is a golden opportunity for persons seeking to:

- ✓ Get employment/jobs in the safety and security industry
- ✓ Improve their skills on their jobs
- ✓ Be better citizens by analyzing safety and security threats observed
- ✓ Document and report measures to improve the overall safety/security of the social environment

(b) Government/Corporate Organizations. The training course is important for:

- Staff development and/or capacity building
- Improved organizational, environmental security and safety
- Improved organizational productivity and profit value-addition
- Better public image, confidence and trust
- Recruitment of new cadres of employees

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS

1. Dr. Frankie O. Balogun- Geologist, Safety and Environment Impact Assessment Consultant
2. Prof. Sam O. Smah- Safety, Security, Forensic & Intelligence Consultant, Sociologist and Criminologist
3. Dr. Caroline Mary Ndubuisi- Forensic and Financial Expert
4. Mr. Mohammed Tanko Momoh- Journalist and Human Resources Expert
5. Mr. 'Olufemi Agbelua- IT Security Expert

APPENDIX 2: NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Abdullahi Abdul Rashid ISA- National Intelligence Agency
2. Yahaya Peter POGU- National Intelligence Agency
3. Fidelis ODUMU- Federal University Lafia
4. Sam Smah- Afrigate Ltd
5. Uloma NNOAHAM- Private Sector Consultant
6. Yusuf Alhaji USMAN- Nasarawa State University Keffi
7. Eze Okocha EZE- Private Sector Consultant
8. Frankie Ojo BALOGUN- Federal University Lafia
9. Deborah Hembafan SMAH- Afrigate Ltd
10. Laretta BALA- National Open University of Nigeria
11. Victor NNDUNNA- Private Sector Consultant
12. Jennifer Msoo AKARDEH- Private Sector Consultant
13. Gloria ABU- Federal Ministry of Information and Culture
14. Thomas BELLO- Private Sector Consultant
15. Mohammed MOMOH- Programme Manager, Afrigate Ltd
16. Caroline NDUBUISI- National Assembly Abuja
17. Oluwafemi AGBELUA- ICT Expert/Consultant

APPENDIX 3: PARTICIPANTS' ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF SSHSSR COURSE APRIL 4-6, 2022

1	PARAMETER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	POOR	FAIR
2	Comment on Presenter	100%	0	0	0
3	Presenters' knowledge of the topics	100%	0	0	0
4	Participant's understanding of topic treated	20%	80%	0	0
5	General evaluation of the venue	0	80%	20%	0

Conclusion

From the foregoing, it is evident that the training course, the first of its kind, was a huge success, drawing participants across the safety and environmental security sectors. The society stands to benefit from the wealth of knowledge shared by Afrigate Consults and acquired by the participants. The practical sessions were particularly interactive as topical and relevant issues bordering on safety of persons, institutions, organizations and communities; application of certain laws such as anti-torture and self-defense codes; and access to personal and community safety devices were discussed.

The post course review meeting recommended:

1. A revised version of the course during the same period, come 2023, making it an annual event
2. Hosting of an Executive version of the course in August 2022

Please visit the gallery on the website to view the pictures of the event

Appreciations

The Managements of Afrigate Forensic Consults and Training wishes to thank all our internationally acclaimed expert facilitators for finding the time to share with the participants their professional and academic knowledge and experiences. We also thank the participants from across the globe for their interest and participation in the course from both physical and virtual platforms.

Prof. Sam Smah

Course Director

Dr. Frankie Balogun

Course Administrator