

# REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL (ONLINE) TRAINING WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL SAFETY, HUMAN SECURITY & INTELLIGENCE REPORTING



**HOSTS:** AFRIGATE FORENSIC CONSULTS & TRAINING LTD., ABUJA- NIGERIA

**DATE:** MONDAY 19<sup>TH</sup> – TUESDAY 20<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2023

**VENUE:** ONLINE (Moderated from Suite 307A, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Anbeez Plaza, 16, Ndola  
Crescent, Wuse Zone 5 Abuja-Nigeria

**TIME:** 9.00AM -5.00PM DAILY

## BACKGROUND/CONCEPT NOTE ON SOCIAL SAFETY, HUMAN SECURITY & INTELLIGENCE REPORTING

*Abstract: Understanding the nuances that social and human environments can constitute is an important consideration that can promote the safety and general wellbeing of people.*

### INTRODUCTION

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, moneytrade, 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.

## **2. WHAT IS SOCIAL SAFETY AND HUMAN 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](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.<sup>[8]</sup> 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.

### **3. 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 today

(5) The novelty in the introduction/emergence of disciplines focusing on security, safety and emergency management

(6) The increasing need for citizen-involvement is 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.

#### 4.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.

##### 1. 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 behavior.

*(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 behavior, 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-preservative 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.

## **2. 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. 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. 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.

## 5. TRAINING OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this year's training session are to:

- Impart critical skills in the attendees on the geosociological environment
- Create a collective consciousness of the safety of the environment
- Train participants on personal safety measures
- Educate participants on the rudiments of intelligence gathering and analysis
- Educate participants on useful tips of escalating safety in the face of crisis and threats

**Who to Attend:** Staff of security agencies; federal, state and local government officials in charge of security and safety, welfare and education; civil society organisations, political party officials, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), faith-based organisations (FBOs), staff of educational institutions; neighborhood organisations/associations, property agents, legal directors, and the general public, among others.

## 6.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 Organisations. 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

## **7. THE TRAINING**

### **7.1 Attendance**

The workshop was slated for 22-23 June 2023 and held as planned. As Appendix 2 shows, there were 23 registered participants. They came from various walks of life, including security personnel of organisations, the Nigeria Navy, academics, legal practitioners, students and the civil society. The numbers were higher in this class compared to the class on Blue Economy.

### **7.2 Technical Sessions**

A total of seven papers were scheduled and presented as shown on Appendix 4. Appendix 3 shows a list of Facilitators. They made presentations on various aspects of the theme of the workshop.

After a brief welcoming ceremony, the first paper was presented by Prof. Sam Smah on the topic, “Social Safety and Human security: Concepts, Trends and Patterns”. He introduced and explained various concepts, including safety, security, and intelligence all of which were situated in the broader, and not the narrower, skewed sense of their usage. He illustrated global and national instances of insecurity and the challenge for safety in achieving community and national cohesion, and hence development. He explained that safety is key and should be pursued more than security because over the years, huge sums of money and hardware have been deployed in pursuit of security without any concrete results.

Following the presentation was the paper by Dr. (Mrs.) Carol Ndubuisi but taken by Mrs. D. Smah, on the “Social, economic and human security: Strategic approaches and solutions”. The presenter demonstrated the need for the provision of social security and social safety nets as an important function of governments in Africa and other developing countries without which social problems such as poverty and insecurity would continue to disrupt socio-economic development. She

recommended that strategic planning, micro- development information/data sharing and policy focus must be the centerpiece of any development agenda aimed to address wide inequality and mass impoverishment.

A different issue but of equal national and global importance is cyberterrorism. It was the issue addressed in Dr. A.S. Faki's presentation titled, "Cyber Terrorism and National Security". He simplified concepts and processes of the evolution of threats to national security through the cyberworld- systems, technologies and ware. He argued that both ethical and criminal hacking and propaganda constitute major endeavors that states and criminal enterprises engage in in the 21<sup>st</sup> century to advance their causes. He proposed that continuous research and innovation should be on the agenda of nations if they would overcome threats and fear that terrorists employ to affect safety, peace and economic productivity.

Dr. Frankie Balogun came next with his presentation, "Human & Workplace Safety". He took the participants through concepts and processes of workplace and home safety measures. He centred his presentation on health, safety and the environment (HSE) principles and processes. Emergency systems (alarms, exit routes, muster points, etc.) were highlighted as important features of public buildings that should be provided and be clearly demarcated for easy identification by users.

The next presentation was by Prof. Olarewaju Ifatimehin (on behalf of Prof. Marcus Danjuma) on the topic, "Global Positioning System (GPS) and Community Safety and Security". He elucidated the importance of GPS technologies both at the private life of citizens and communities on one hand as well as the military level on the other, pointing out their types and uses. He pointed out that GPS can be an effective tool in preserving and sustaining the security and safety of neighbourhoods and nations and advocated for their effective use. They are easy to obtain and can be used even with personal emails and phone numbers of members of a community.

The last paper to be presented was on "The consequences of Kidnapping, Abductions and Human Trafficking on Community Security and Safety", by Mrs. D. Smah. She demonstrated the psychological, emotional, physical and stigmatic consequences of these crimes bedeviling various parts of the world. She drew analogies with the pains of every society or community infested with these dehumanizing experiences as human trafficking, abductions and kidnapping. In her

view, these triple problems should be tackled from their roots rather than symbolically.

Our last scheduled presentation on the topic, “National Intelligence & National Security: Analysis and Reporting” could not be presented as the scheduled speaker could not show up. However, the time was collapsed into a discussion session for a wrap up on the day. The key issues of the previous presentations were raised and discussed.

## 8. SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

Participants were very pleased with the organization of the workshop and suggested that a physical version of it should be held not too far from now. During that time, other major stakeholders, such as parliamentarians, the military, police and other security agencies should be involved on a larger scale. Afrigate Ltd should endeavor to make adequate arrangements to involve them as the recommendations discussed during these presentations were germane to national security and development as well as public safety.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the workshop was devoted to the development of the Rapporteur’s notes and designing and distribution of certificates.

**Signed:**  
Prof. Sam O. Smah  
Chairman  
20/06/2023

**Signed:**  
Femi Agbelua  
Coordinator/ Admin.  
20/06/2023

## **APPENDIX 1: OPENING REMARK**

### **“SAFETY IS EVERYBODY’S BUSINESS”**

An Opening Remark at the International (Online) Training Course on ***Social Safety, Human Security & Intelligence Reporting***, Organized by **Afrigate Forensic Consults & Training Ltd**, Abuja on June 22<sup>nd</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> 2023 by 9.00am Daily

**Protocol:**

**Welcome!**

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all and to thank you for taking the time off to participate in this very important training course. This course is unique in several respects, but the main one being that it features a combination of security, safety, and intelligence. The main aim of developing this course is to create opportunities for collective social consciousness about individual and collective responsibilities to upscale social responsiveness to the socially created menaces afflicting our societies and communities today.

### **The Workshop**

Insecurity has been with us for a long while and there seems to be no end in sight. Huge sums of money voted for security from country to country, year to year, yet insecurity is expanding and encircling many more and more societies and communities. There are people whose purpose in life is to look for where peace prevails and distort it. And it is exactly ten years since the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 66/281, proclaiming 20 March to be observed annually as International Day of Happiness. Since then, more and more people have come to believe that our success as countries should be judged by the happiness of our people.

The factors of income, health, having someone to count on, having a sense of freedom to make key life decisions, generosity, and the absence of corruption all play strong roles in supporting life evaluations define what happiness is, and obviously- they are the things that conflict and insecurity subvert. Insecurity has cost Nigeria \$40.6 billion in investment as at 2020 alone. Military Expenditure in Nigeria averaged 1232.21 USD Million from 1960 until 2022, reaching an all time high of 4466.40 USD Million in 2021 and a record low of 23.40 USD Million in 1960.

However, we are all witnesses that the security situation is getting worse by the day. This is what influenced the decision to provide this perspective to improving social safety and human security understanding and provoking lasting initiatives.

### **Workshop Objectives**

This workshop will contribute in varied ways, to:

1. Encourage open dialogue and consultations on the challenges of national and regional security and safety
2. Discuss in order to arouse the awareness of the public to the imperatives of environmental safety, security and transparency in our communities.
3. To build capacity of stakeholders in peace, happiness and development
4. To bolster greater understanding and involvement of the communities in intelligence analysis and reporting with state law enforcement agencies
5. Address technological and data issues with analytical and policy-oriented approaches to contribute to the overall safety of communities

### **Conclusion**

It is my hope that in these two days of intensive interaction with our industry-certified Facilitators, we shall make the best of the insight and opportunities to improve on the overall health of our communities in sustainable ways.

Thank you and welcome, once again!

**SGD**

**Prof. Sam O. Smah**  
**Director/Course Moderator**  
22<sup>nd</sup> June 2023

## APPENDIX 2: PARTICIPANTS (SOCIAL SAFETY CLASS)

	NAME	PHONE NUMBER
1.	Ayuba Sunday IZGE	08037354101
2.	Barr. Blessing OKPALA-AKONOB	08032093959
3.	Christiana UZOUKWU C	08026952343
4.	Dr. Adebisi OKERE	08032759621
5.	Dr. Ayuba Mohammed OCHE	07036036920
6.	Dr. Ngozi Obeta ANADI	07010027076
7.	Eunice Adaobi EGWUATU	09017334882
8.	Ewuji Samson BABATUNDE	08023014027
9.	Dr. Goji Tizhe CORNELIUS	07034729170
10.	Godfrey Eruaga OMOBIBOH	08033200383
11.	Mrs. Deborah SMAH	08068824648
12.	Utibe Udo HARRISON	07032593572
13.	Kolawole Ramoni NIYI	08024530033
14.	Onubogu Uzonna CHIMELIE	09032133473
15.	Mairiga Musa YUSUF	07037448212
16.	Rabi MOHAMMED	08178448938
17.	Muhammad Musa BALARABE	08034150075
18.	Mercy Amarachi AGBAYI	08132084764
19.	Janet OGUNDEPO	08086996606
20.	Luka OSABWOLO	09016194387
21.	Ndubuisi IKPEAGHA	08028841499
22.	Prof. Sam O. SMAH	08037000860
23.	Saddiq Hassan ARIVI, PhD	08035308152

## APPENDIX 3: LIST OF FACILITATORS (SOCIAL SAFETY CLASS)

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	PHONE NUMBER
1	Prof. Olarewaju IFATIMEHIN	Kogi State University Anyigba	08163753865
2	Mrs. Deborah SMAH	Nile University of Nigeria Abuja	08068825658
3	Dr. Frankie O. BALOGUN	Federal University Lafia	08038163139
4	Mr. David SMAH	Afrigate Ltd., Abuja	09014922030
5	Mr. Femi AGBELUA	UNICEF, UN House Abuja	08035757328
6	Dr. Ageebee S. FAKI	Bingham University Karu	08066238988
7	Prof. Sam O. SMAH	Afrigate Ltd., Abuja	08037000860

**APPENDIX 4: INTERNATIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL SAFETY, HUMAN SECURITY & INTELLIGENCE  
REPORTING TIME-TABLE THURSDAY 22- FRIDAY 23 JUNE 2023**



SESSION 1 (09.00AM-10.00AM)	SESSION 2 (10.01AM-11.00AM)	SESSION 3 (11.01AM-12.00PM)	SESSION 4 (12.01-1.00PM)	LUNCHBREAK (1.01PM-2.00PM)	SESSION 5 (2.01PM-3.00PM)	SESSION 6 (3.01PM-4.00PM)	SESSION 7 (4.01PM-5.00PM)	REMARKS
<b>Day 1 (22<sup>ND</sup>)</b>								
Welcome! Concepts, Trends and Patterns	Social, Economic & Human Security: Strategic Approaches and Solutions	Cyber Terrorism & National Security	Human & Workplace Safety	<b>BREAK TIME</b>	Global Positioning System (GPS) & Community Safety & Security	The Consequences of Kidnapping, Abductions and Human Trafficking on Community Security & Safety	National Intelligence & National Security: Analysis & Reporting	CLOSING
<b>Day 2 (23<sup>RD</sup>)</b>								
<b>RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT</b>				<b>CERTIFICATION</b>				

**Summary:**

**Day1:**

Session 1 Speaker: Prof. S. Smah

Session 2 Speaker: Mrs. Deborah Smah

Session 3 Speaker: Dr. S. A. Faki

Session 4 Speaker: Dr. F. Balogun

Session 5 Speaker: Prof. M. Danjuma

Session 6 Speaker: Mrs. D. Smah

Session 7 Speaker: Prof. M. Abubakar

**Day 2:**

Sessions 1-2 Anchors: Secretariat