



ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA THROUGH EFFECTIVE LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.



By

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Abstract

This paper endeavors to uncover the frailty challenges that happened in the country with a perspective on examining its effect on the land of discussing land resources management consequently, an overview of the challenges of insecurity on land resources management can be addressed. The Insight and relationship of security or insecurity and land resource management from a literature point of view have scrutinized, the impact of insecurity on land Resource Management. The Methodology of the paper is more of post-factor research having to do with the insecurity that happened in the past with an obvious effect on Nigeria's territorial resource management. A concise feature of uncertainty in the North, south-south, southeast, and southwest of Nigeria was observed in contrast with population pressure and the stress on land resources. This study also discusses Land use development and planning as an approach available for the conservation of our nature's given material deposits through maintainable management of land from where Nigeria finds its Land Resource Management challenges.

Key Words: Security, Insecurity, challenges, Land, Resources Management, and Nigeria

1.0 Introduction

Nigeria has been enmeshed in a complex insecurity problem in the last few years leading to scores of deaths of innocent civilians, and some members of the nation's security personnel, elected officials, and many government workers, sometimes foreigners, are targeted for ransom. The insecurity or security challenge has assumed formidable dimensions forcing the country's Land resources managers, politicians, financial supervisors, and, for sure the whole country to start reevaluating the most proficient method to resolve the issue of the security challenge, which doesn't simply cause trouble, loss of lives and speculations and furthermore the immediate impact it is having on endlessly land assets the board in Nigeria. The shortfall of security and assurance of land assets in many pieces of the nation is disturbing.

The quantity of fierce offences like abductions, ceremonial killings, carjacking, self-destruction bombings, strict killings, politically-persuaded killing and savagery, ethnic conflicts, equipped banditry, and common contentions in Nigeria and numerous others has progressively turned into the:

customary happenings that portray life starting around 2009 (Imhonopi and Urim, 2012).

The rising rate of uncertainty and fiascos ashore assets across the globe has demonstrated that "Nature" has the eccentric power and ability to have an effect so wrecking on the livelihoods of networks and families anyplace on the planet. This effect then, at that point, changes man to differentiate in conduct to the utilization of his endlessly land assets. One most significant parts of safety is public safety. The idea of Public safety is supposed to be the venture of the public authority and its individuals from parliaments (the public gathering), by safeguarding the state and residents against a wide range of public emergencies through various discretionary moves political, and managerial strategic manoeuvre, and furthermore the utilization of military and monetary instruments of force.

2.0 Conceptual discussions

2.1 Nigeria's Insecurities and its Challenges

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The police in the northern city of Maiduguri executed Boko Haram leader Mohammed Yusuf in their custody on July 30, 2009. His father-in-law Baba Mohammed, Buji Foi, and a former state government official were executed extra-judicially the following day for suspicion of funding Boko Haram, all of whom were also reported to be in police custody. Since then, no report from the Government investigation panels has been made public (HRW 2010).

In November 2008 the Nigerian military and Police were solidly embroiled in excess of 130 bold killings while answering the political decision-related viciousness in the level state. The public authority presently can't seem to consider the security administrations responsible for such monstrosities, including the slaughter of almost 200 individuals by the military in 1999. Suleiman (2010).

Collective brutality, factional and hardliner savagery removed the existences of at the very least 13,500 people generally through that period in the country. Political officeholders progressively utilize ancestral and otherworldly feelings by supporting mercilessness for self-sectarian accomplishments and afterward increment unavoidable yearning and a ruined administration shaped in a group from which aggressor associations can arise. Extreme struggles happened in July 2008 between policing and Boko Haram, an assailant Islamist bunch in northern Nigeria, which has killed no less than 800 individuals. In excess of 700 individuals were killed more than two days of Christian/Muslim partisan savagery in the focal city of Jos in November 2008, following a challenged neighborhood government political decision, Suleiman (2010). The recurrence of Psychological oppressor acts in various zones of

the nation had an unsavoury effect on the country's financial Turn of events.

The Central legislature of Nigeria in 2013 trying to address the danger to public safety and battle likewise the ascent in wrongdoing waves, planned a tremendous distribution to Public safety, and the public parliament (for example Public gathering) passed the Counter Psychological warfare Act in 2011 (Ewetan, 2013). In spite of these endeavors, the frailty issue in the nation is still on the ascent, and affirming this is the low positioning of Nigeria among other creating economies on the Worldwide Harmony Record (GPI, 2012). Nigeria government had planned and burned through huge measure of cash on weakness determined to address the overwhelming difficulties of uncertainty in Nigeria, government endeavors have not yielded the ideal outcome. This present circumstance is convincing the Nigerian government to reconsider of late to demand unfamiliar help from the most prepared and mechanically progressed countries as the US of America, the territory of Israel, and the European republics to capture the improvement of fanaticism and cultural weakness to assaults in Nigeria. It is in this regard that the nation (Nigeria) is likewise stood up to with formative a test that presents an enormous danger to the financial turn of events. These formative difficulties incorporate deficient physical and social (rotting) foundation, endemic neediness (provincial and metropolitan), joblessness rise, Feeble financial development, a temperamental money rate, high expansion, an enormous homegrown credit stock, and a rising load of outer obligation (Ewetan, 2013)

As per the Public Department of Insights, Nigeria has a young populace of 80 million that addresses around 60% of the complete populace of the country with a development pace of 2.6% per annum; the public demography proposes that the young populace stays lively with typical yearly digestion to the work market of 1.8 million somewhere in the range of 2006 and 2011. The country's joblessness extent expanded to 23.9% in 2011 contrasted and 21.1% in 2010 and 19.7% in 2009. In 2011, 37.7% of Nigerians were matured 15-24 years and 22.4% of those ages somewhere in the range of 25 and 44 were able to maintain however sources of income weren't accessible. (NBS, 2013).

According to Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) Diverge methods to notions of human security in

the theoretic works are considered in two main aspects.

1. First is a structural realism theoretically that intellectualizes safety as the responsibility of the government.
2. Secondly, modernism or multiple visions has the picture of security as the responsibility of no sovereign entity that exercises significant political power and provincial regulator in providing security. Advocates of this idea maintain that the idea of security transcends security services' resolve of intimidation.

They believe the government should emphasize individuals' financial stability over public security since the primary causes of insecurity are often socioeconomic.

The idea of security for example being liberated from risk has been accentuated by certain researchers to mean the absence of terrorizing to strength, public union, harmony, and political and monetary purposes in any country Igbuzor (2011), Oche (2001), Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013). In this manner, it's an understanding in cutting edge research-writing that security is exceptionally fundamental for cross-country solidarity, concordance, and viable advancement. In this way, obviously evident that cross-country security is wanted as fundamental 'sine qua non' for the monetary advancement of the Country Oladeji and Folorunso, (2007). The intelligence community are of the consensus that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the existence of a robust mechanism to respond proactively to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency, expertise, and in good time.

2.2 Concepts of insecurity and security.

Insecurity connotes different meanings such as the absence of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety. According to Beland (2005), insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety due to the absence or lack of protection. Achumba et al (2013) define insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, whereas danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly, insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant

emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune.

Weakness, as gatekeepers of the land and its assets the administration of land assets for people in the future assumes an essential part in preservation, a decrease of contamination, a decrease of land questions and clashes through sound land-use strategies and practices, and upgrades in the soil the board, the presentation, proclamation and settlement of debates additionally assumes a significant part in social, social and political connections of networks. Land questions can prompt struggle, and reinforcing land the executive's frameworks has been perceived as fundamentally important for pioneers in the Nine Announcements (2008).

The importance of safety is equivocal and its degree keeps on extending consistently. The versatile idea of safety draws in various implications and various perspectives. Security is a significant idea that each human individual longings and it has a couple of implications however it resists an exact definition. These records are for the place of Barry Buzan (1991) who portrays security as a vague and complex idea in which military variables have been drawn into abuse consideration. This section, accordingly, looks at the idea of safety taking into perception the assorted perspectives of various researchers. It similarly covers the thought of public safety, global security, and the idea of human security, which is the premise of any remaining types of safety.

Security is a delicate and huge issue that passes various implications on to researchers, investigators, policymakers, and associations across the globe. In a general sense, security has to do with the presence of harmony, well-being, energy, and the security of human and actual assets or the shortfall of emergency or dangers to human nobility, all of which work with the turn of events and progress of any human culture.

The idea of safety has turned into a distraction for quite a long time following the finish of the Virus War which could likewise be alluded to as a milestone for the different way of thinking on security studies. Security, as an idea, has different aspects. It is suitably utilized in brain research, finance, data access, public well-being, guard, and military matters.

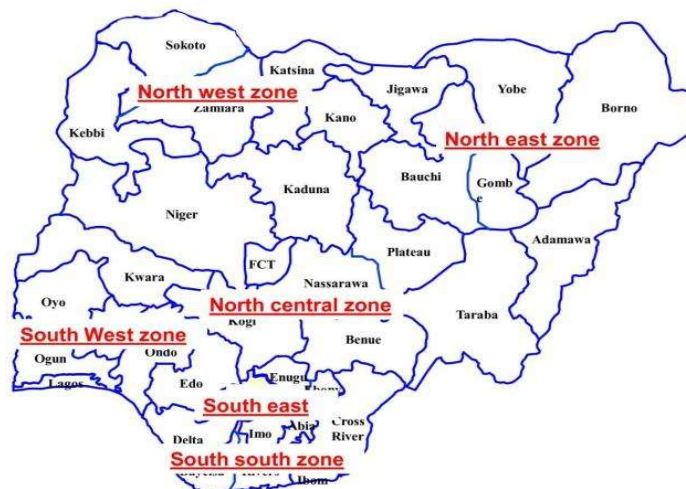
3.0 Research Methodology

Nigeria has 36 states with six geo-political zones having six states in each zone. With the large size of the research area in question the most heat and insecure areas impacted are used for the collection of data. The methodology utilized in exploring the frailty that happened in the past with a prominent effect on Nigeria's property assets the board incorporates the utilization of the purposive testing strategy. For reasons of the impracticality of obtaining data from all the parts of Nigeria two states in each zone were sampled as the population in all the six geo-political zones, having five respondents in each state i.e. 10 respondents in each region and a total of $(10 \times 6) = 60$ respondents for the study area. In the southwestern zone Ekiti and Ondo, South-south Bayelsa and Rivers, south-east Anambra and Imo, Northcentral Nasarawa and Niger, Northeast

Borno and Yobe, and Northwest Kaduna and Sokoto states. The selection of the sample population for this study was grounded on the fact that the most heat by insecurity in each state and directly affects the various land resources and management.

Primary and secondary data were composed from the use of Questionnaire, journals, text books and periodicals respectively. Usually for researches of these category two models of questionnaire were adapted to effectively explore data. Questionnaire in section a) is a bio-data of the respondent and section b) produces answers "on the causes of insecurity, types of resources, resources affected, management difficulties and suggestions for ease in the management of such resources.

3.1 MAP OF NIGERIA



Source; <https://africacenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Nigeria>

Empirical Review

The impression of safety might be inadequately planned for quantifiable objective security. For instance, the apprehension about quakes has been accounted for to be more normal than the apprehension about slipping on the restroom floor albeit the last option kills a lot larger number of individuals than the previous. Also, the apparent viability of safety efforts is once in a while unique in relation to the genuine security given by those actions. The presence of safety assurances might try and be taken for the actual well-being. For instance, two PC security projects could be disrupting one another and in any event, dropping each other's impact, while the proprietor accepts they are getting twofold the assurance.

The issues of Nigeria's current insecurity challenges are the lack of social security and security for the lives and property of citizens which invariably affect the general environment and the way and manner environmental resources are sustainably maintained for future use. It is no longer any news that bandits, kidnappers, illegal miners, land grazing herdsmen, and armed criminals robbing on our roads have over-exploited our land, forest, and water resources thus making land resource administration a difficult and, in most cases, challenging one. It is the focal opinion of this study to advice the Nigerian authorities to

privatize or make community resources privatised. This view was epitomised by Hardin (1968) to avoid the tragedy, Hardin has been widely cited as having said that "resource degradation was inevitable unless common property was converted to private property, or government regulation of uses and users was instituted".

In another research, Hardin (1978) specifically recognized two general solutions, and presumably no others: "private enterprise and socialism (control by government)". Hardin argued that, "if we do not act in one of these two ways, we "acquiesce in the destruction of the commons" (Hardin, 1968, p. 1245).

From another perspective, nomadic mobility can be harnessed assist in managing resources "as Livestock mobility is one of the major ways in which African pastoralists have historically managed uncertainty and risk in arid lands" (Bassett 1986; Scoones 1994).

Nwolise (2006) affirmed that, "security is an all-encompassing condition which suggests that a territory must be secured by a network of armed forces; that the sovereignty of the state must be guaranteed by a democratic and patriotic government, which in turn must be protected by the military, police and the people themselves; that the people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from devastating consequences of

internal upheavals such as unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation and pollution cum socio-economic injustices". He Cited Rothschild, Nwagboso (2012) arguing that "in the long sweep of history, security has been about people and without reference to the security of the individual, security makes no sense at all" (McSweeney, 1999).

4.1 Land Assets Management

All human exercises required by man are subject to the land asset, and frailty the world over is undermining the progression of the plentiful assets of our current circumstance. The land is likely the main asset taken advantage of by a person for his everyday presence and it has kept on confronting expanding debasement because of the prevalence of developing frailty. In any case, land suggests various implications to its different clients. For example, a developer, makers, anglers, excavators, trackers, and ranchers have various details in their necessities for land or land assets for their creation/administration.

Land assets the management has, be that as it may, supported the accomplishment of manageability of vocations and pay age. It is a wellspring of food, cover, and financial turn of events. Overseeing land assets reasonably is vital to guaranteeing its progression to give significant environmental administrations like watershed assurance, biodiversity preservation, carbon sequestration, and the general simplicity of Administration.

4.2 Utilizations of land assets incorporate the usage of land for Private use (living purposes), institutional use (making schools, and so on) business utilizes, modern purposes, horticultural, ranger service, park, and another normal land utilizes. They are additionally utilized for mining, sporting exercises, logical examination, hunting, and so on.

The uncertain challenge in Nigeria has expected an aspect that requires a multi-managerial partner approach; there will be three kinds of associations separated:

a) The early influence of safety and insecurity on human comfort and accordingly growth and development attainments i.e., security's role as part of our intentions.

b) The technique wherein uncertainty contacts the sensations of non-security components of improvement and monetary turn of events, generally the wellbeing compelling liability

c) Also, the way in which growth affects safety or the *growth* influential role.

In such a way that the connections in three to the extent that these three forms networks occur, security policies might become one portion of 'development policy' for the reason that it enhances safety.

4.3 Beginning of insecurity and its Causes in Nigeria

The apprehension about weakness in Nigeria is disturbing and this has been intensified by the rising floods of psychological oppression since Nigeria got back to vote-based rule in 1999. The foundation of brutal wrongdoing in Nigeria could be followed back to the period from 1960 to 1970 (Ali 2013) further reasons cited as the reason for uncertainty in Nigeria incorporate destitution, joblessness, absence of training, increment strain on the interest for land assets populace burst unfortunate public arrangements, defilement, governmental issues, and so on.

The call for the right system of governance where two territories of a state is controlled by two different levels of government political and economic restructure is controlled by separate traditional ethnic group in the country. The country has not fallen since independence. The state of anxiety has added to fierce upheavals by angry tribal citizens in Nigeria resulting in insecurity, lack of unity, and threat to the collective being of Nigeria as a State. Federal system undermines the freedom and self-sufficiency of the separate entities which is likely to only bring about conflict, and danger to bring together diverse citizens together to have a common goal and harmony, and eventual breakdown Ali (2013); Adamu (2005) Ali (2013); Adamu (2005)

The timidity of insecurity trials started during the period of military dictatorship then huge military armaments got shipped to Nigeria for military activities during the period the Nigerian military was fighting the civil war when few arms vanished to the control of their civilian allies. After the war, the arms became useful to the same retired military men and their non-combatant friends for their

selfish and ill-behaved interests like robbing people with the arms. During civil war then was youth vanguard of the unemployed who lost their working status as employees. That ignited the insecurity situation to a precarious dimension during the administration of the army as in 1970 when individuals purchased light weapons and arms to defend themselves. These war instruments changed hands and appeared in the possession of jobless persons then using them for criminal tendencies.

Accordingly, the rambling here concentrates on the inside reasons for Nigeria insecurity as;

a) **Ethnic and religious Conflicts:** Misgiving and suspicion are among the many causes of racial communities besides religious sects that exist in the country. Conflict of ethnicity and religion in Nigeria is when there emerges misunderstanding of people in different ethnic, cultural, and religious sects in a particular society the motive is distrust, misgivings, not working in harmony, and increasing fear between the religious and ethnic groups resulting to devastating confrontation or wars. Achumba et al. 2013; Salawu, (2010).

Nigerians seem to have been at a go across roads with the issue of ethnic and strict misconception; The conflict of ethnicity and religion is imminent in the totality of the country, the emergence of which is the outcome of novel methods of partisan awareness then uniqueness repeatedly organized about ethnic and religion. Ibrahim and Igbuzor, (2002). Different causes are allegations, and claims of disregard, persecution, mastery, double-dealing, exploitation, segregation, underestimation, nepotism, and extremism. In all pieces of Nigeria, ethnoreligious clashes have expected disturbing rates. It has happened in places like Shagamu (Ogun State), Lagos, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Nasarawa, Jos, Taraba, Ebonyi, and Enugu State separately. These ethnoreligious characters have become disintegrative and horrendous social components compromising the harmony, soundness, and security in Nigeria (Eme and Onyishi, 2011).

b) **Politically Based Viciousness:** The majority rule approaches in this country from the mid-1960s to date commit and stayed in the classification by savage battles, party-political brutality, killings, and incendiarism. Nigeria Political warriors don't house conversations, arrangements, and compromises Eme and Onyishi, (2011).

Democratic competitions remain branded via anxiety plus a fierce battle to emerge winners to clinch power. In Nigeria the recurrence of political might can be ascribed to excessive anxiety and the fear of party swordfighters in winning polls to stay in office.

c) **Fundamental Corruption.** Nigerian as a state is held hostage by the sort of debasement that can be alluded to as foundational from pioneers to the everyday person on the road each individual is complicit in without a doubt. This has added to the disappointment of the government and the breakdown of fundamental foundations and frameworks. The Nigerian condition of uncertainty is an indication of a faltering government; this can be followed by foundational and political debasement. Abuse ruins the financial turn of events, mysteriously, and loads poor people, as it additionally debilitates the productivity of businesses and help (Iyare, 2008). It is best termed as 'cancer' affecting National growth since exploitation is extremely attacking the stuff of the country's social order Nwanegbo and Odigbo, (2013).

d) **Conflicts of Economy:** Since the Nigerian nationwide conflict finished in 1970. The Niger Delta emergency arose introducing an exemplary instance of vicious battle and struggle between the government and heads of oil mining organizations. In this situation, till today there has not been a reasonable comprehension between the oil partners. It's viewed as the "political economy of viciousness". Eme and Onyishi, (2011) noted that, in current media commentaries, ample stress is placed on the relevance of wealth in making struggle the main reason of monetary centered passion all over the world then politically separated.

e) **Disparities and Inequalities of Material:** The main consideration that adds to frailty in Nigeria is the developing familiarity with imbalances and differences in life chances which lead to savage responses by an enormous number of individuals. There is an overall impression of underestimation by a segment of individuals in areas of government improvement strategies, and political support and these are triggers of irritation, disdain, and revolt (Achumba, et al. 2013). The ceaseless strikes by work, proficient gatherings, and showings by common society bunches are for the most part because of inescapable material

disparities and injustice. Their fomentations are pointed toward drawing public compassion toward their battle for just and fair treatment by the public authority.

f) **Poverty and Unemployment:** As per Adagba et al (2012) joblessness/destitution among Nigerians, particularly young people is a significant reason for weakness and fierce wrongdoings in Nigeria. Specifically, youth joblessness has added to the rising instances of savage clash in Nigeria. Additionally, one of the significant reasons for weakness in the nation is the disappointment of progressive organizations to address the difficulties of destitution, joblessness, and biased dispersion of abundance among ethnic identities.

g) **Coordinated fierce gatherings:** Coordinated savage gatherings, for example, an ethnic volunteer army, vigilantes, secret factions in tertiary foundations, and political hooligans contribute essentially to security challenges in Nigeria in various aspects and structures. Their development has been connected to a few elements which incorporate the way of life of militarism that has its predecessors in military rule, the disappointment of the state and its establishments, financial debilitation, the design of the state and Nigeria's federalism, non-detachment of state and religion, legislative issues of rejection, the way of life of male-controlled society, obliviousness and poor political cognizance (Ibrahim and Igbuzor, 2002 as referred to in Eme and Onyishi, 2011).

h) **Frail Security Design:** A significant contributory component to the ascent of weakness in Nigeria, and this is credited to a few variables which incorporate deficient financing of the security organizations, absence of present-day gear both in weaponry and preparing, unfortunate government assistance of safety faculty, and lacking staff (Achumba et al. 2013). As per Olonisakin (2008), the police-populace proportion in Nigeria is 1:450 which falls below the standard set by the Unified Countries. The ramifications of this is that Nigeria is terribly policed and this mostly makes sense of the failure of the Nigerian Police Power to battle wrongdoings and guilt in the nation successfully.

i) **Permeable Border Lines:** Achumba et al. (2013) see that the permeable outskirts of the nation, where individual developments are to a great extent unmanaged have added to the degree

of frailty in Nigeria. Because of the permeable lines, there is an uncontrolled inflow of Little Arms and Light Weapons into the country which has helped aggressiveness and guilt in Nigeria (Hazen and Horner, 2007). Accessible information shows that Nigeria has more than 70% of around 8 million unlawful weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). Additionally, the porosity of the Nigerian lines has helped the wild convergence of travellers, predominantly young fellows, from adjoining nations like the Republic of Niger, Chad, and the Republic of Benin answerable for a portion of the lawbreaker acts (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012).

j) **Psychological warfare:** The most principal wellspring of weakness in Nigeria today is psychological warfare which is recognizable to strict obsession and bigotry, especially in Islam-ruled territories of Nigeria (Achumba et al. 2013). Illegal intimidation is a worldwide peculiarity and it is desolating the entire world. It has been characterized by Sampson and Onuoha (2011) as “the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent acts”.

As of now, the test of psychological oppression to actual security is a danger to Nigerian culture as one element from all bearings. Psychological oppression has been connected with specific elements by open undertakings examiner in Nigeria, to incorporate party-political and monetary fights, biased development including aberrations, provincial, religion, and social mistrust, denied administration, great maltreatment of significant level power benefits Kufour and Oluwarotimi (2012)

4.4 Land and Land Assets; allude to a delineable region of the world's earthbound surface, incorporating all biosphere quickly above or underneath the surface, including those of the close surface environment, soil and landscape frames, the surface hydrology, (counting shallow lakes, streams, bogs, and marshes) the close surface sedimentary layers and grouped groundwater and geohydrological saves, the plant and creature populace the human settlement design and actual consequences of at various times human

action (terracing water capacity or waste designs, streets, structures, and so on. (FAO/UNEP, (1997).

4.5 Insecurity and Nigeria's Socio-Economic Development.

Following 61 years of country building, Nigeria stays perhaps the least fortunate country on the globe, evaluated tiny in pay, training, business, local area security, and social backings, added are crime percentage, neediness rate, admittance to water, future, demise rate and death rate, unmoving leftover with the character 'underdeveloped nation' meaning a developing economy. A model illustration of a country that has unquantifiable assets both human and material and simultaneously remains (ironic expression) poor. The circumstance is owing to security challenges that have bothered the country since autonomy till now with incredible ramifications for the financial turn of events. No country can accomplish financial advancement in a climate of socio and actual weakness.

The rising test of weakness in Nigeria has likewise been connected to the disappointment of authority to convey great administration, and secure the government assistance of people on the standards of opportunity, fairness, and equity. The decision elites in Nigeria in both the military and popularity-based agreement are reliant, parasitic, exceptionally bad, and mal-organization (Ali, 2013).

4.6 Natural/Regular asset Management (NRM) is the administration of normal assets like land, water, soil, plants, and creatures, with a specific spotlight on what the board means for the personal satisfaction of both present and people in the future.

Regular asset the executives manages to oversee how individuals and normal scenes interface. It unites the regular legacy of the executives, land use arranging, water the board, biodiversity preservation, and the future manageability of enterprises like agribusiness, Mining The travel industry fisheries, and ranger service. It perceives that individuals and their livelihoods depend on the well-being and efficiency of our scenes, and their activities as stewards of the land assume a basic part in keeping up with this well-being and efficiency,

Normal assets the board explicitly centers around a logical and specialized comprehension of assets and biology and the life-supporting limit of those assets. Ecological administration is like a normal asset for executives. In scholarly settings, the social science of normal assets is firmly connected with, yet unmistakable from, regular assets management.

5.0 Analysis and discussions.

This research demonstrates that forest resources in the northeast of Nigeria are increasingly devastating because of the activities of insurgency by Boko Haram and criminal Bandits. According Albert "The Sambisa forest constitutes the bastion of Boko Haram insurgency. The strategic symbolism of the forest is such that it evokes phobia and mystery, signifying the territorial dimension of Nigeria's national security debacle at the present. The Sambisa forest has been the physical and virtual headquarters of Boko Haram insurgency". Albert (2017:13):

The Sambisa backwoods has the authoritative, functional, calculated and specialized framework of Boko Haram, including its order, arsenal, preparing, detainment and execution camps, landmines, distinctive bomb-making production lines, petitioning heaven grounds, military and regular citizen supplies, loots, and domesticated animals. These activities constitute to the degradation of the resource and because of the insecurity managing the forest becomes difficult.

Furthermore, Nigeria's political history cannot be separated from the insecurity and its direct effect on land and oil resource administration in the Niger Delta area. According to Docas Onigbinde (2008)

"The origins of the Niger Delta crisis can be traced back to Independence in 1960 and the Civil War of 1967. The Civil war was largely caused by the desire of the Eastern region (where the Niger Delta is situated) led by Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu to secede from the rest of the country. The reasons for secession were the fact that many people in the region wanted more control over oil resources and more revenue allocated to them. This desire for resource control and revenue was further exacerbated by the fact that the

federal government which had sole ownership of the oil resources and the wealth derived from it was ruled mostly by the Yoruba and Hausa, the two largest ethnic groups in Nigeria. With the failure of a summit to resolve that conflict at Aburi in Ghana, in which Shell and the Nigerian government were on one side against the Eastern region, the scene was set for secession attempts and the subsequent Civil War (Biafran War) of 1967". In addition, Onigbinde emphasized that situations of resource management were worsening in the Niger Delta "As of late, the exclusion of minority ethnic groups such as the Ijaw, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Isoko, Andoni, and Ogoni, from discussions on oil wealth and ownership has worsened the Niger Delta crisis".

Nigeria's consistent development in worldwide populace and the connected changes in everyday environments require the need to look at current changing patterns in land matters, which incorporate land debates. Debate or struggle is a peculiarity that is undeniable in human interrelationships with one another corresponding to land. Social, financial, strict, and policy-driven issues are consented to be at the core of the wellspring of human questions Mbazor D (2019). Matters connecting with land frailty ought to consequently be taken care of with extreme consideration as land is noted to be an essential asset that people locally in Nigeria rely upon for their job, social-monetary development, and improvement. Mudenda (2006) upheld this declaration and expressed that "Land is a wellspring of food, cover, economic wellbeing, and power". It is for this reason that this study is intended to explore the difficulties presented by weakness in land assets management. Land assets have turned into a huge consideration supporting

human expectations for everyday comforts and furthermore structure part of the country's riches.

Discussing population pressure on land, it has been observed that "to realize a long-term economic growth, sustainability, and development of natural resource must be present" Frank Place and Keijiro Otsuka (2000). The rate at which the populace is expanding has eased back beginning around 1980; the expansion in genuine numbers is as of now higher than whenever on the planet's set of experiences. Increases will average 97 million every year for the rest of the 100 years and 90 million every year until Promotion 2025. 95% of this increment is supposed to happen in non-industrial nations. Present figures demonstrate that continuously 2050 Africa's populace will be three and a half times its current level, and constantly 2150, very nearly multiple times. (The World Bank Yearly Report 2018)

It is additionally seen that land assets are under pressure. As today the accessible land assets placed into monetary use are under pressure in Nigeria, in light of the fact that for example, Populace pressures ashore assets per capita in the beyond fifty years are higher than the conveying limit of these assets in the country the number of inhabitants in Nigeria today is north of 200,000,000 and as of now, land assets are obviously under pressure; 16% of arable land is debased and the rate is expanding (FAO, 1997). Customary frameworks of land the board are either separating or are as of now not fitting, and the administration and innovation expected to supplant them are not accessible 100% of the time. The essential justification for this present circumstance is the rising requests put on the land by the uncommon pace of struggles ashore assets bringing about frailty by populace development and the impacts it initiates. Externalities connected with worldwide change are additionally becoming limitations to reasonable land assets management.

5.1 Selected areas of Nigeria's security challenges

5.2 Table 1; (below summarizes key events affecting conflict in Nigeria since 2010)

YEAR	North EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH-SOUTH
2010 President Yar' Adua dies; Good luck Jonathan	Boko Haram (BH) declares a jihad; the first attack, a prison break, takes place in	Violence increases preceding	Presidential amnesty. Program launched for militants; pipeline attacks

becomes president	September	presidential elections	decrease
2011 Elections held voting Goodluck Jonathan into office	Insurgency increases in the North-East with assassinations of Muslim leaders, bank robberies, bombings of government buildings	Insurgents begin suicide bombings	
2012			Piracy attributed to Movement for Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) militants increases, kidnappings continue, but pipeline attacks decrease
2013	Insurgents continue conquering territory in North-East	Cattle-rustling increases; estimated 60,000 cattle stolen this year	MEND leader captured and sentenced to prison; MEND promises revenge attacks
2014	BH holds territory in North-East the size of Belgium	Increased herder attacks lead to ethnic based counter-herder SOUTH-SOUTH which engage in broader Worldwide price shock causes oil prices to dip political violence	Amnesty International records 550 oil spills in the Niger Delta in 2014 alone
2015 President Buhari elected and sworn into office	New Nigerian president launches offensive against BH and retakes territory		The Niger Delta. Avengers emerge and launch attacks, causing Nigerian oil exports to Fall
2016 Nigeria enters 5 quarters of economic recession		International Crisis Group estimates 2,500 deaths in herder-farmer conflicts this year	
2017 Nigeria emerges from economic recession in third quarter	Insurgents maintain territory around Lake Chad, southern Borno, & eastern Yobe.	Herder-famer conflicts continue, are increasingly reported in National Media.	President Buhari indicates amnesty for pirate groups will continue despite frequent sabotage

Source; Do Source; Document reports on the prevalence of conflict and violence in Nigeria between 2010 and 2017. World Bank. (2018). *the World Bank Annual Report 2018*.

a. 2010; President Yar' Adua dies; Jonathan becomes president; Boko Haram (BH) declares a jihad; the first attack, a prison break, takes place in September; Violence increases preceding presidential elections; Presidential amnesty was announced, The event was undertaken for the Niger Delta-militants; attacks on pipeline diminished.

b. 2011; Races held casting a ballot of President Goodluck Jonathan into office; Rebellion expansions in the North-East with deaths of Muslim pioneers, bank burglaries, and bombings of government structures Guerrillas start self-destruction and bombings

c. 2012; Rubbery and assaults on ships adrift credited to (Repair) for example Development for Liberation of the Niger Delta assailants increments, kidnappings proceed, however antagonism on pipeline declined.

d. 2013; Insurgents continue to be dominant in the territory of North-East the activity of stealing cattle surges; a projected 60,000 cows were taken. The authorities arrested the leader of 'MEND' and prosecuted them; the militants MEND reassured the authorities of their come back.

e. 2014; Boko Haram took control of areas in the North-East, the extent of the area is the size of Belgium; Amplified herder assaults resulted to local-based encounter with north-eastern herder nomads, who were engaged at the broader Worldwide price shock causing oil prices to dip political violence; According to Amnesty International, there were 550 oil spills in the Niger Delta alone in 2014.

f. 2015; President Muhammadu Buhari was voted and sworn into office. New Nigerian president launches offensive against Boko Haram and retakes territory; The 'Niger Delta Avengers' re-emerge at this period launching assaults, causing Nigerian's export to Decrease the subsequent year 2016; Nigeria came into the 5th quarter of monetary depression; Global Crisis Group evaluated 2,500 deaths in nomads/herder-farmer battles this time.

g. 2017; Nigeria arises from financial recession in the 3rd quarter. Insurgents uphold ground around Lake Chad, southern Borno, &

eastern Yobe. Nomadic Herders and Famers skirmishes linger and remain progressive as informed in Nations Mass media. The President, Muhammad Buhari shows pardon for pirate members who wish to lay down arms.

Source; Documents on the pervasiveness of conflict and violence in Nigerian between 2010 and 2017. World Bank. (2018). the World Bank Annual Report 2018.

6.0 Discussion of Findings.

6.1 Insecurity in the South-South and South-East

1) The review found that the fight over Land privileges in the south-south and southeast has been the key battle focused on the oil networks here. The Fight is between the networks, the specialists, and global oil organizations for their privilege ashore minerals, these battles lead to clashes emerging over ecological debasement of land use, fishing, and cultivating because of oil slicks. There is a rising interest by the networks in the Niger Delta region demanding their requests for arrangements that award them privileges in the double-dealing of their assets (oil and gas holds) on their territory. As indicated by the UNEP evaluation, there are around 300 locales that might have been unfavorably influenced by oil tasks.

2) The rise of numerous aggressor associations like the Niger Delta Justice fighters (NDA), in Walk 2016 has expanded the rhythm of their battle since Ranch harvests in Ogoni land have declined 20% over the most recent twenty years, and the contamination and ecological corruption in Ogoni has made living in Ogoni land a bad dream.

3) According to Akpobibibo (2001) *“despite being the richest geopolitical region in terms of natural resource endowment, the Niger Delta’s potential for sustainable development however remains unfulfilled and is now increasingly threatened by environmental devastation and worsening economic conditions. Particularly threatened are the mangrove forest of Nigeria, the largest in Africa, sixty percent of which is located in the Niger Delta. Also facing extinction is the freshwater swamp forests of the Delta, which at 11700 km square are the most extensive in West and Central Africa and the local people depend on this for sustenance”.*

The 1990 Bill of Rights drafted by the Ogoni people asked for “a fair share of resources in the area for the Development of Ogoni land” Ever since the Land Use Act of 1978 was passed by Major--General Obasanjo (the then Head of state), the subsurface mineral rights belong to the state, and not the people. Land Is allocated in a discretionary manner by ruling elites, and customary land tenure agreements continue to be the standard by which land rights are allocated.

4) Insecurity in northern Nigeria

Northern Nigeria faces a variety of safety challenges past Boko Haram. The intricacy and multi-layered nature of safety challenges in the North straightforwardly affect different pieces of the nation, simultaneously outfitted brutality, banditry, and capturing are spread across the locale and its fixation is for the most part in provincial regions where Farming, timberland, and different assets are investigated for financial use. At the point when the public authority sent off a significant hostile dislodging these gatherings from the domain, they held in the upper east they withdrew inside civil focuses through 2015 viciousness, the gathering individuals did focus functional exercises on the extra secluded pieces of Borno State chiefly the harsh Sambisa Woods adjoining to Cameroon's northwest good countries. The firkin ("dark cotton") wetlands south and southwest of Lake Chad, as well as Boko Haram (ISWA).

The assorted impact that this frailty has presented on the scene of land assets needs pressing consideration with the end goal that the group of people yet to come merits ideal preservation of their leftover assets.

4) Insecurity in Nigeria’s South West

Southwestern Nigeria which was previously seen as a peaceful region in the country has in recent years been crippled by the criminal, destructive and murderous activities of armed militants and herders. However, other crimes contribute to general insecurity in the area. The criminals and the herders who are already declared terrorists by the federal government continued their activities in the zone, amid un-substantiated speculations that Yoruba in western Nigeria are spearheading the rejection of the Federal Government’s proposed RUGA (Rural Grazing Areas) program for grazing in Nigeria. While the reason for rejecting the headers in the area wasn’t only overgrazing but

also trans-border movement with arm robbery and frequent clashes with farmers.

With the general breakdown of security throughout the country, southwest Nigeria has not been an exception with a dramatic upsurge in kidnapping, street violence, house invasions, and armed robbery. On January 9, the governors of the six states in the region met and decided to announce the establishment of Operation Amotekun (“the leopard”) in the Yoruba language. The apparent goal of Operation Amotekun is to support and supplement the national police service, but not replace it

5) Relationship between insecurity and land resource management

The potential ability of land and its susceptibility to degradation is dependent on the management strategies employed and other human and legal controls set out to minimize human characteristics that may result in insecurity. Demand for agricultural land is dependent on societies and the nature of its use causes insecurity.

This mix of variables, as well as regulations or guidelines and their expectations for everyday comforts, decide the populace that might possibly be upheld. When the populace expansions in a given region, the expanded interest for creation can prompt pressure and subsequently clashes of various sorts those outcomes in security issues, this incorporates corruption of the land asset by herders for overgrazing, by ranchers for over-development and consequently the contention between the two. Overextending the accessible land assets for money can prompt model, development to metropolitan parts with the excellent point of working on individuals' ways of life. Furthermore, assuming that the expectations for everyday comforts decline without public regard for human predicament the outcome will constantly be tracking down different methods for living by carrying out friendly violations like burglary, hijacking, and banditry, notwithstanding other land asset and farming struggles referenced before.

Be that as it may, in the event that administration consideration is tossed to the administration of accessible assets, further developed land-the-board techniques including advancements like Geographic Data Frameworks, Remote detecting, land planning, and enrolment by clients stay reachable, then, at that point, the typical expectations for everyday comforts might

increment, setting out open doors for work and the normal asset base of individuals can be upheld simultaneously diminishing wrongdoing and frailty because of viable land the executives.

It follows that an adequate stockpile of places where there is reasonable quality and proper creation innovations is fundamental in the event that the rising requests of a developing populace are to be met.

5.0 Recommendations and solutions to challenges

The compelling administration of land uses and Assets that have been impacted by the exercises of scoundrels that outcome in frailty affecting horticulture, ranger service, water frameworks, living things, and air climate will be essential to decreasing fiasco dangers and local area weakness debacle influences. Environment rebuilding and the economic utilization of regular assets work with individuals' capacity to adapt to, forestall and safeguard assets by and large. Significant regular assets the executives contemplations that are essential all through natural fiasco readiness, reaction, and recuperation might include:

- a) Watershed reclamation, Agro-biology, reef insurance, and rangeland restoration to help environmental change transformation as they serve quick requirements and carry prompt advantages to neighborhood networks while likewise adding to longer-term limit improvement that will make a reason for lessening future weaknesses.
- b) The Preparation of Land use; The arranging framework has made districts direct land use in geographic regions; be that as it may, the zone courses of action are somewhat wide, permitting just broad command over land use. Overlays that apply to explicit issues, notwithstanding the standard zones, are accessible for consideration in the arranging plan. These are delegated environmental elements and scenes, legacy and fabricated structures, land executives, and different layers.
- c) Known that rising recurrence of water-related perils or hydro-dangers, coordinated water asset the board (IWRM) is a fundamental device that coordinates DRR systems in overseeing both abundance endlessly water shortage as well as enveloping coordinated watershed the executives (IWM) and coordinated stream bowl the board (IRBM)
- d) Incorporated backwoods the executives (IFM) assist with adjusting the interest for timberland items with the natural necessities of woodlands while guaranteeing other key advantages for occupations, remarkably by balancing out steep slants and decreasing soil disintegration
- e) Promoting maintainable horticultural practices and the cautious administration of defensive vegetation to address land corruption and preserve soil dampness, consequently decreasing the effect of the dry season and guaranteeing food supply for networks in negligible drylands
- f) Safeguarding coral reefs and seaside mangrove backwoods as these are known for their capacity to adjust to environmental change and recuperate from tempests and floods regardless of offering types of assistance of safeguarding the coast and retaining contamination.
- g) Coordinating normal asset issues in harmony exchanges is a significant part of establishing the groundwork for future changes, getting vocations, and advancing even-handed access.
- h) Natural asset the executives is particularly helpful for granular perspectives and expects networks to start to lead the pack to find success and practical.
- i) Especially in the disaster context, natural resource expertise is often required to assess natural resource issues. The pertinent excellent land assessment measures aimed at land resource preservation remain.
 - ii) Land ability to Arrangement.
 - iii) Land Appropriateness to Classification.
 - iii) Land-use Arrangement and preservation of available land possessions.

6.0 Conclusion

The cutting-edge strategy for land assets the executives is to adjust the mechanical and deliberate preparation and utilization of land in a way of conservation of ordinary assets through viable administration of land administrations developed when the land evaluation system and different principles of arranging the utilization of land. Nigeria is gifted with different ecologic, biotic, climatic, social, and monetary courses of action, while its difficulties are the un-decreasing and going after food interest, the conservation of

assets from land, and provincial development of rich assets base.

Since the weakness has cut the country over, Land assets the board hasn't quite recently become significant yet vital and key to the future advancement of Nigeria. It will be shrewd for land asset organizers to include strategy arranging from town and region level to public arranging making it feasible for asset supervisors or advancement organizers' gatherings to strategy and decision making while everybody is refreshed with the

security dangers concerning the accessible assets in their region of the area.

The Nigerian kind of frailty takes financial, strict, and political implications consequently, tending to land assets The board strategies, lawmakers, and experts in landed disciplines ought to be utilized as apparatuses in the improvement of a powerful and manageable land asset strategy for the eventual fate of Nigeria.

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