



WORLD BORDER SECURITY CONFERENCE (WBSC) 2019

THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IN BORDER SECURITY

PRESENTED BY

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NIGERIA CUSTOMS SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

Background

- Border security remain major concern for every nation especially now that TNCs have increased since the end of cold war and in the wake of globalization.
- Border security is detecting and preventing all forms of illegal activities at the borders such as smuggling of contraband goods; drugs; child and human trafficking; importation of arms and ammunitions, IEDs, dangerous and wild animals and infected plants; etc,.

- The aim of border control is to impose conditions under which people legally cross borders and ensure that appropriate rate of duty has been paid on goods (eg import duty, excise tax, levies, etc)
- Due to the growing threats on borders, LEAs have device different methods to seek for intelligence critical for decision making, strategic planning and crime prevention.

- Through appropriate intelligence analysis, indicators can be created to anticipate crime trends so that preventive measures could be taken.
- By combining traditional and modern solutions on borders like the proposed **NCS-GIS**, actual safety on the nations border and mental state of the citizenry will be guaranteed.

DEMOGRAPHY OF NIGERIAN BORDERS

Nigeria's 923,768 square KMs shares border with:

- ***Niger Republic*** to the North (1,497km²)
- ***Benin Republic*** to the West (773km²)
- ***Cameroon*** to the East (1,690km²)
- ***Chad & Gulf of Guinea*** to the North East (85km²)
- ***Atlantic Ocean*** to the South Coastline (853km²)

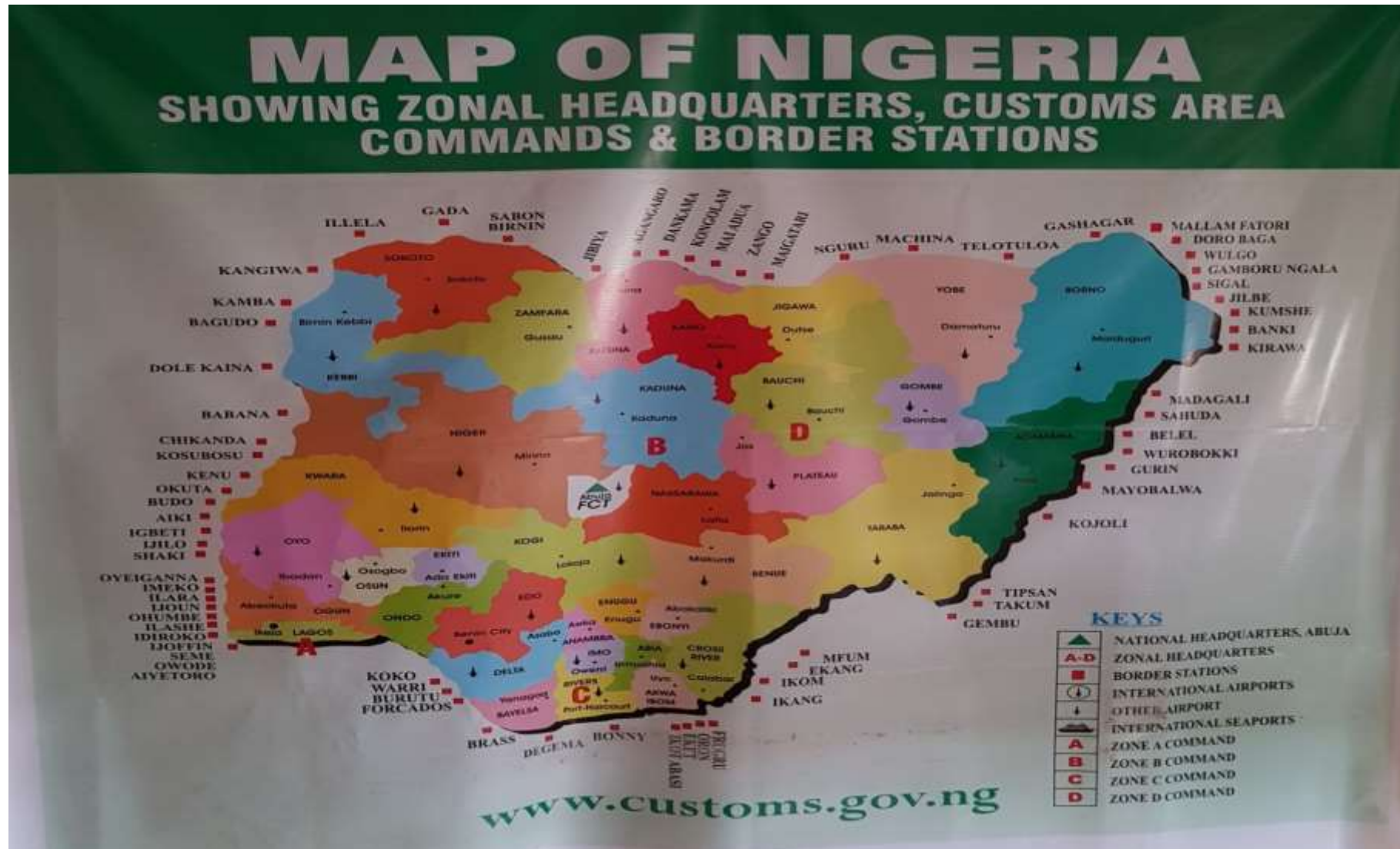
GENERAL THREATS OF NIGERIA'S BORDER

- Trafficking in:
 - Drugs
 - Weapons
 - Counterfeit Goods
 - Wildlife
- Smuggling of Contraband Items
- Terrorists Activities, eg Boko Haram
- Armed Conflicts/Militia
- Theft of Cultural Property
- Natural Resources
- Counterfeit Pharmaceuticals
- Porosity of Borders
- Illegal Migration
- Child and Human Trafficking
- Poverty
- Corruption
- Cattle rustling

MAP OF NIGERIA



MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING APPROVED BORDERS



SOURCE: www.customs.gov.ng

CHALLENGES OF BORDER SECURITY IN NIGERIA

- Non demarcated, rugged, and difficult terrain.
- Trans border communities supporting traffickers.
- Inadequate manpower or personnel,
- Inadequate logistics and modern equipments.
- Clash between smugglers/terrorists and the LEAs.
- Challenges from neighbouring countries.
- Internationally networked criminals.
- Interagency rivalry.
- Corruption.

STATUTORY ROLE OF NIGERIA CUSTOMS SERVICE

- Facilitation of legitimate trade
- Revenue generation (import and export)
- Anti-smuggling operations
- Security functions
 - Combating illegal importation of dangerous animals and plants
 - Combating trade in illicit goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals
 - Combating infractions on IPR
 - Combating money laundering
 - Combating illegal trade in arms and ammunitions
 - Combating illegal international trade in cultural artifacts
 - Combating importation of hazardous/toxic substances
 - Combating importation of pornographic materials
 - Combating illegal importation of substandard goods
 - Partaking in national assignment like general elections
- Lead agency role in all matters relating to exportation and importation and implementation of fiscal policy guidelines of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

OTHER LEAs/REGULATORY AGENCIES

- Nigerian Army (NA)
- Nigerian Navy (NN)
- Nigerian Air Force (NAF)
- The Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
- Department of State Security (DSS)
- National Intelligence Agency (NIA)
- Nigeria Customs Service (NCS)
- Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)
- Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC)
- National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)
- Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC)
- Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
- National Agency for Foods, Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC)
- Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON)

- Nigeria Customs Service and other security and regulatory agencies may not be able to carry out these enormous responsibilities except they are guided by **intelligence**.

SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NCS

Nigeria Customs Service is a second revenue generator to the federal Government after Oil and Gas Industry.

2016 – generated about 898 Billion Naira (2.5 Million USD)

2017 – generated about 1.3 Trillion Naira (3.3 Billion USD)

2018 – generated about 1.5 Trillion Naira (4.1 Billion USD)

SOURCE: www.customs.gov.ng

SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NCS

Within a span of eight months (January 22 to September 21, 2017) a total number of **2,671 pump-action rifles illegally imported** into the country were intercepted by the Nigeria Customs Service in **four** separate seizures/occasions alongside other seizures with a total value of ~~₦~~12.7billion (35.28 million USD) for the year 2017.

SOURCE: www.customs.gov.ng



SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NCS

On 9th July 2018, NCS intercepted a Truck containing 200,000 of live ammunitions concealed under the panel.



SOURCE: www.customs.gov.ng

SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NCS

On 17th November 2018, NCS arrested forty by 40ft Containers from India loaded with **TRAMADOL** worth **7.3 Billion Naira (20.3 Million USD)**. The cartel offered **BRIBE** of the sum of **N150 Million Naira (54,000 USD)** to effect the release of **ONLY** one of the containers.

SOURCE: www.customs.gov.ng



SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NCS

At various times and occasions, Customs arrested Customs arrested illegally imported Military hardware into the country.

SOURCE: www.google.com



HAZARDS FACED BY CUSTOMS PERSONNEL

Burnt in Kaduna, 5th May, 2017



Vandalised in Rivers State



Burnt in Ilaro, Oyo State



Vandalised in Idi-Iroko, Ogun State



Burnt in Oron, Akwa Ibom State



HAZARDS FACED BY CUSTOMS PERSONNEL

Killed January 9th, 2019



Seriously injured



Seriously injured



Seriously injured



Seriously injured



HAZARDS FACED BY CUSTOMS PERSONNEL



SOURCE: www.google.com

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

Border

Griffiths (1996) described border “as a line that indicates a boundary”. These boundary lines serve as a demarcation between two or more countries and are of three types:

- (i) The land border
- (ii) The maritime border
- (iii) The Aerial border.

Security

“Security is about freedom from threat and ability of States to maintain independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile while its bottom line is survival”
(Buzan:1983)

Data: Facts and statistics collected that when put together and processed create contextual information.

Information: “is an organized or structured data, which has been processed in such a way that the information now has relevance for a specific purpose or context, and is therefore meaningful, valuable, useful and relevant.” (Rowley)

Intelligence: “Information that has been analysed and refined so that it is useful to policy makers in making decisions specifically, about potential threats to national security”. (FBI)

- It's “**why**” that makes *information* become *intelligence* and the purpose is to *enable LEAs* tactically make decisions.
- Intelligence transforms “**what**” and “**how**” from the information into the “**why**” and “**when**” of the decision making process.

SOURCES OF INTELLIGENCE

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (2017)** asserts that the following are sources of intelligence:
 - **Human Intelligence (HUMINT)**
Information from human sources through interview of witnesses or suspects, or through clandestine or covert methods (espionage).
 - **Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)**
Electronic transmissions through use of ships, planes, ground sites, or satellites;
 - **Communications Intelligence (COMINT)**
a form of **SIGINT** that deals with interception of communication.
 - **Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) / Photo Intelligence (PHOTINT)**
photo/video type of intelligence that can be used in decision making.
 - **Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT)**
(not well known source of intelligence) concerned with weapons capabilities and industrial activities.

– **Telemetry Intelligence (TELINT)**

Information gathered during weapons tests,

– **Electronic Intelligence (ELINT)**

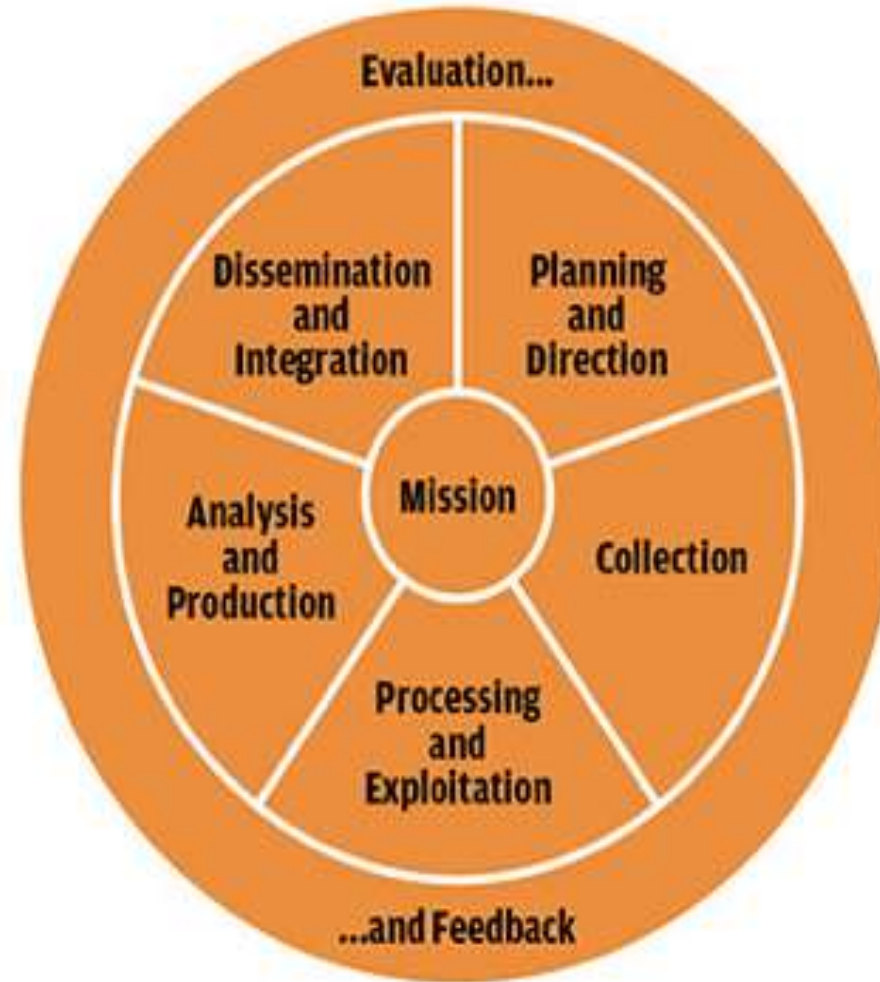
Information from electronic emissions picked up from modern weapons and tracking systems.

– **Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)**

Information from:

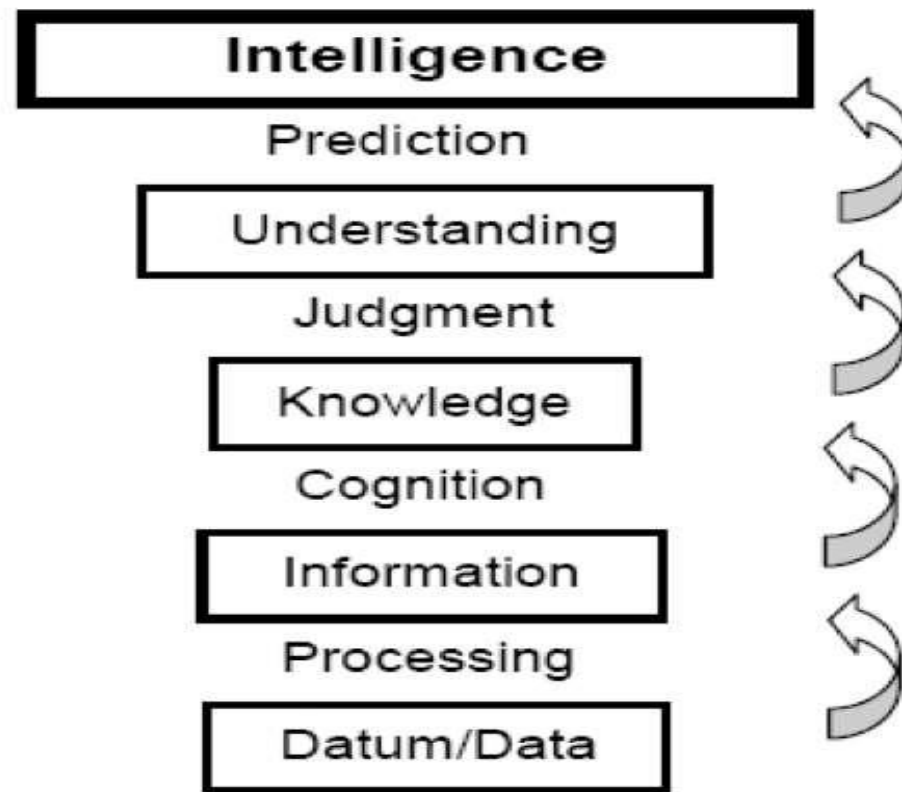
- media (newspapers, radio, television, etc),
- professional and academic records (papers, conferences, professional associations), and
- public data (government reports, demographics, statistics, graphs, hearings, speeches, etc.).

THE INTELLIGENCE PROCESS



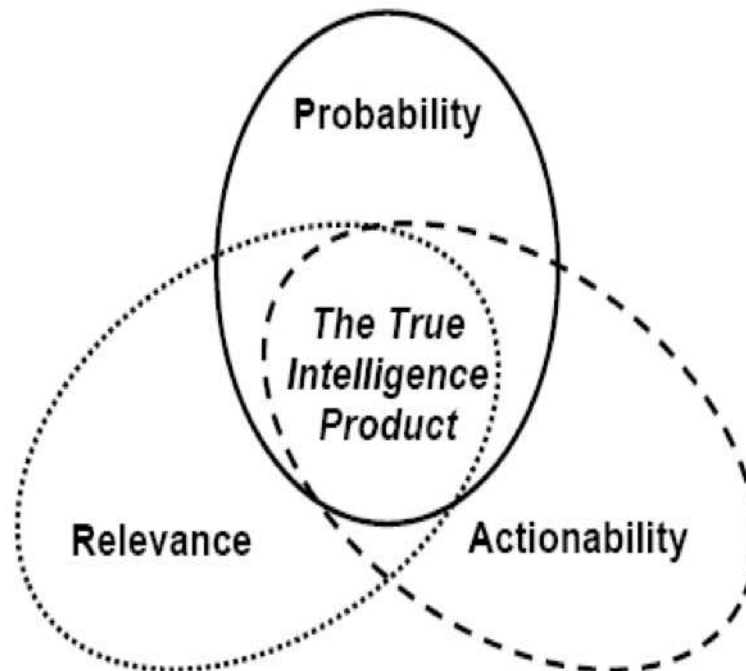
SOURCE: JOINT INTELLIGENCE / JOINT PUBLICATION 2-0 (JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF)

Through collection, processing, analyzing, and disseminating of the information, security agents can quickly assess if the intelligence product proves to be **intelligence**.



COMPONENTS OF INTELLIGENCE

- It is important to note that intelligence is a tangible and provable **PRODUCT**.
- We can only consider the product “intelligence” if it provides a ***relevant*** and ***actionability*** assessment of ***probabilities***.
- The three components must collectively be true to determine that information is now considered **intelligence**.



INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING MODEL

- The Intelligence-Led Policing model originated in the UK recognized that police were spending too much time responding to crime and too little time targeting offenders. Intelligence must be incorporated into the planning process to reflect community issues and challenges.
- Intelligence-Led Policing focuses on systematic gathering and evaluation of data turning it into strategic and operational analysis product which serves as basis for improved and evidence based decision making so that LEAs could be more effective fighting crimes rather than responding to crimes

FUNDAMENTAL TASK OF LEAs IN BORDER SECURITY

- ***Detect*** border intrusions
- ***Identify*** border intrusions
- ***Classify*** border intrusions
- ***Respond to*** border intrusions
- ***Resolve*** border intrusions



DETECT

Methods of detecting **BORDER INTRUSION** include:

- Intelligence
- Sign-cutting
- Line watch
- Sensors
- Community engagement



IDENTIFY

- Determine whether **BORDER INTRUSION** is from:
 - Human
 - Animal
 - Vehicle
 - Aircraft



CLASSIFY

- Classify **BORDER INTRUSION** as a **Threat** or **Non threat** by:
 - Sign-cutting
 - Line watch
 - Intelligence



RESPOND TO

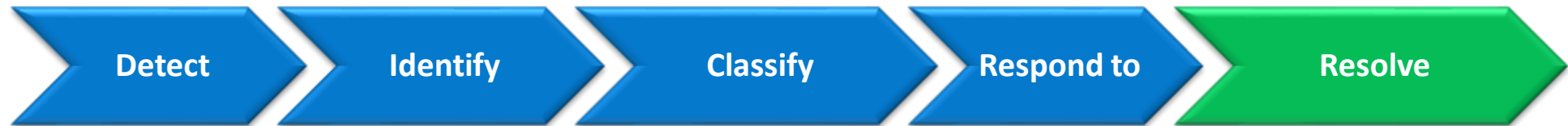
- LEAs respond to **BORDER INTRUSION**:
 - On foot
 - By vehicle
 - On horseback, etc
- Terrain, weather, time, and distance impact the response



RESOLVE

LEAs can resolve **BORDER INTRUSION** through:

- Tracking
- Interdicting
- Deterring or turning back
- False detection



CONCLUSION

- Success in reducing risk along our national borders will require an integrated effort to attack the many facets of Trans-National Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and unique challenges presented by a networked enemy.
- Border security is a continuous effort that requires an ever-vigilant watchdog which will never end until our enemies intent of doing harm to our different countries are defeated psychologically, financially, physically, and morally.

- Debates will continue over whether LEAs are winning the war or not. That is allowed. However, there should be no debate over our ability to do it alone, as we cannot.
- Therefore, all hands must be on deck to ensure that all borders around the world are relatively sound, safe and secure!!!

THANK
YOU