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Democratic Governance and Insecurity: A Study of Enugu State, South East Nigeria, 1999-2019

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***Nwosu, Okwudili Chukwuma**

*Department of Public Administration and Local Government,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State
Okwudili.nwosu@unn.edu.ng
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8502-050X>*

Ikeanyibe, Okey Marcellus

*Department of Public Administration and Local Government,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State
Okey.ikeanyibe@unn.edu.ng*

Aroh Patricia, N

*Department of Social Science Education,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State
Patricia.aroh@unn.edu.ng*

Ugwuerua, Emmanuel

*The College of Education, Nsukka,
Enugu State, Nigeria
Emma.ugwuerua@gmail.com
Corresponding Author*

***Corresponding Author**

Abstract

The relationship between democratic governance and progress in society remains contestable. Some scholars assert a significant positive relationship between democratic governance and socio-economic development, especially in developed countries, while others argue otherwise. In the Nigerian context, democratic governance seems to have been bedevilled by insecurity. The study adopted Frustration-Aggression theory as its theoretical framework and relied on secondary data, key informant interviews and focused group discussion, to delve into the dynamics of insecurity in Enugu State. However, the study concentrated on three successive administrations that differed in their liberal character and adherence to democratic principles. The study finds that the highest level of insecurity was witnessed during the administration of Dr Chimaroke Nnamani, which was also the most illiberal of the three administrations. We conclude that democratic governance did not have any significant impact on security and suggested, among others addressing the major causes of insecurity in the state.

Keywords: *Democratic Governance; Peace and Security; Liberal Character, Enugu State, Nigeria.*

Introduction

The relationship between Democratic Governance and progress in society, including reduced crime and insecurity is extensively investigated in the literature. Scholars like Adekson (2009) and Adejumobi (2000) show that there is a positive relationship between democratic governance and socio-economic development. Paris, (2004) contended that Democratic Governance is a remedy for violence stating that it is among the measures commonly prescribed by the United Nations (UN) in its intervention attempts in conflict ravaged nations. There are studies also that have shown that there is much divergence between Democracy and social process, in terms of economic prosperity and social order. Indeed, many literatures, for instance Piccone (2017), Keane (2010) and USAID (2022) maintained that democracy by its liberal nature is likely to worsen social order and aggravate violence and crimes.

Insecurity appears to be a trajectory to penury and stands against development in nearly all nations entangled with it. The issue of insecurity has gradually degenerated into chaos since the emergence of Democratic Governance in Nigeria in 1999, becoming contagious to the nation's development (Nwanolue and Iwuoha 2012, Chime, & Ezeodili, 2023).

In Enugu state, Southeast Nigeria, security issues are at an alarming rate. Car vandalization is on the increase daily as motorists lose their car logos, side mirrors, brain boxes, tyres, car batteries, windscreens, including car snatching. People withdrawing money from banks are usually trailed and attacked at gunpoint in broad daylight. Kidnapping is an everyday occurrence, herdsmen attacks are rampant, cultism has left the University campuses and is now widespread in major cities of the state. Social occasions are not left out, as criminals from time to time raid burial and marriage ceremonies including churches. Citizens of the state can no longer sleep with their two eyes closed as armed robbery has become a daily affair. There are several reported murder and assassination cases around the state.

Security issues in Enugu state have become deplorable, defying efforts by security agencies to arrest the situation. Subsequent administrations have come up with different initiatives aimed at curbing the menace including encouraging different communities to form vigilante groups, youth assemblies, Neighborhood watch, Privatization and Communalization of security outfits. Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) has also been established. This is to complement the efforts of the security organizations in the state. Available records show that the more some of these programmes evolve, the worse the situation gets (Chime, & Ezeodili 2023). Though several factors could have contributed to this situation, there is no doubt that unemployment, illiteracy, hopelessness and frustration among the youths have contributed immensely to the level of the present security challenges in Enugu State.

That was why Mbah (2014) stated that the utmost justification for insecurity is the enormousness of frustration and aggression cues, arbitrariness of exasperation and cognitive emotional process. Appended to these variants are responses to anticipated but disenchanting needs. Aggression is an outcome of frustration, and it is invariably because of some manifestations of aggression (Mbah, 2014).

This study examined how leadership styles and liberal dispositions of subsequent administrations between 1999 and 2019 have impacted security challenges in Enugu state.

Methodology

Awgu, Oji River, Enugu South, Nkanu West, Nsukka, and Igboeze South local government areas of Enugu state were chosen for the study,

which entailed a complete, detailed, and in-depth compilation of data from six purposively selected local government areas. As a result, the three (3) senatorial zones that make Enugu state were evenly represented:

Enugu North Senatorial Zone: Nsukka; Igboeze North; Igboeze South; Uzoh Uwani; Udenu and Igbo Etiti Local Government Areas (6). Enugu East Senatorial Zone: Enugu East; Enugu North; Enugu South; Isiuzo; Nkanu East and Nkanu West Local Government Areas (6). Enugu West Senatorial Zone: Aninri; Awgu; Ezeagu; Oji River and Udi Local Government Areas (5).

We further listed all the towns/communities in each adopted Local Government Area, classified them as urban, semi-urban, or rural, and picked six urban and six rural localities in each adopted Local Government Area using a balloting technique. To achieve a more balanced representation of varied viewpoints for both rural and urban areas, we chose one rural community in each Local Government Area (LGA) at random and juxtaposed it with one metropolitan location in each LGA.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

In-depth semi-structured tape-recorded interviews were conducted and transcribed. When informants requested confidentiality and did not want to be audio recorded, the researchers took comprehensive notes. The major informants were as follows: Government Officials, Religious Leaders, Town Union Leaders, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Youth Leaders/Students, Public Officers/Civil Servants, Women Leaders, Health Workers, Educationists, Transporters/Farmers, and Traders. Due to the lack of a sampling frame, the researchers included a list of key informants. Thirty-six (36) KIIs were chosen using a purposive non-random sampling strategy.

This was based on the relevance of a respondent's official attitude toward issues of democratic governance and security, as well as the credibility of an informant's knowledge of democratic governance and security in a specific city/community.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The six focus groups concentrated on urban unemployed youths in Nsukka and Ibagwa-Aka, rural women in Obe and Akpasha areas, and

the informal sector in Enugu and Nenwe. There was an average of ten (10) people in each focus group. The selection of participants of the rural women's focus group was done with care to ensure similarities as well as the heterogeneity of the women's ages and locations. In terms of urban unemployed youths and informal sector employees, the researchers took great care to ensure that there was a balance of age, gender, and professional representation. The focus group discussion was based on questions that were similar to KIIs but were written in a different way to extract the multiple groups' collaborative opinions and positions. The conversation took place at the palaces of the traditional rulers, who became actively involved by ways of informing and assembling/gathering the members of their respective communities in order to secure community collaboration.

Documents

Primary and secondary data from documents, such as published and unpublished literature, official documents and media reports, Textbooks, Journal Articles, Newspapers/Magazines, Internet Materials, Government Publications, and Unpublished Thesis, supplemented the two methods of data collection discussed above.

Observations

The researchers used both participant observation and non-participant observation techniques. Two of the researchers were interested in participant observation. One was observing and reporting on the activities of a community-based organization in which he was a member. The other was a government official in a position of authority, where he likewise reported on events. The researchers drew insights that were deemed appropriate and relevant for the study from observations/proceedings from civil society groups, as well as happenings in the political arena and government of Enugu state, dating back to 1999.

The study's data was analyzed qualitatively, with content analysis of interviews and discussions. The researchers used citations to support or reinforce the arguments and discourses presented in the study. The discussions were broken down into categories based on the data sources. To support all of the claims, every available and accessible data was used.

Conceptual Review

Democratic Governance

Scholars agreed on the genesis of the concept of democracy, but disagreed on its definition. Thus, democracy has been used in a variety of ways. However, they all refer to different facets of the same phenomenon. Democracy, according to Anozie (2015) can mean that the people vote in a free and fair election to elect their leaders and that the mandates of the people are upheld. Governments are established by and with the consent of the people, usually in accordance with the Constitution. Democracy is also seen as the sovereignty of the wishes and ambitions of the voters in decision-making (Adeyemo, 2009). Sodaro (2001) stated that the essence of democracy is the ability of the populace to choose their leaders, hold them accountable for their deeds, and set legal restraints on the power of the state by ensuring certain rights and freedoms to its people. The idea implies that the people's will is ultimate in terms of controlling public affairs (Odulami, 2008). However, Saliu and Lipede (2008) noted that because this form of democracy, aptly known as liberal democracy, emphasizes the need for material conditions before citizens can participate in the democratic exchange, it cannot be claimed to be sufficiently representative. Because political office eligibility requires a minimum degree of education and property ownership, the elites are in a position to dominate the great majority. This supports the claim that “creating a symmetrical linkage between democracy and development is to overburden democracy” (Adejumobi 2000:7). In developing nations and Africa in particular, it is regrettable that this type of democracy, which gave the elites an advantage at the expense of the masses, is even currently popular. Therefore, the emphasis on liberal democracy creates a space for the majority to be controlled by the elites, which manifests itself in Nigeria's widespread poverty (Saliu and Lipede, 2008).

Democratic Governance portrays actions on administering the lawful, exemplary, incorruptible, transparent and effectual realization of national goals (Orji, 2014). According to Omah (2015), specifically, a state that can be described as practicing democratic governance is one which offers life opportunities to individuals in the state, has respect for the rule of law and human rights, safeguards the rights and dignity of women and children and develops its human capital potentials. Thus, the foundation or details of a State's set of values and standards are its

democratic governance. The popular will must be respected in the exercise of power under democratic administration (Bello-Imam and Obadan, 2004). We rely strongly on the UNDP (2000) definition: "Democratic governance" is a practice that "needs an all-embracing satisfying principle, such as responsiveness, transparency, inclusion, accountability, respect for human rights and the rule of law and equality of gender," based on the Millennium Declarations of 2000. This has the consequence that democratic government ought to be capable of safe guarding, protecting and emancipating all facets of society, particularly the weak and excluded, on a cultural, economic, political, legal, and social level.

Security/Insecurity

The concept of security has transformed or metamorphosed from its traditional stance that was narrow and restrictive to a wider perspective that places premium on individuals (Saliu, 2010; Nwanegbo & Odigbo, 2013; Nwozor, 2013 and Falana, 2015:2). In a broad sense, security involves development in the health, environmental, socio-economic and physical demands of the citizens, safeguarding the dominant values, ideology and way of life of the state from perils or menace and impeding any form of socio-economic, political or religious thwack on the state (Nnonyelu et al, 2013; Owutu, 2012). Security, therefore, is a task that combines effective and notable military intervention and advancement in the welfare of the people (Omodia & Aliu, 2013). Furthermore, security is a state of feeling protected from hazardous situations, safeguarding and maintenance of key values devoid of danger to acquired values.

Insecurity is the feeling of fright, horror, concern, apprehension, agitation, turmoil, anarchy, poverty, injustice and unemployment in the sovereignty. It is the opposite of security. As a result, the preceding explanation has aided in the comprehension of the concept of insecurity. Insecurity is simply a situation in which members of a community are unable to go out on their regular routines due to threats to and destructive disruptions of their lives and possessions. Insecurity is a feeling of fear or worry caused by lack of proper protection (King, 2016). It implies a scarcity of protection from threats. Achumba, Ighomereho, and Akpor-Robaro (2013) see insecurity as a state of not knowing, having insufficient control, and being incapable of taking defensive action against factors that threaten society. Beland (2005)

stated that insecurity entails insufficient protection from crime and a lack of freedom from psychological trauma. In this study, physical insecurity, which is the most visible or observable form of insecurity, is expressed. Thus, Insecurity is any breach or violation of any sort of peace and security that contributes to the re-emergence of conflicts and results in the willful and unjustified destruction of lives and property.

Theoretical Framework

The study employed the Frustration-Aggression Theory (FAT). The basis of FAT is found in the work of John Dollard and his associates (1939). Three schools are discernable in the study of Aggression, those that see Aggression as an instinct; predictable reaction to define stimuli; and learned behaviour (Dugan 2004). The study hinges on Aggression as externally-stimulated. The key takeaway of the theory is that every frustration provokes aggression through anger and anger engenders aggression when there are appropriate cues. Creating a gap between the level of value anticipation and the level of accomplishment, attributable to lack of capacity towards establishing conformity between both levels, the atmosphere becomes tense, caused by the burden of frustrated aspiration or an unfulfilled need. Failing to arrest this in time steers frustration. When frustration is built up, it steers suppressed passions of anger that are usually aimed at the group believed to be the architect of impoverishment (Afinotan and Ojakorotu, 2009). Eventually, this strong emotion unearths an outlet via an aggressive and unwavering intense disposition apropos to the environment.

The relevance of this theory to the study is not in doubt. The critical underpinning of the theory is best explained from the fact that the primary source of violent activities is as a result of frustration from bad governance. Ploch (2020) stated that violence springs up from a cornucopia of denials, thus, democratic governance's failure to address the problems of political power marginalization, socio-economic inequalities, corruption, unemployment, poverty, injustices, lack of basic human infrastructures among others, have contributed to security challenges in Enugu state and by extension, Nigeria. Interfering with a designed directed behavior engenders frustration leading to aggressive responses normally aimed at the reputed frustrating agent. Socially, people value status, power, security, wealth, equality, freedom and failure to achieve these values, usher in disaffection and aggression. The theory can be

applied in explaining all sorts of violent activities induced by deprivations or frustrations.

Hoover, Enders and Freeman (2008) noted that nations with outrageous levels of income inequality precipitated by unemployment and poverty witness outrageous proportions of aggression. The researchers concluded that it is undemanding and simple for terrorist networks to recruit people with meagre income or unemployed citizens as they have sort of little opportunity cost of time. The fact that most terrorist offensives are orchestrated in meagre-income nations corroborates the hypothesis that poor governance factors of unemployment and poverty have effects on terrorism.

Discussion of Findings

This section assesses the viewpoints of respondents questioned during the field study, as well as their intuitions, in order to gain a better understanding of issues relating to democratic government and insecurity in Enugu State. Insecurity in the state is engendered, according to the researchers, by an imbalance and disproportionate distribution of resources and commonwealth among the people, a disincentive to hard work even by the government through dishonest/failed leadership, favouritism/corruption and godfather politics, massive unemployment, insensitivity to citizens' plight, and incompetency of security operatives and the judiciary. Subsequent governments in the state have shown a lack of political will to enhance the people's standard of living by lowering poverty and unemployment rates. Job creation prospects are few, resulting in a high incidence of negative net migration due to a scarcity of companies and corporate organizations to hire the many unemployed youths. The security situation in Enugu State can be characterized as a result of the administration's lack of responsiveness, as well as subsequent administrations' socioeconomic policies, which exacerbated the agonizing pains of the people by exposing citizens, particularly youths, to hardship, beggary, impoverishment, pauperism, hunger, and unemployment.

However, insecurity has become somewhat dynamic and fluctuated with the leadership styles and character of subsequent administrations in the state. Most respondents were of the view that Chimaroke Nnamani's administration was illiberal while the democratic governance of Sullivan

Chime and Ifeanyi Ugwuanyi has a more liberal disposition as seen in the analysis below.

Chimaroke Nnamani: May 29th 1999 – May 29th 2007

The respondents unanimously agreed that the earliest victim of Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani's illiberal nature was the elder brother to Enugu state Parliamentarian Nwabueze Ugwu on the 9th of September, 1999¹. Nwabueze Ugwu was highly critical of Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani's administration and he needed to be silenced, unfortunately, in a case of mistaken identity, his elder brother was killed. On the 7th of March 2001, Fourteen (14) members of an Enugu-based Catholic Adoration Ministry anchored by Reverend Father Ejike Mbaka, who was the most independent critic of Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani's administration were killed in a hit alleged to be perpetrated by Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani's boys. Two (2) persons were later killed and twenty others suffered various degrees of injuries when the law enforcement agents disrupted a protest march on the incident. On the 29th of August 2001, Chief Victor Nwankwo, the younger brother to the founder of the Eastern Mandate Union (EMU), Dr Arthur Nwankwo was assassinated in Enugu.

Agbaegbu (2002) stated that political opponents of Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani accused him of masterminding the assassinations in Enugu state. Between February and April 2002, more than thirty (30) people were assassinated under contentious and controversial situations. Most respondents in Enugu metropolis alleged that Nnamani was the planner of the heinous incidents. On October 20, 2005, Professor Chimere Ikoku the former Vice Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka was killed.

The period was marked by widespread violence, most of them politically motivated, and this drew the state's nightlife away. Residents of Enugu state lived in fear. Robbery attacks and various forms of homicides were common occurrences. The people of the state were terrified and slept with one eye open. It was usual to see the streets blocked with iron bars and streets turning deserted as early as 7 p.m. Hoodlums used commercial motorcycles to commit a variety of crimes including robbery and assassinations, between 1999 and 2007 (<http://www.ngrguardiannews.com/2015/05/enugu-chime-years-to-forget-or-not-to-forget/>).

Most respondents agreed that between 1999 and 2007, the state was tainted by the use of cultists as thugs in order to gain power. It was alleged that the then chief of staff to Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani, Chief Sam Ejiofor coordinated the activities of the cultists and paid them monthly salaries and most of the cultists were empowered².

Orji (2012) produced information that shaped the security scenario in Enugu State during this period. The "political godfather" of Enugu State, Chief Jim Ifeanyichukwu Nwobodo, who was the governor of old Anambra State during the second republic, used his political and financial clout to install his crony Chimmaroke Nnamani as governor of Enugu State in the run-up to the 1999 civilian administration transition. Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani later fell out with his political godfather, Chief Jim Ifeanyichukwu Nwobodo. The political brutality sparked by the feud between Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani and Chief Jim Nwobodo exacerbated the security issues faced by Enugu State during Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani's tenure (Kew, 2004).

It was found out from a respondent in Enugu that Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani reigned supreme for eight (8) years that his administration lasted³. Most of the political heavy weights in the state that opposed his administration like Chief Jim Nwobodo, Okesilieze Nwodo and Hyde Onuaguluchi to mention but a few hibernated to Abuja for fear of being assassinated. Governor Chimmaroke Nnamani unleashed terror on the citizens resulting to false and uneasy calmness. Okesilieze Nwodo stated that he needed at least six (6) Mobile Policemen each time he wants to come back to Enugu State from Abuja (<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2009/08/how-gov-nnamani-drove-jim-nwobodo-out-of-enugu>).

Sullivan Chime: May 29th 2007 - May 29th 2015

An examination of democratic administration and security in Enugu State from 1999 to 2019 was undertaken in order to take a trip down memory lane and bring to light what the situation was and how it evolved until 2019. The respondents were asked to assess the security concerns in Enugu State throughout the periods under consideration based on the preceding. Majority of the respondents stated that the main legacy enthroned in Enugu state between 2007 and 2015 (Sullivan Chima's Administration) was peace and security³. The time ushered in or enthroned a state of calm devoid of political strife. With the prohibition on the operation of commercial motorcycles in significant districts of

the state capital, between 2007 and 2015, nightlife and order returned to Enugu. Hoodlums used commercial motorcycles to commit a variety of crimes, including robbery and assassinations, between 1999 and 2007. (<http://www.ngrguardiannews.com/2015/05/enugu-chime-years-to-forget-or-not-to-forget/>)

Sullivan Chime's government cleansed the system to an extent and empowered security officers upon taking office in 2007. Between 2007 and 2014, majority of respondents saw advancements in democratic governance in terms of security, to some extent³. The opinions of the majority of the respondents were combined in the following way: Agents of law enforcement were continually provided with the tools they needed to fight crime. During this time, Enugu State was declared to have the lowest crime rate and to be one of the safest places in Nigeria. (<http://.southeastnigeria.com/review-the-sullivan-chime-administration-in-enugu-state-8yrs-later/#sthash.AojG1JXE.dpuf>).

During the era of Sullivan Chima, Okwesilieze Nwodo who ran away to Abuja during Chimaraoke's administration drives himself around Enugu as confessed by Nwodo himself (<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2009/08/how-gov-nnamani-drove-jim-nwobodo-out-of-enugu>). This was why Enugu state people hated Nwodo when he became the Peoples' Democratic Party's (PDP) National Chairman due to his constant harassment of Governor Sullivan Chima. Can he harass Chimaraoke during his administration? Asked one of the respondents from Enugu.

However, the majority of respondents believed that between 2007 and 2015, Enugu state had a high rate of crimes, but there was a reduction in politically motivated killings³.

During the study period, they discovered an upsurge in armed robbery, kidnapping and cultism. Cult battles, encroached to the metropolis and villages from university campuses, claiming countless lives. The criminals and cultists that participated in the conflicts between Chimaraoke and Jim Nwobodo now unemployed turned to the public utilizing the arms and weaponry they obtained from the political warlords who supported the brawl to perpetrate crimes such as armed robbery, rape, and kidnapping. These cultists became security hazards to the entire state.

Majority of the respondents reported that high-priority crimes including kidnapping, armed robbery, and murder occurred frequently in Enugu State, The government did very little to address the persistence of these crimes³. According to a respondent in Nsukka:

The security situation in Nsukka between 2007 and 2010 was something else. There was no night that armed robbers will not strike. Residents of Nsukka were sleeping with one eye open. Car theft was rampant during the period. The police who are the agents of government that should be protecting the lives and properties of the citizens did not do anything to stem the trend. It was as if the armed robbers overpowered the police both in firepower and in intelligence. Armed robbery, breaking, and burgling of shops and houses became the order of the day and when reported to the police, nothing came out of it⁴.

Kidnapping during the Period

The survey found an increase in the rate of abduction over the study period, and the respondents unanimously agreed that anyone in the state might now be kidnapped. The respondents claimed that the state's security authorities had failed to deal effectively with the threat of kidnapping⁵. The government has not taken a systemic approach to tackling the state's security concerns. According to the study, governmental agencies' attempts to combat the threat of kidnapping and other forms of violence are not synchronized and ineffective.

Between 2008 and the beginning of 2013, the rate was extremely high, causing many of the state's wealthy sons and daughters to rarely return home, and when they did, usually disguised themselves and remained in hiding for fear of being kidnapped. Kidnappings have become more common as a result of the country's huge unemployment. With major economic, political, and public service opportunities being so low, the states' disgruntled unemployed youngsters and school dropouts have turned to crime. The situation was so bad that kidnappings were done nearly every-day with ransoms paid in millions.

During the period under review, "Ngwuekereomu," led a robbery group to Nsukka, Enugu state, stormed Nsukka Police Station and freed some of their members from the police net, and looted three banks in a row (Zenith, Access, and First bank). "The College of Education, Nsukka," a private college of education in Enugu State, was established in 2008, but before the college could celebrate its one-year anniversary, a kidnapping case occurred on April 12, 2009, as one of the respondents in Nsukka who was a former student of the institution pointed out:

We have already settled down for a general study course slated for 9am on that fateful day, when three men disguised as students stepped inside the big hall of about three hundred (300) students. As they surrounded their victim, they released gun shots into the roof of the hall and there was pandemonium before you know what was happening they have whisked away Mrs G. Mama the wife of Ifesinachi Motors, a popular transport magnet⁶.

The respondent stated that in Nsukka throughout that year, hardly will any week pass without hearing a high profile kidnapping. The respondent made mention of the kidnap of “Baba Edem” a business mogul from Edemani- Nsukka who was hanging out in a popular pub in Nsukka before his assailants came and whisked him away after a gun battle that lasted for about two hours, because the said “Baba Edem” came to the pub with police escorts. The escorts were overpowered, which implies that assailants came with superior fire power.

During the interview, majority of respondents stated that the Ugwuaji woodland in Enugu State was recognized as a kidnapping hotspot, but that the newly constructed Ugwuogo-Nsukka-Opi Road, which was built by the government of Sullivan Chime (2007–2015), was the most dreaded area at the time⁷. The people kidnapped in the road include: A Catholic Reverend Father, a local government official, a former Enugu State Head of Service, Professor James Adichie, a retired professor of Statistics from the famous University of Nigeria and the father of award-winning writer, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, to mention but a few. Prof Cyprian Onyeji, the former Vice-Chancellor of Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT), was kidnapped by a nine-man gang in 2013 (Dream FM, 2013).

Ifeanyi Ugwuanyi: May 29th 2015 –May 2019 (First Tenure)

Some Nsukka residents recalled the terror wreaked by suspected herdsmen in Ukpabi-Nimbo in Enugu State's Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area in April 2016 during Governor Ifeanyi Ugwuanyi's tenure⁷. Igatta (2016) added the herdsmen, killed about 46 natives and burnt about 11 houses. This was corroborated by Mamah et al. (2016) and Agbu et al. (2020).

Most respondents in Nsukka also accused the herders of robbing, maiming, and killing people in the communities along the Nsukka-Adani-Umulokpa road in Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area. Those

kidnapped are said to have paid ransoms ranging from N500,000 to N5 million before they were released.

Herdsmen attacks on Individual cases abound in Enugu State. Agbu et al. (2020) stated that immediately after the Ukpabi Nimbo in Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area attack of 2015, another attack by the Herdsmen took place two days after in Umuchigbo community in Enugu East Local Government Area of Enugu State. In 2016, four members of Ogbodo Nwarum's family were killed in Ndiagu, a community in Attakwu, Akegbe-Ugwu in Nkanu Local Government Area of Enugu State, including a pregnant woman suspected to be Ogbodo Nwarum's wife, whose tummy was ripped open. A Catholic seminarian, Lazarus Nwafor, who was Ogbodo Nwarum's tenant, was also killed in the incident (Igatta, 2016). In September 2016, Revered Father Dim, Ezeokana and Chukwuemeka were abducted in Nsukka along Nkpologwu-Nimbo Road in Enugu State. A widow went to the farm in Enugu East Local Government Area of Enugu State in 2019 and was slain by suspected herdsmen at Nchatancha, Nike. As one respondent from Enugu South Local Government Area pointed out, this provoked public outrage from many people across the state, with no response from the government or security agencies. On 14th March 2019, Revered Father Clement Ugwu of St. Mark Catholic Church, Obinofia Ndiuno, was abducted and killed (Umeagbalasi 2020). Nzwili (2019) reported the same event with a different date (20th of March 2019). He added that the Reverend Father's decomposing body was found in a bush a week later. There was also the abduction and killing of Revered Father Paul Offu of St. James the Greater Parish Ugbawka on 8th August 2019 (Nzwili 2019).

Conclusion

Despite the state's potential for rapid security progress, the wellbeing of the citizens of Enugu state in the fourth republic civilian administration in terms of protection of lives and properties has not been promising. This is despite the fact that democratic governance should be a requirement, primarily for the provision of basic public infrastructure and the protection of lives and property. The continued failures of democratic governance to address problems associated with unemployment, poverty, corruption, and other basic human requirements frustrated the citizens leading to anger and aggression, which fuelled the spate of security challenges in Enugu state, determined by the dynamics of

subsequent administrations liberal dispositions. As a consequence, Democratic governance must be properly managed in terms of provision of security, which is one of life's basic necessities or basic human requirements. The following suggestions should be used in conjunction with this.

Legislative reforms should be implemented to make elective positions less appealing and to encourage only those with a strong desire to serve to be elected. When such candidates win elections, immediate action should be taken to address all the causes of security concerns towards bringing insecurity to a halt before moving forward with infrastructural development.

Anti-corruption agencies must live up to their billing and carry out their responsibilities without bias. Godfatherism politics must be discouraged, abolished, and eradicated from our political landscape. This can be accomplished by limiting the resources appropriated and allocated to those who occupy public office. Their constitutional powers for administrative convenience should be limited once more, and the immunity clause should be repealed.

Frantic efforts should be made to ensure that security agencies are continuously vetted, trained/retrained, and enhanced in order to boost their capacity and successfully address their regional idiosyncrasies. This will attract corporations and foreign investors to locate businesses in the state, thereby creating jobs and lowering unemployment and poverty levels throughout the state. Anti-kidnapping units should be restructured, suitably funded, well-equipped, retrained, and regulated on a regular basis.

The government's response to insecurity should be stepped up by introducing more proactive measures such as enlarging the coast by involving citizens, particularly youths, in governance and ensuring that Neighborhood Watch Associations and forest guards are transformed and incorporated into a sustainable and effective security network.

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An Evaluation of Inter-Governmental Collaboration and Malaria Control Programme in Southwestern Nigeria

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Bisiriyu Abiodun TALEAT (Ph.D.)

Department of Public Administration and Local Government

Faculty of Humanities

North West University, Mahikeng

South Africa.

Email: 55601170@mynwu.ac.za

Tel.: +27684464226 & +2348034513693

Abstract

The study investigated the strategies for malaria control programme and assessed the effects of inter-governmental collaboration on malaria control in southwestern Nigeria. Primary data were collected through the administration of questionnaires and the conduct of in-depth interviews. The study population of 404 comprised all categories of staff in the Malaria Control Unit of the Federal Ministry of Health, three states and six local governments. A sample size of 388 respondents was selected for questionnaire administration using the Taro Yemane sample size formula. Interviews were also conducted to complement the information collected through questionnaire administration. Data were analysed using percentage, simple linear regression, relative impact index, and content analysis methods. The results revealed that free distribution of insecticide-treated nets (87.3%); intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (92.8%); indoor residual spraying (71.3%); larval source management (76.1%); diagnosis and treatment (81.6%); and advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation (88.7%) were the key malaria control strategies adopted to control malaria in southwestern Nigeria. Furthermore, the