

ARMS Flow In Nigerian/Chad Border: A reflection on the how insurgents had access to their target.

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ABSTRACT

This research work centered on the problem of free Arms flow around Nigeria and Chad Border. The whole of North-eastern Nigeria region have been devastated by the crisis of insecurity facilitated by more than a decade of insurgency. One of the major issue of concern to security experts and personnel in the country is how the insurgents are getting access to weapons which gave them more strength to fight the war for this long period, that become so difficult to overcome. Among the possible avenue that continue to strengthen the enemies is the easy access of the arms flow from the neighboring countries especially republic of Chad, which Border with Nigeria to the east where the Boko Haram gained firm root. This paper therefore looked at the nature of the water way nature of Nigeria/Chad Border which has become a source of strength to the insurgents as flow of weapons is one of the cheapest thing on the Border. The availability of such arm flow has also led to the People being abandoned their lands, economic and commercial activities especially those settlements between the Border of these two countries. For more than eight years now they have suspended their livelihood activities, roads were blocked and chances of survival in the rural areas were minimal due to the frequent attacks carried out by the insurgents. This however, led to the rise of arm flow along the border which subsequently contributed to high level of insecurity in Northern Nigeria. This paper thus look at the causes of the arms flow along the Border of these neighboring countries, the extent of damage done as a result of availability of the weapons, and the research also looked at the ways arm dealers are conniving with settlers along the border as well as the various way they followed to reach their target. The work provided suggestion as to how the fragile Border should be manage with the view to reduce the influx of arms without control which according this research is the central factor that continue to unleash and give terror groups the opportunity to destroy people for the more than a decade.

Keynotes: Arms flow, Border, Insecurity, Weapons, Arm Control

Date of Submission: 08-07-2022

Date of Acceptance: 22-07-2022

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of modern Boundary demarcation in West Africa could be trace back to the era of colonial partition of Africa. Pre- colonial territories in Africa were partitioned with the advent of European colonialism. This colonial interest had succeeded in dividing the thousand year ethnic group relationship in African into different community of Nations. Since then, crossing a boundary from one colonial territory to other should be based on legal provision provided by the existing authority in control of the area.

However, this research paper looked into the nature and implications of the Nigerian/Chad Border with specific attention to the fragile position and location of the land mass and water that cover the area. Although ever since colonial demarcation, there had been series of cross-fertilization of both ideas and actions between the two countries. Greater parts of such development were not legally approved or allowed, but because of the close relationship of the people involved, particularly those tribes at the fringes of the Lake Chad. (i.e Kanuri, Shuwa Arab and other multiple ethnic groups).

But in recent times, there appeared an issue of free arms flow from Chad into the Nigerian area through the Land and water Border. Many atrocities committed in recent times particularly the notorious Boko Haram insurgency and their easy access to dangerous weapons which they are uses to terrorize the people have been attributed to the negligence of the authority concern, especially the Nigerian Immigration Service and other

concern security agents along the Border whose basic primary responsibility is to protect and control the movement of illegal immigrants and other unclarified goods into the country.

It is against this background, this research work looked into the situation and come up with some of the specific issues that makes the Borderso vulnerable to the interest of those terror groups. The work identified the problems as well as some measures that shall be taken to tackle the situation, if not at least to reduce the tempo of this cross-Border challenges of arms flow, which had caused thousands of innocent people, their social and economic freedom in the North-east geo-politician zone and the country in general. Among the area of concern in this regard is the various illegal ways the criminal are passing through to gain access to their destination. There are many ways this research discovered to some extent even within the North-east that security personnel have neglected which paved way for the insurgents to move freely with their arms. For instance there are various villages with intricate ways to penetrate which the militants have been using to reach out to their target. What happened to the security personnel in terms of blocking such avenue? These and many aspect are among the area of concern have been discussed in this research paper.

JUSTIFICATION

As far back as 2006, a group of Islamic militant popularly called Boko Haram manifested in Maiduguri the capital of Borno State, one of the north-eastern geo-political states of Nigeria. What appeared to have been the central issue the way such insurgents be it Islamic militants or any other state enemies have been getting access to dangerous weapons particularly those flowing through the Nigeria/Chad Border. The questions involved are, who were those behind the movement of such arms? Why the Border has no effective protection and defense? Where are the Nigerian Immigration Services who among their primary assignments is to look and protect the nation's Border from such criminal activities? Is the Nigerian/Chad Border so porous and vast that has become out of control of the federal security? Is there anything need to be done to curtail the excessiveness of such arms flow that is reluctantly neglected by the authority concerned? It is agreed generally most of the arms used by the insurgents have been smuggled through such Border. It is also believed that the type of weapons they possessed have outnumbered the one at the disposal of the security personnel both in quality and quantity. It is against this background, this research work intends to find answer to the above questions. The research work shall carried out a survey by tracing the nature and activities taking place around the Chadian Border especially Doron Baga, Dabam Masara, Mainasoro and Fish Dam areas. The problem of security strength on the Border shall be among the major issue of concern in trying to identify the root cause of such fragility.

II. METHODOLOGY

The main method applied during this research work or paper is qualitative method. Field survey, in form of interviews was used to enable the researcher gets firsthand information on the research work.

A. Collection of the related works on Nigeria/Chad Border

To establish any research work, one must find out the related literature that has been worked so far on the issue. This research had devote the first one month of the work to collecting related published and unpublished materials from different scholars and institutions of learning with view to review the unfinished academic and research work.

B. Collection of oral source

The collection of materials was followed by oral source from different people especially related security agencies who are in charge of Border patrol like Nigerian Immigration Service that are directly involved in the whole scenario. State Security Services and Local Vigilante that have been recognized and assigned by the government to work on the Border.

C. Analysis of information obtained

The accurate data have been obtained from at least 120 people in the affected areas that is at least 30 people from each town along the border. Below are the samples of questions of the research interview.

1. Estimated land mass of Nigerian/Chadian Border currently.
2. Total number of Security check Point on the Border.
3. Estimated number of Border patrol team and their strength
4. Estimated number of goods crossing Border into the country on daily basis
5. Nature of identification of imported type of goods into country
6. Major type of business brought to the country by the immigrants.
7. And finally the research come up with the identified areas that will be curtail to drastically reduce the illegal flow of arms into the country on the Border and equally proffered some measures that could be an alternative to the present predicament of reckless arms flow into the region or the country in general.

NATURE AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE NIGERIAN-CHAD BORDER

Two things aptly defined the Nigeria-Chad Border. One, both the two countries belong to West African sub-region and two they are both members of the regional body i.e. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). This situation has brought the two countries together to share similar things economically politically and even socially. The Border of these countries largely came due to negotiations by the Anglo-German pact in 1893 and 1906-07. The outcome of that pact indicated that British colony (Nigeria) and German-Cameroon (which include present Chad), Border should be extended to cover the Lake Chad area, with the Anglo-French agreement later. In the 1911 the Border was officially demarcated. (Reference)

However, this Border was a product of African Scramble and partition of 1885 of Berlin conference, which was culminated as a result of high competition between European powers in Africa. Since then, the two countries have been sharing similar political and socio-economic development trends. Series of goods have been in exchange until the early 80s when development in capital economy increase the criminal activities along the Border and other parts of the region. The waterway Border was a peaceful route for trade and economic fortunes for quite sometimes but the with the new means of generating capital such as influx of illegal immigrants, smuggling, Drugs and Human Trafficking as well as the recent movement of Jihadist and religious fundamentalists. This include both the individual and groups either for financial or socio-political considerations. Other factors include money laundering, local arms proliferation, both small and light arms. (Ya'u M:2021)

Way back to 1980 up to the late 2010, before the advent of Boko Haram insurgency, it was estimated goods not less than 1 billion naira was said to have been transported to Chad or vice versa. (A. G Musa: 2010) it is also fundamental to note that this Border is by 90% waterway and thus many commercial activities are taking place along the fringes of the Border. The nature of the Border led to the maximum production of fish markets at high volume thereby making the whole surrounding a busy commercial center. In 1995, a report revealed that, in every month of the year, fish not less than 2 to 3 hundred million had been transported to Western and eastern Nigeria including some neighboring countries, all from Baga and Doron Baga along the fringes of the Chad Border. (Shehu A: 1997)

The complicated nature of the Border particularly the waterway, which is very formidable for the Nigerian Immigration Services (NIS) to handle has led to the increase in smuggling of many illegal commodities. This research paper therefore, examine critically as to the main routes exploited by the smugglers and later insurgents to move with ammunitions. Thus, Nigeria/Chad Border, consequent upon the outbreak of several crises in Central, West and North African sub-region has become easy and accessible routes to move

ROLE OF NIGERIAN SECURITY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NIGERIAN BORDER

Border security management is an intricate issue of security challenges facing most of the nation's today. To address the situation of porosity of international boundaries today, it is pertinent to look at how some Border particularly West Africa jettisoned their movement of people and goods across the boundaries without much attached concern, which today has become a great challenges for most of the countries. The fragility of the Nigerian Chad Border has led to so many greater challenges and the principal managers, Nigerian Immigration Service and other Security personnel have become a mere sign board of government presence not really an active agents to combat and control the odd legal abuse and management of the Border. Records available to the NIS revealed that there are over 1,400 illegal routes into Nigeria against the eighty four (84) approved Border control. (Byman 2001)

Rebels group, Insurgents, criminals all takes advantage of the Border fragility and often consider it as landing ground to operate without legality. Even insurgency has become a transnational because crossing to other boundary is a common strategy. Other countries host foreign criminals for a common advantage like arm dealers or smugglers and keep it as a secret to avoid diplomatic reprisals (Byman:2001; Salehyan, 2010)

Most of the perpetrators took the advantage of weak Border control by the neighboring countries and low capacity management associated with their security expertise. (Lawan T J:2016). Other challenges include absent of effective troops movement on the Border, presence of security agencies with sophisticated machinery as well as poor intelligence gathering. Although several efforts were made by the states to jointly cooperate and strategize the policing of those Borders, as well as joint operation against the militants, but because of ineffective communication and coordination things got worse.

Nigeria/Chad cross Border armed incursions equally related to disparity of colonial orientation. Franco-phone vs Anglo-phone political training as well as commitment to discipline has become a serious issue of concern by most scholars dealing with this particular Border. There is always a difference of ideological, cultural and even lingual challenges facing the security personnel. Report revealed that thirty years ago there has been no specific system of Border control. All effort done stay around 8% of the total management of the Border by the Nigerian Security agencies because of the problems involved (Fatokun O.S. Pius I.O.:2019)

To protect the Border by the security agencies, Nigerian Immigration Service NIS was established three years after independence 1963 under the Act of parliament, cap 171 (Nigerian constitution) law of the federation

of Nigeria. among their function include: to control the movement of the person/persons entering or leaving the country: to issue travel documents to indigenous Nigerians within and outside, issuance of residence permit to non-Nigerians and above all Border management control surveillance and constant patrol to avoid illegal intrusion of criminals and prohibited commodities. What appeared to have been too irritating is the fragile technology or even machineries at the disposal of the Nigerian security. It is discovered most of the weapons at the hands of the security personnel along the border cannot confront or combat the insurgents whose arm appeared to be more sophisticated. While the enemies are having AK 47 in large number the security are fighting with outdated and obsolete weapons that cannot match their enemies.(A Solomon: 2018)

However this research work has identified the major security challenges in a nutshell which include: poor governance, corruption, armed conflict, armed banditry, porous Border, security and transnational crime etc.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS AROUND NIGERIAN/CHAD BORDER

One fundamental factor regarding the nature of this Border is that, despite how long and large area it covers, are all “water way Border”. There is no iota of land as far as Nigerian/Chad Border is concern. Even though with the recent dry of Lake Chad, there is virtually no open land to exploits by the people around the area, most of the town and villages along the Border have naturally become a commercial and economic centers due to the advantage of water and people crossing into two different countries. Some of the major settlements on the fringes of the Border include:

1. Doron Baga

This is an old settlement since early post-colonial period. It is located immediately between Nigeria and Chad with high population of not less 200,000 people. The major economic activities by the settlers of this town are fishing and farming. Millions of naira goods are distributed nationwide, in fact Doron Baga has continued to serve as major supplier of both fresh and dried fish and other food items to different parts of Nigeria and Chad.

2. Dabam Masara

Another very relevant settlement along this Border is Dabam Masara. It is vast settlement though not as big as Doron Baga but also supplement so many goods to both Nigeria and Chad. It is a settlement that accommodates immigrants especially those entering Chad from Nigeria and at the same time serve as preparation points for many goods planning to be transported to the Chad from Nigeria.

3. Fish Dam

From the name one can grasp this is a fishing town along the Border. Fish dam is a town where more eighty percent of the people settled in the area are said to be fish men from south-West Nigeria especially Sokoto and Zamfara area. They migrated almost a century ago with view to exploit the resource around Lake Chad especially fishing and irrigation. The name of the town was derived from the large concentration of fish found in the area.(Garba S:2005) the development of fish market along this Border was said to have been mostly due to the large contribution of this town. Fish worth hundreds of million had been exported since colonial period.(L T Jafar:1999)

This is also another Border town between Nigeria and Chad and like all the above towns it is also a Border post with all security personnel as designed by the political map of the country. It is not as big as Doron Baga or Dabam Masara, but the concentration of people especially those preparing to either enter Chad from Nigeria or those trying to get cleared by the NIS made the town so lively. One thing is certain all the settlements are combination of foreigners from Nigeria and Chad.

4. Malam Fatori

Malam Fatori is one of the largest settlement along the Nigeria/Chad Border that attracted many merchants over the years. A lot of immigrants have settled down for many decades by establishing businesses touching so many parts of Nigeria and Chad. They are farmers that produce large quantity of foodstuff and other cash crops economy especially groundnuts, beans and sesame. Recent insurgency had scattered the town where many people flee to Maiduguri. Over the years, particularly with advent of Boko Haram fight, the town was in the hand of insurgents and most of their weapons from Chad passed through the town.

5. Damasak

Damasak is a popular town in Northern Borno along the Nigerian Chad Border. The people are dominantly Kanuri but accommodated some Shua Arabs from Chad due to commercial interactions over the years, like other settlements, the town has been dominated by farmers and marketers that on weekly basis produce different food items and other commodities, especially vegetables and cash crops. For more than five years the Damasak people have been displaced by the Boko Haram and took refuge in Maiduguri. Within that period, the insurgents were in control of the area and the town was said to have been their arm deport.

Other towns along the Border include:

6. **Tumbu Gini**
7. **Taitaiwa**
8. **Darak**
9. **Cikon Gudu**
10. **Kwantan Turare**
11. **Madayi**
12. **Katitime**
13. **Boso**

All the above towns mentioned above have settled long ago and continue to serve as commercial centre on the Border. Huge revenue is being realized by both the state and federal Government from the export and import commodities crossing between the two countries. One thing quite interesting prior to the Boko Haram insurgency, all the settlements around the Border were multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-lingual and racial. The fact that, the Border town later become the combination of tribes from both Chad and Nigeria. For instance the dominant fish business tycoons are migrants from far North-West like Sokoto whose ancestors had travelled hundreds of years to see for lucrative business on the Border. (A. S. Isa:1990)

In another development, most of the settlers specialized in two or three occupation: fishing farming as well as local trading. They serve as intermediaries between the wholesaler and the visitors (buyers) for almost a century. Commodities worth Billions of Naira passed through hands. (F. Augustine:2001)

From the above set up of different settlement around the Nigeria Chad Border, it is pertinent to perceive how the combination of people seeking for livelihood may generate dubious ways of survival. The development of town, equally led to the creation of agents whose business is to intervene between Nigerian Security and the Merchants for the purpose of clearing goods whether legal or illegal consignments. Thus, all the above town were also once a security post/base before the insurgents attacked and took full control of the area for almost a decade. Which means, every consignment brought from Chad to Nigeria which belong the insurgents are free to flow through these areas without hindrance.

EMERGENCE OF ARM PROLIFERATION BUSINESS ALONG THE NIGERIA-CHAD BORDER.

This development emanated with the eruption of crisis in different West African sub-region especially the frequent changes in government immediately after political independence. These changes may be either military or democratic which mostly come up with serious opposition because of foreign influence, ending into crisis and emergence of rebel groups. A Mazrui, (1986) mentioned that, between 1960 and 1980 almost all post-independence government had been overthrown in West Africa. These changes were followed with different resistance and rebellion for decades in some countries which turned into civil wars. This naturally allowed movement of arms without much restriction. Arm dealers emerged and manufacturers from Western world turned their attention to West Africa. The volume of arm supply from Western world went up from 35% by 1975 to 78% by 1990. (George B:1998)

It is estimated that illegal weapons transaction reached an amount worth \$1.7 billion to \$3.5 billion every year, equivalent to about 10 to 20 percent of the legal arms trade. (N McCarthy: 2017). The situation multiply with growth of competition and wealth creation in both Africa and Europe by local bourgeois class, international smugglers and the Western firms. Profit in arms proliferation attracted local and international partnership. For instance the prices of arms continue to shoot because of high volume of demand due to crisis and other criminal activities. Below are few examples and their prices across the globe both official and black market:

1. AA 12 (official \$1, 240) (black market \$3, 250)
2. AK 47 (official \$615) (black market \$1, 292)
3. AKM 74 (official \$615) (black market \$3, 250)
4. AK 12 (official \$1000) (black market \$2100)
5. Assault Rifles M16A4 (official \$1200) (black market \$ 3000)
6. Submachine gun MP5K (official \$2,800) (black market \$4,200)
7. Revolver FAMAE FT-2000 (official \$2000) (black market \$3300)
8. Guns UMP-45 (official \$1000) (black market \$2,700)
9. Guns Sterling (official \$293.69) (black market \$4,690)

10. RPG-7 (official \$2,500) (black market \$4,500)

From the above few prices of arms both illegal and legal, it pertinent to have it in mind that with the arm proliferation in west African sub-region the multiple crises that entangled many countries is imminent. However this research therefore went ahead and examine the major ways the criminal and smugglers are beating to reach out to either the target or their customers. Two major arms dealers or agents have been taken as a case study and the ways they followed from Nigeria/Chad Border to other parts of Nigeria particularly with the emergence of the current insurgency: “**BOKO HARAM INSURGENTS AND KIDNAPPERS.**”

This research discovered that frequent civil unrest and religious crises within the sub-region was compounded by the power taste, poverty, political despotism, corruption and foreign interference which have turned the dream of an economically integrated and politically united West Africa into a living nightmare for most of its citizens (Adebayo: 2002:39). Most propound recent conflict which led to the spread of arms in the region was the Sierra Leone and Liberian conflicts. This according to most experts was the beginning of arm proliferation in large quantity in every angle of West African sub-region. But the movement of arms between Nigeria and Chad becomes more pronounced with the series of conflicts erupted immediately after political independence. Below table show few list of conflicts in Chad which had a serious repercussions on the Nigeria political and economic stability.

TABLE 2 WAR IN CHAD 1965--2010

SN	Names of Conflicts	Period
1	Mangalwe Riots	1965
2	Chadian/Libyan Conflict	1978-1987
3	Chadian Civil War	1979-1982
4	Chadian Civil War	1998-2002
5	Chadian Civil War	2005-2010
6	Battle of Adre	2005
7	Borota Raid	2006
8	Battle of N'Djamena	2006
9	Amdjereme Raid	2006
10	Battle of N'Djamena	2008
11	Battle of Am Zoer	2008
12	Battle of Am Dam	2009
13	Battle of Tamasi	2010
14	Ongoing Boko Haram Insurgency	2009-2022

Source: *Conflicts in West Africa Wikipedia (1998)*

The above crises in Chad had led to several migration and displacement of people into several parts of West Africa, leading to the formation of refugee camps and other social vices groups which subsequently further led to the emergence of rebels in other countries. This was exploited by the aggrieved politicians to achieve their motives against the existing power. Below table shows the some few crises in Nigeria since independence and how the use of arms indicated some syndicate in the possession of weapons by the non-governmental forces.

Table 3 WAR/CRISES IN NIGERIA 1965--2010

SN	Names of Conflicts	Period
1	Chadian/Nigerian war	1993
2	Maitatsine Riot	1982
3	Kalakato	1984
4	Jimeta	1984
5	Nigerian Civil War	1967-1970
6	Boko Haram	2009 to Date
7	Herdsmen/Farmer Conflict	2014 to Date
8	Kidnapping/Banditry Saga	2017 to Date

Source: *Conflict in West Africa Wikipedia (1998)*

However, in Nigeria, there are several other conflicts which attracted the movement of arms believed to have been smuggled into the country from Chad and possible to other neighboring countries. From the above two tables, it is pertinent to understand the post-war or crisis situation had warranted the absent of law, inability of the government to have control over the movement of arms in the hands of those that participated in the war.

A Gambo maintained, “The post war crisis in those countries involved had led to the spread of arms since ex-servicemen has to survive and weapons makes a lot of money”.

Thus crossing from Chad to Nigeria becomes a serious business as arms are available in Chad due to internal and external conflict around the country especially with collapsed of Gaddafi government in Libya in Oct 2011. And with the rampant crisis since 2009 to date in Nigeria, (e.g. Boko Haram insurgency) there has been increased in the movement of sophisticated arms in the hands of civilians.

POROUS WAY THAT ARMS FLOWS FROM BORDER TO THE TARGET AREAS.

This paper has identified various ways the arms dealers followed to reach out to their buyers or insurgents used to achieved their target right from the Chad Border. The various settlements identified above are discovered to have been the facilitators of this arms movement. One serious issue the research find out is how 80% of the security post have been deserted as a result of the insurgency. This has paved way for the arms to be easily crossed into the country without much hindrance. One of the informant of this research who has been settled in Doron Baga for over fifty (50) years shade more light on how criminals, arm dealers and insurgents move through villages, penetrating through feeder roads, avoiding security check points to deliver the consignment to its destination. He narrated the information by giving out the below towns and villages as case study for the movement of arms from the Chad Border to the interior of Northern parts of Nigeria, with final destination as Kano State.

Long Trip routes

**Dabam Masara-----Daron Baga-----Boso (republic of Niger)-----Gamari
Gaidam-----Yunusari-----Karasuwa-----Dogon Kuka
Guri-----Baturiya-----Hadejia-----Kafin Hausa
Jahun-----Gujungu-----Kano**

Within Borno and Yobe routes

**Dabam Masara-----Doron Baga-----Boso----Gamari
Gaidam
Yunusari-----Baimari-----Damaturu OR Maigumeri—Villages--Maiduguri**
Source: Data collected from field trip

The above routes indicated how the arms moves through different towns, sometimes even pass through neighboring country before re-entering back to Nigeria. Another informant emphasis the movement of arms from the Border by narrating:

“A lot of people around the Border especially the settlers make it a booming business by conniving with the arm dealers from Chad to make sure the consignment crossed the Border safely. And sometimes served as negotiators between the dealers and the security agencies. In a nutshell, corruption has become the bedrock of easy arm flow from the Border to the interior.”

Recently, it is mentioned the death of Chadian president has sparked fear of more movement of illegal weapons into Nigeria. Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the African Union Commission estimates that there are at least 120,000 small arms and light weapons (SALWs) in illegal circulation in Nigeria. This illicit proliferation of SALWs has increased the rate of instability in Nigeria especially rampant kidnapping, insurgency, robbery and religious tension, and this mostly come in from Chad. (J Richard:2009)

What appeared to have further aggravated this illicit situation was said to be the action of rogue officials in the crisis consumed countries like Libya, Mali, Somalia where arm trading across the neighboring countries like Nigeria. A document released by the office of the National Security Adviser, (ONSA) indicated about 10 million SALWs are in circulation in Africa out of which one million had flowed into Nigeria. (Yau M:2021)

What further compounded this situation according to a security personnel is the absent of several security post wiped out as a result of Boko Haram insurgency. Among the almost 10 to 15 official security posts along the Border by the Nigerian government, only two or three exists. The rest have become a Boko Haram hide out and therefore crossing with arms from Chad for their operation is not difficult at all. (Sambo Y:2017)

WAY OUT

1. It is significance to overcome corruption along the Border and all the check points indicated in the above research. The uncontrolled population of immigrants along the Border should be checked out as majority of them have turned to criminals, assisting arm dealers and smugglers, while other have turned to middlemen between Nigeria security and the foreigners.

2. Sophisticated weapons detector must be supplied to the security personnel as many weapons are wrapped beyond detection to cross the Border several times. It is only the use of high technological gadget can at least reduce the tempo of this arm flow along the Nigeria/Chad Border.
3. As the Border between the two countries is waterway, there is need for Nigerian government to establish strong Naval base at least to be able to patrol all the length of the Border with combatable forces at the disposal of the operation, as well as aerial surveillance (drone) to capture all the movement of immigrants and their goods without following the illegal path into the country. Adequate provision and expertise to use ICT facilities such as technological gadgets especially geographical information system is indeed paramount.
4. Nigeria should partner with advance countries with expertise on Border security and management. It is agreed generally every country in the world has experience or is still experiencing border crisis and illegal penetration, but it is also a fact that certain number of countries have managed such crisis professionally to minimal level. Thus an affective Regional/National synergy can play a significant role in this security issue.
5. Global terrorism index of 2015 ranked Nigeria th thane third worst hit terrorist nation globally after Iraq and Afganistan. The amount of money pumped in the fight could not bring the country down, instead, the following year Nigeria maintained the same rank in 2016, a situation attributed to the inability of the military officer in-charge to fight corruption-free operation. Misappropriation and high level of corruption by the security personnel led to more 70% of the arm flow problem in the country. A situation that need serious attention and solution.
6. Nigeria immigration system of operation should be reviewed completely. The paucity of professional training, inadequate weapons, and small number of recruitments are parts of what should be quickly addressed. The geophysical nature of the Nigeria border needs large number of personnel to carter for its control. They should be provided with other facilities like modern patrol vehicle purposely designed for such operation on the Border, aircraft etc. but the immigration has been left with traditional system of operation thus, their performance is quite inadequate.

III. CONCLUSION

The crisis of arm flow on the Nigeria/Chad Border has become a source of serious concern to the government due to large number of weapons in the hands of civilian population, which led to frequent criminal activities in the country. This paper has realized the weakness of the security on the Border, large concentration of settlements, and destruction of security post by the Boko haram insurgency as well as the various ways they followed to smuggled the arms to their targets. It suggested in the above work that government should take certain measures to control the flow of arms from this Border by improving the working condition of the security personnel, supply modern technological gadgets and create synergy with international experts on Border security. This probably shall ease the rampant movement of arms from the Chad into Nigeria.

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