
IKORODU DIVISION

**JOINT SECURITY TASK
FORCE**

CONFIDENTIAL

January 2023

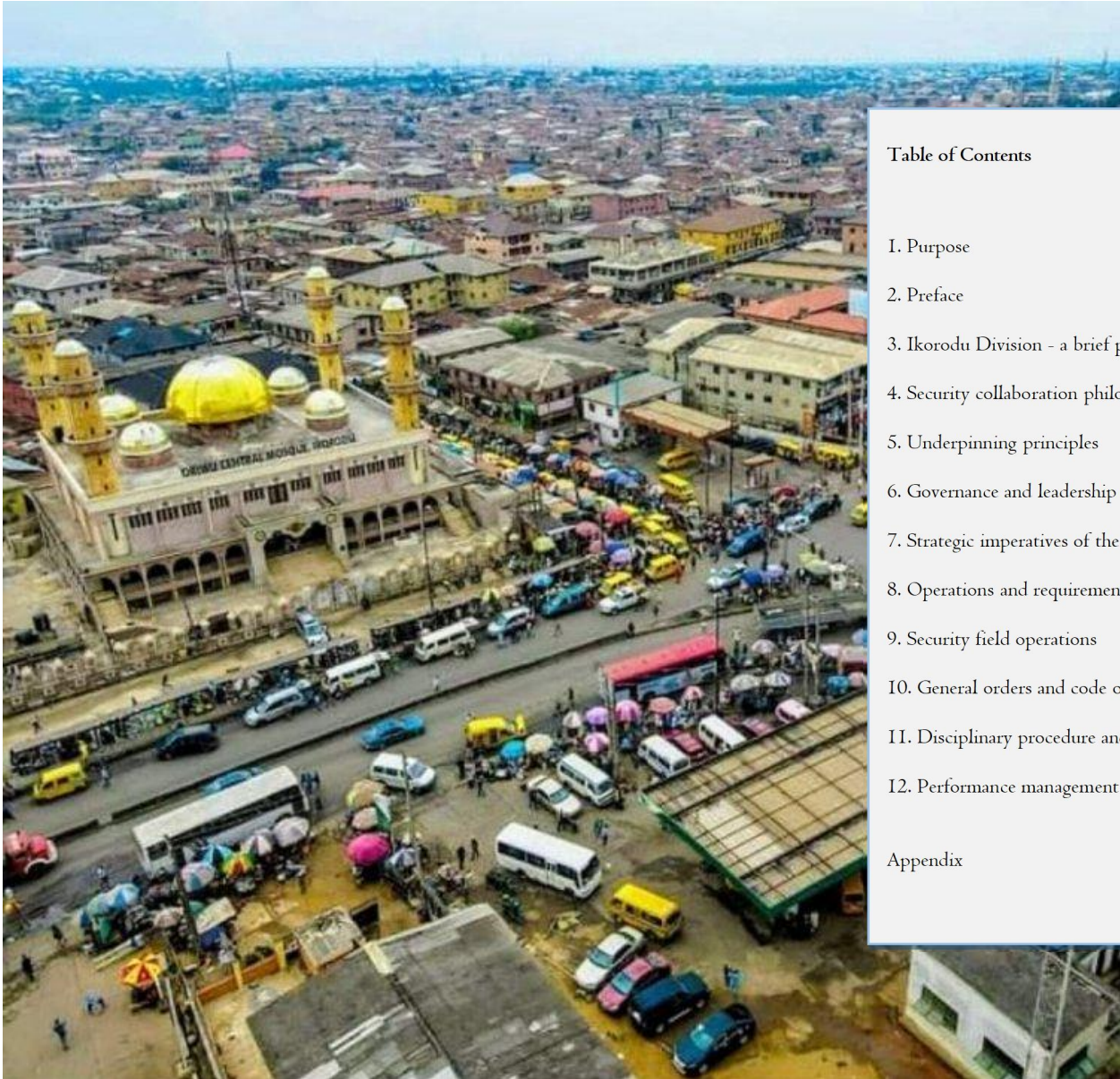
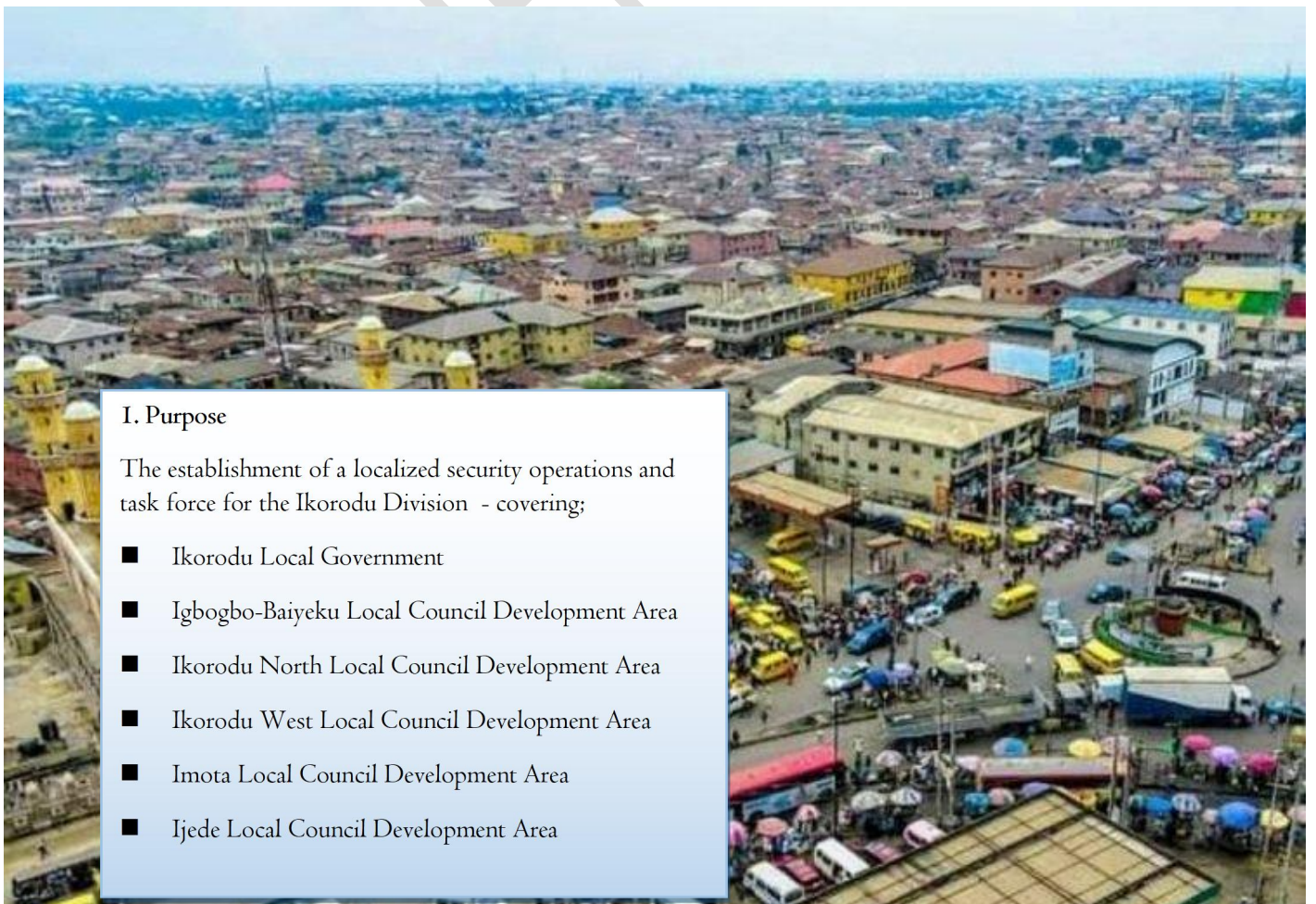


Table of Contents

- I. Purpose
 2. Preface
 3. Ikorodu Division - a brief profile
 4. Security collaboration philosophy
 5. Underpinning principles
 6. Governance and leadership
 7. Strategic imperatives of the Joint Security Task Force
 8. Operations and requirements
 9. Security field operations
 10. General orders and code of conduct
 - II. Disciplinary procedure and code of conduct
 12. Performance management
- Appendix

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



I. Purpose

The establishment of a localized security operations and task force for the Ikorodu Division - covering;

- Ikorodu Local Government
- Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area
- Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area
- Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area
- Imota Local Council Development Area
- Ijede Local Council Development Area



2. Preface

The responsibility for security, safety, crime prevention and maintenance of peace is a community effort and responsibility.

The local governance of Ikorodu Division - consisting of Ikorodu Local Government, Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area, Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area, Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area, Imota Local Council Development Area and Ijede Local Council Development Area - have agreed to collaborate and work together as a people in ensuring that our communities are safe and secure.

To achieve this, there is a need for a community-based security architecture that is contextual and addresses the peculiarities of Ikorodu townships and localities. There is also the recognition of the Ikorodu reality that the locality need to put in place certain standards and expectations - in its quest to maintain peace and prevent crime across its communities.

This document highlights the operational procedures that will guide the activities and operations of joint effort and collaboration of all the stakeholders: the Federal Government [LG] and Local Council Development Areas [LCDAs] regarding security – the processes, systems and operations. It details the strategic imperatives, codes of conduct, operational guidelines, performance expectations and the key indicators that will drive performance across all engagements.

This document further provides instructions and rules that will guide these joint efforts, as the LG and LCDAs play their roles in keeping Ikorodu communities free of crime, whilst it ensures that the individual visitors and communities live in harmony.

This document also gives cognizance to the fact that the responsibility to keep a locality safe and secure come from members of the local communities, working in partnership with the Nigerian Police Force and other federal and Lagos state statutory security and safety agencies. Their work in preventing crime and managing security. The anticipated outcome and aspiration are that the focus remains making Ikorodu communities safe from crime and anything that disturbs the peace and security of its existence and its people.

3. Ikorodu Division - A Brief Profile

- 345 square kilometers and an estimated population of 1.04 million people
- Occupies the north-east zone of Lagos, along the Lagos lagoon sharing boundary with Ogun State
- Currently, administratively structured into one local government and 5 Local Councils Development Areas – Ikorodu LG and Imota, Igbogbo-Bayeku, Ikorodu West, Ijede, and Ikorodu North LCDAs.
- Economy is mainly driven by trade, agriculture, and manufacturing
- Boasts of the largest Rice mill in West Africa located in Imota
- Makes contributions to Lagos GDP with over 60 communities, towns and villages
- Social-demographic profile: youthful population, religion - Christianity, Islam and Traditionalists

Security Issues

- Ungoverned Spaces – Creeks, forests [estimate at 25%]
- Land disputes and land grabbing
- Exponential Population growth [about 50% increase in population between 2006 and 2022 with an average annual growth rate of 5.6% from 2019 to 2022]
- Cultism and Gangs [e.g. Badoo, Eye, Aye etc]
- Restless Youths [youth are 60 % population]
- Unplanned communities and estates
- Loose boundary with Ogun state
- Traditional crimes - Home invasions, armed robbery, and street robbery, car jerking, rape
- Drug abuses
- Activities of pipeline vandals and related issues
- Occasional Kidnapping, terrorist activities etc.

Present Security Structures

- Police – Area Command, Divisions and RRS
- Lagos Neighborhood Safety Agency – Present at all LG/LCDAs
- Lagos State Traffic Management Agency – Zone in Ikorodu
- Vigilante at LG and LCDAs, serving private estates, businesses, streets and communities
- These agencies attempt to synergize but with a lot of challenges – limited coordination and strategic drive alongside funding constraints



4. Security Collaboration Philosophy

4.1 Introduction & Contexts

This is a strategic collaboration, of Ikorodu LG and Imota, Igbogbo-Bayeku, Ikorodu West, Ijede, and Ikorodu North LCDAs. These LG and LCDAs have entered into arrangements with each other for mutual benefit, with a focus on safety and security.

The principle behind this collaboration is to engender a strategic alliance, such that the communities benefit from the productive use of cumulative resources available to the institutions, with a strong focus on security of lives and properties. It is also about maximizing capabilities, resources and capacities in addressing community expectations about security.

Given the current spate of security incidents across these localities, the economic climate of limited resources, increasing demands on services and complex community expectations, it is important that the LG and LCDAs look at strategic collaborations and partnerships as ways to respond to these challenges.

4.2 Aims and benefits of the strategic collaboration

- a. Connect the LG and LCDAs in maximizing and optimizing resources and capabilities [and opportunities] to meet common community needs regarding security
- b. Develop an effective local platform to work with other levels of government to achieve better whole of government outcomes with regards to local security
- c. Reduce costs through elimination of duplication, whilst accessing and maximizing economies of scale, thereby freeing up resources for other uses
- d. The provision of more comprehensive security services at the local levels
- e. Promotion of joint economic development, via the reduction in security risks, alongside increased access to a wider range of specialist security services
- f. Strengthened relationships between the LG and LCDAs and other government entities
- g. Improved local governance through modelling, information exchange and joint problem solving
- h. Opportunities for integrated planning across the LG and LCDAs

It is evident that the security challenges across the Ikorodu localities are too complex to be addressed individually or by organizations working alone in their silos. What in the past would have appeared as a straight forward police problem now more than not requires working with other agencies, citizens, and multiple stakeholders.



4.3 Collaboration Methodology: a single sharing approach

The proposed approach of the LG and LCDAs collaboration is the “single sharing approach”.

This approach enables all the the LG and LCDAs that span the Ikorodu Division to come together to achieve a common outcomes regarding security. Each council’s policy and governance functions remain essentially separate, with the sole focus of the arrangement being on security and its operational outcomes.

The aim will be to maximize the use of assets, resources and expertise to improve security and efficiency and achieve better outcomes with more effectiveness, efficiencies and at a cheaper per-capital cost.

This partnership is simple, as it involves the establishment of an institution [joint security task force] that provides oversight on security. It also includes joint governance and management to achieve security outcomes that no one LG and LCDA [irrespective of its resource base] can achieve on its own. This model will allow technical and strategic resources to be realistically accessed.

To be effective, these arrangements require local legislative contexts, memorandum of understanding [MOU], and effective monitoring and review mechanisms to measure the benefits achieved. Thus, this governance arrangement is established through the MOU.

4.4 Collaboration: Strategic Considerations

The potential to improve overall security across Ikorodu Division is very important. Whilst each LG and LCDA may have the ability to provide local security services on their own, it is imperative that services such as safety and security can only be best provided by pooling local resources. This is because safety and security - in terms of needs, requirements and demands - extend beyond a local government's border.

The following are the imperatives are given consideration, justifying that a partnering agreement is the right approach to providing safety and security in Ikorodu localities.

a. Shared and joint identification of needs

The Ikorodu LG and Imota, Igbogbo-Bayeku, Ikorodu West, Ijede, and Ikorodu North LCDAs have jointly identified the security needs and opportunities that exist in collaborating about security and safety. These have been guided by an interrogation of what the LG and LCDAs know that they should address, with cognizance to;

- The existing security services that need to be expanded/improved
- The existing service that is proving costly to provide, and
- The need for a joint approach that the LG and LCDAs, and their leaderships, have expressed a strong demand, that is not presently provided for, with regards to security across Ikorodu Division.

b. Considered methods of security services' provision

By carefully examining their needs and objectives related to security at the LG and LCDAs, the authorities have also assessed the advantages and disadvantages of the various security provisions and resources available to them. Informed by a security risk assessment carried out, it was apparent that;

- The LG and LCDAs cannot provide security services on their own, hence the need to rely on contiguous LG and LCDAs
- The most cost-effective way of providing security service is imperative
- The proposed provision would result in the highest level of security services with higher impact and outcomes
- There is broad public acceptance in the involvement of other LGs and LCDAs in Lagos state, in the provision and delivery of security services
- There is collective and leadership agreements that allow the LG and LCDAs to consider partnering, with regards to security



5. Underpinning Principles



There exist neighbouring jurisdictions among Ikorodu LG and Imota, Igbogbo-Bayeku, Ikorodu West, Ijede, and Ikorodu North LCDAs, with geographical, historical, political and cultural affinities to effectively share in the cost and benefits of this model.

A number of issues have been discussed and agreed with the partnering LG and LCDAs.

- Each party's vision for the Joint Security Task Force and the extent to which the visions can be made to match one another
- Each party's view with respect to the scope of the Joint Security Task Force
- The anticipated cost of the service, and how costs are going to be shared [if/where required] among the participating jurisdictions

Below, are the additional considerations that have been taken into account in the partnering agreement.

a. Confidentiality, freedom of information and public disclosure requirements. There are essential, alongside extant legislative instruments - state and federal. All relevant information pertinent to the partnering agreement is subject to existing legislation.

c. Budget consideration: the LG and LCDAs have agreed to jointly fund the scheme, whilst also aiming to achieve economies of scale, with regards to operations and implementation.

d. Stimulating innovation: through the identification of more efficient methods for providing security through the Joint Security Task Force

e. Improved decision-making: this requires the participating LG and LCDAs to reach a careful consensus on how the security services will be delivered and the standards cum performance expectations

f. Building on complementary strengths: the LG and LCDAs should benefit from assessing complementary strengths among and from other Lagos state security agencies, via drawing from expertise, specialized equipment, capabilities, intelligence sharing, technology use and deployment etc.

g. Increased levels and quality of security services and provisions: this should result in a higher level and quality of security services than a LG and/or LCDA might be able to provide alone

h. Improved working relationships: this will assist the LG and LCDAs to form regular patterns of dialogue with other local governments in the state. Developing and improving working relationships across government borders can lead to improved informal coordination and new ideas about shared service delivery

6. Governance & Leadership

As a shared security service among the LG and LCDAs, this security provision requires leadership from the top elected and administrative officials of the LG and LCDAs, This will require the support of implementation teams working on each individual partner.

Collaboration based service require time and attention to from concept to implementation. Therefore, in actualizing the Joint Security Task Force for Ikorodu Division, the LG and LCDAs will have;

A. A Governing Council that will provide governance over sight, and

B. Named Commandant of for each each LG and LCDAS

The Chairmen of Ikorodu LG and Imota, Igbogbo-Bayeku, Ikorodu West, Ijede, and Ikorodu North LCDAs will constitute the Governing Council of and for the Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force. The Governance Council shall be the currently serving chairs of the 6 [six] LG and LCDAs of the Ikorodu Division, as detailed in the Memorandum of Understanding [MoU]. Members of the community may be engaged/involved in the discussions and meetings and through special sub committee(s), as established by the chairs.

The Governing Council shall provide oversight and administrative support to Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force.

The Governing Council will play a critical role as intermediary between the governments - local and states' - and the communities in the provision of security services across Ikorodu townships and localities. The Governing council will be responsible for the strategic imperatives of Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force and hence will provide oversight on policy and strategic issues.

The Governing Council shall coordinate the activities of "Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force" in collaboration, with functions that include;

- Overseeing and approving all aspects of the operations
- Development of strategy and programmes
- Leadership in special operations/projects and
- Coordination of fund development

Each LG and LCDA may have a local sub-structure that reports to the governing council. It is proposed that the leadership of each LCDA [or their equivalent] also participate at the state sub-structure - if/where deemed required.

The Governing Council shall have a term of reference that will detail/highlight the following responsibilities;

- a. Receive and approve all operational and financial plans
- b. Monitor all special projects embarked on to ensure that they align with the security objectives of the states and are in line with the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- c. Receive and review periodic reports of the activities of the operatives
- d. Serves as a secretariat and provide a secretariat support
- e. Consider all new recruitment and support the processes
- f. Lend support to all public security education initiatives

The Governing Council shall further allow and enable conversations about safety and security, sometimes by including representatives of all potential participating governments and even representatives of the public, and by conducting public deliberations. Dialogues and communication must be sustained. Regular communication is required, in order to keep partnerships on track, mitigate risks, and contribute to more durable cooperative efforts

The governance team must have a framework with metrics and benchmarks, to ensure accountability and means to resolve issues and challenges. Some of these are;
A framework for linking safety and security to citizens well being and cost of governance. The LG and LCDAs must be accountable for delivering a defined quality of service. There must be a link between that cost and reduced incidents and local development

A. Metrics. It is important to be able to quantify at least some of what the Parties are getting through this shared service. Since not everything can be quantified, there may be a need for qualitative measures as well. The LG and LCDAs also need to be prepared to update metrics as they gain experience with the service

B. External benchmarks. Knowing how one compares to “best in class” solutions is important and will point to where further improvements can be made Bench-marking against “best in class” - of similar security services

C. Issue resolution framework - a trusted mechanism for raising and resolving the inevitable issues that will arise



The Commandant

The purpose of this role is to lead and contribute to the operations of the Joint Security Task Force, ensuring that all assigned operational and administrative duties are carried out efficiently and effectively. The Commandant shall serve as the head of administration and operations of/for the Joint Security Task Force. He/she must be an astute professional with good management and multitasking abilities. The post holder must be able to focus on strategic and managerial responsibilities.

The Commandant also shall serve as a liaison among the LG and LCDAs and also with statutory agencies, policy makers, public and other professional organizations/associations – within and outside the Ikorodu Division. The post holder must have and demonstrate the ability to exercise good judgment in a variety of situations, alongside the ability to maintain a realistic balance among multiple priorities, work independently and under pressure, and handle a wide variety of activities and confidential matters with discretion.

The Commandant, as the head of operations, shall perform the following functions;

- a. Coordinate the security operations and make sure that all plans are implemented effectively.
- b. Work closely with the Police and other Lagos state security and safety agencies in providing security at their LG or LCDA.
- c. Lead the security operatives of the Security Task Force, to implement will also include holding regular security review actions for crime prevention.
- d. Assign responsibilities and patrol duties.
- e. Coordinate all community-based security awareness program for the purpose of communities and making them alert.
- f. Ensure that daily records of security will include among other things such as crime incidences.

The Need for Clear Goals and Measurable Results

While collaboration is important, so are results. At the end of the day, the public - residents and indigenes of the townships and localities in Ikorodu Division - expects to see results from the LG and LCDAs efforts to cooperate on security.

Therefore, the LG and LCDA leadership and officials should take the



time to tell the public about the benefits of the security collaboration through the Joint Security Task Force.

This should entail consideration of and for incorporating performance information. This is because, performance measures will assist the public to understand the value of investing time and effort in new methods of service delivery in security.

This will provide the Governing Council and policy-makers enable clear justification for exploring this new shared service opportunities in security.

Hence, the LG and LCDAs should set clear and attainable goals for the Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force.

The participating LG and LCDAs should put a system in place in advance to collect the information necessary to determine if the project has been a success.

If local governments do not already collect service performance data, then performance data and benchmarks should be considered at the start of this security service provision.

The Parties should also agree on a time-frame for formally reviewing the performance of the project. Explicit discussion about expectations will help give the public a clear understanding about why the Joint Security Task Force delivery models have been adopted.

7. Strategic Imperatives of the Joint Security Task Force

The strategic intent of this collaboration is to be a pivotal part of the solutions in addressing the security challenges across the Ikorodu Division.

The collaboration is a bottom-up approach to security of lives and properties as well as safety across all the communities in Ikorodu township, with emphasis on localization of security operations coupled with meaningful communities' engagement.

The main roles of the operatives will be intelligence gathering, crime prevention, and sharing, criminal interdiction operations and preventive security. This will entail, but not limited to;

A. Organizing and carrying out crime prevention activities that ensure that Ikorodu communities are safe, secure and free of conflict that threaten the life and peace of the indigenes, residents and visitors, through the use of local and human intelligence and technology

B. Defining what the communities would do in response to threats to community peace and safety

C. Generating information and intelligence about the security and public safety issues affecting the communities

The Pathway

Establishment of an institution that will address security across the LG and LCDAs by;

- Identifying the common security challenges of the whole Ikorodu Division
- Developing appropriate strategies to deal with specific challenges, and
- Coordinating the implementation of these strategies
- Ensure local legal framework to enable sustainability

To achieve these, the LG and LCDAs have created Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force as an institution with human and technical capacities to operationalize and ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of security across all the communities in Ikorodu.

Institutional and governance support for Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force will be provided by the LCDAs.

◆ Preventive Security - via strategic positioning and presence

◆ Responsive Security - via response capabilities backed by statutory forces – Police, Military, RRS, LNRC, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps [NSCDC] and other statutory security agencies

Bye Law

Objectives of

The Objectives

(a) whereby c

for the purpose of rendering assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies in the maintenance of law and order;

(b) for the monitoring of activities and safety of persons at grass-root public spaces;

(c) for whistle-blowing reportage in line with relevant whistle-blowing policies and guidelines.

Functions of the Joint Security Task Force

For the realization of its objectives, the Joint Security Task Force shall-

(a) monitor activities and movement of people at Public Spaces;

(b) gather local intelligence on activities that may-

(i) cause injury to people within and around grass-root public spaces; and

(ii) cause damage to grass-root public spaces.

(c) use local intelligence and persuasion to prevent the breakdown of law and order;

(d) perform ward to ward routine surveillance at Public space;

(e) arrest and hand over suspects to law enforcement agents;

(f) clear bush and remove obstacles blocking the range of vision around grass-root public spaces;

(g) monitor the influx of strangers into communities;

(h) submit details of any house or premises being used for any criminal activity to law enforcement agencies;

(i) form groups of day and night guards for the purpose of ensuring the safety of lives and properties;

(j) respond to distress alarm by members of the community;

(k) liaise with law enforcement agencies to prevent and eradicate crimes;

(l) put measures in place to ensure that hoodlums, peace invaders and violators do not have opportunity to operate;

(m) contribute to maintenance of community peace;

(n) establish Watch posts across the local government; and

(o) collaborate with other neighbourhood watch to render useful assistance to law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order.



Purpose of Security

- ❑ **Detect:** A security operative should be competent to detect real and/or potential security risks, by, as examples, controlling access to a premise, identifying suspicious activities and people, detecting emergencies and many others
- ❑ **Deter:** The presence of a security operative should usually to deter many potential crimes/insecurities. For this reason, security operative must wear a uniform and should be clearly identifiable as a security operative. The more visible a security operative is, the less likely an offender will be to target a site while they are there
- ❑ **Observe:** All security operatives should be well trained in the art of observation and intelligence gathering. This is a major part of a security operative's observation duty is to patrol the premises
- ❑ **Deny:** A security operative should be competent to controlling access to a premise, as part of the measures to reduce threat levels
- ❑ **Delay:** A security operative must have the capabilities to ensure that incidents can be delayed for as long as possible to allow an effective security response to be activated. He/she must be capable to implement measures to slow the progress of a harmful event(s)
- ❑ **Defend:** A security operative must be capable to appropriate action(s) as soon as an incident occurs
- ❑ **Respond:** A security operative must be capable of initiating an effective response that counters the anticipated incident, within a time appropriate to the delay measures. This could include preparing measure(s) that can prevent, resist, and/or mitigate the impact of an incident or event
- ❑ **Recover:** A security operative must able to take the steps required to recover from a security incident with the intention to restore operations to as near normal as possible in a timely manner following an incident
- ❑ **Report:** Just performing the duties above is not enough to make a good security operative, he/she must be able to escalate by reporting incidents to the relevant authorities [such as the Police and/or an emergency service] and their employer

However, the priority for a security operative is to protect themselves and ensure their safety first.



The “HOWs’ of Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force

- a. Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force will compose of – and not exclusively – volunteers and security operatives that will be given monthly allowances. The Joint Security Task force may further engage other local security outfits/networks such as; Vigilante Group of Nigeria (VGN), Hunters Group of Nigeria (HGN), and other organized informal security sectors/operatives that exist and operate in the Ikorodu localities - alongside security organizations with similar values, capacities and objects.
- b. Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force is a pan Ikorodu operations, with interface with state locality based operational focus. The operations of Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force, for efficiency gains and economy of scale, and noting the boundary-less nature of security alongside shared cultural affinities [language, values, belief systems etc.], will have a local security architecture - where practicable and proficient – plus shared technology, inter-connected Patrols, coordinated surveillance, intelligence gathering and response capabilities - supported by technology.
- c. To support Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force, there will be established local integrated intelligence network that will assist in preventing, reacting and predicting criminal activities as well as supporting response capabilities – working in partnership with the Nigerian Police Force and other Lagos state statutory security and safety agencies.
- d. Branded vehicles - including motor bikes and bicycles – will be deployed for regular patrol on highways, water ways, inter lands and border roads.
- e. Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force operatives shall be solely drawn from people who live within the Ikorodu communities. There shall be no discrimination with regard to religion, tribe, gender (sex). Operatives

must be from local communities and existing groups and associations. The selection policy will strive to maintain equal representation of the various sections of the Ikorodu communities as much as possible.

- f. Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force will compose of operatives that will be recruited and taken through an induction and in-depth training [some certified] both in **technical and cultural security competencies**
- g. The identities and background of all operatives will be checked and vetted, in line with statutory requirements and international standards

8. Operations & Requirements

8.1 Recruitment

The Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force shall recruit locally.

The Commandant shall provide administrative support and guidance, if/where required, with regards to recruitment of security operatives.

Screening and selecting applicants, and then hiring the best-qualified candidates in a timely and cost-effective manner are essential, hence this will be localized.

8.2 Background Checks & Vetting

Conduct of checks and background screening of all candidates for potential red flags will be carried out in order to determine whether recruits will become reliable and effective field operatives.

The vetting process will review the background records of the candidates to ascertain if they hold any record of and offenses. Successful candidates will be required to provide a recommendation of good character from a notable member of their community.

Verification & Background Check Exercise shall cover the following;

- a. Validation of the Identity of the operative
- b. Confirmation of the residence of the operative
- c. Authentication of the guarantor's information presented by the operative

- d. Determination of the security standing of the operative as a result of a criminal background check.



Identity Verification addresses the credibility of the Identity of the personnel as against the information stored by the Government as authentic.



Address Verification provides us with the confirmation of the personnel's residence, thus giving a traceable location at any required time.



Guarantor Verification confirms the authenticity of the individual provided by the personnel, while also affirming the guarantor's willingness to stand.



Criminal Records Check provides us with the status of the personnel against the criminal database of the Federation. This enables us make informed decision on the personnel.

8.3 Induction & Training

Induction

For each of the operative roles identified, for the operational efficiency and effectiveness of Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force, a detailed and comprehensive induction programme must be in place. This will entail a cultural and values re-orientation, environmental awareness and competencies, legal awareness and standards of operations

Induction duration: one week

Training

Training: is for two weeks that will entail;

- Off-site induction
- Site Specific Training upon deployment
- Certifications [if/where required]

The training programme will equip operatives on key elements about generic security tasks, alongside roles' specific competencies that will ensure the optimum performance of Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force in ensuring the safety of lives and properties across the Division. Participants will discover applicable skills and knowledge of modern security practice and managing of security risks and the competencies to effectively ensure they are safe whilst in the field.

Training contents will entail: Duties and responsibilities, cultural values and knowledge, patrolling, searching, intel gathering, dealing with emergencies, H&S, legislation and policies, crime scene preservation and dealing with evidence, community relations, communication and reporting skills, avoiding conflict and reducing risk, [role plays and scenarios], physical fitness, post incident considerations and learning from conflict, assignment to security duties, appearance, attitude and conduct, use of communication equipment, basic reporting and verbal communications, procedures to be used to notify the police of criminal activity or emergency, Control Room

Operations

The training methodology will be a combination of **'need to know' theory supported by practical sessions – facilitated by professionals.** This **interactive** and **practical** workshop should open a new vista in security solutions and techniques. These should be short term competencies development program with focus on practical security techniques and practices, intelligence and contemporary security issues and challenges with particular emphasis on the land and coastal boundaries, with cognizance to local and cultural contexts of the Ikorodu Division.

All operatives must have the relevant prerequisite competencies and training before deployment.



Induction

- The basics of crime and public safety
- Informal policing and crime prevention
- Human rights principles in community justice and policing
- Violence and unrest handling and prevention
- Overview of the environment scope or area covered by the service

Technical Security Competency Training Modules

- Nature of Security
- Local Security Threat Assessment - how to
- Introduction to Legal Aspects of Security
- Threat Indicators & Integration
- Conflict Management
- Security Risks' Assessment
- SMART Security Reporting
- Emerging Technology in Security
- Security Profiling
- Emotional Intelligence
- Local Security Operations
- Local Security Intelligence Gathering
- Contemporary & Emergent Security Issues
- Basic Investigations Techniques
- Security Report Writing
- Unarmed Combat Techniques – Practical Session

Local & Cultural Security Competency

Training Modules

- Omoluabi values and ethos
- Profiling
- Communicating - the local way
- 'Self Defence'

8.4 Manpower planning

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force will develop systems for personnel allocation and Rota, reliefs duties, absence cover and teams' allocation based on needs mapping

8.5 ID System

Issuance of a secure type of identity card – that is, polycarbonate ID cards - to each operative upon completion of the training program is a **must**. ID cards will contain specific personal information such as name, gender, photograph and a security identity number, operational zone, signature or thumb print, authorization and signature of the LG or LCDA Chair and reference to Police station with law enforcement jurisdiction (responsibility) over the said community.

For proper credibility, operatives must be identifiable and differentiate themselves from other members of the community while on duty. This will also enable the Police and other law enforcement agencies to recognize the legality of their positions. As a result, all operatives must carry their identity (ID) cards and badges and will be expected to always have on this means of identification whenever they are performing any security duty/duties.

All identity cards shall be renewed after every year. If A security operative loses his or her identity card, the loss must be reported without delay to the Commandant.

Operatives leaving the service of Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force will be required, as part of their exit activities, to retire their ID card with the Commandant.

If A security operative loses his or her Identity card, the loss must be reported without delay to the Commandant.

8.6 Use of Technology

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force should employ technology to support its operations and to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency.

■ Radio communication

All operational security vehicles should be equipped with radio. This will enable communication over long distances covering the Ikorodu localities.

Equipment to deploy:

- HF Mobile Long-Range Radio
- Mobile VHF / UHF Radio
- Hand held Radio
- Battery
- Desktop Charger
- Antenna
- Security Amber light



■ Fleet Management Vehicle Tracking & Immobilizing System

This will be a GPS product with track and trace capabilities on vehicles. This technology will monitor not only the position of the vehicle, but also additional information like fuel usage, temperature status, CAN bus data, immobilizer etc. The GPS devices will collect positioning data from triangulated satellites. The devices will then transmit real-time data via a wireless connection to a server. Administrators can access real-time or historical data via a web browser or mobile device. It can also be configured to send alerts via text messaging for: speed limit violations, prohibited areas access, silent alarm activation, and other. The systems will be used to effectively locate a vehicle as well immobilized in case of hijack. The system will provide instant real-time information, and wealth of historical information for in-depth performance analysis.

■ Radio Comms

Radio Comms Systems must be in place. This will be a combination of High Frequency Radios [for localities] and Digital Radios [for the urban areas]. Systems should be established so that all personnel in the field are able to communicate amongst themselves, across the localities and with the Control & Command Centre. Other comms equipment to be deployed include: mobile phones – with recording and camera capabilities for selected personnel. These are phones with high definition cameras for recording and sharing of visuals.

■ Command & Control Centre

A Command and Control Centre must be in place to coordinate data, incidents and events. One of the control rooms at any of the LG or LCDA shall be the central security command center, which will serve as the hub of the planning and implementation of all security operations. Calls for specific security services will be made to the command center, as well as dispatch to locations plus intel analysis. The command center will monitor and coordinate activities between the field operatives and the communities and if needed, call for statutory support if/when required.

■ **Cameras + CCTV**

There is a need to map the locations and functionalities of existing states' CCTV and cameras - if any. Where there are gaps, it is proposed that there should be installations that will assist in addressing hot spots and other pivotal locations. Ensure that such system speak to Command & Control Centre for monitoring and analytics

■ **Drones with sensors**

Where required, the deployment of drones with sensors that will support visuals, may be required/necessary. This must be carried out in line with legal and statutory requirements.

8.7 Response Capabilities

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force must develop response capabilities which should be a combination of the use of statutory and private security outfits with demonstrated capabilities. This must be backed by a Control & Command Centre. A protocol is required to guide activation, first respondents, communication, intel validation etc.

8.8 Statutory "Back Up"

There must be established formal system of partnership, protocol and alliances with statutory security agencies and architecture and institutions such as the Nigerian Police Force, Anti-Robbery Squad, Army, Road Safety, NSCDC etc. This is to ensure that all required statutory forces are engaged and can act as back up if/when required. This will require protocol arrangement, communication interface and formal partnerships

8.9 Branding

There is a formal branding of this partnership, as there is a need for a common image that will ensure consistency of use and application across the LG and LCDAs.

8.10 Legal Framework

Each LG and LCDA shall sign to local law, the a Bye Law that backs the Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force. See appendix for a copy of the Bye-Law

8.11 Finance & Sustainability

To ensure the financial effectiveness and sustainability of Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force, a 3 years' operating budget informed by assets' requirements, expenses and running costs is proposed. A finance accountability framework shall be established that will guide financial reporting and funds' management. The Governing Council shall provide and anchor a financial sustainability model that will ensure the continuity of operations and less financial dependency on states on the LG and LCDAs on the medium and longer term.

8.12 Inventory Management

There will be an inventory management system for vehicles and other equipment's that will assist in coordinating and supervising the supply, storage, distribution, and recording of materials and equipment (including vehicles) in order to ensure adequate distribution and prevention of losses and/or oversupply/under supply. This system shall ensure, for example, daily checks and assets' inspections, driver checks, insurance, regular maintenance checks etc. – all done to comply with required standards. This may require, the

- Use of fleet management system
- Documentation system for routine checks and preventive maintenance checklist
- Accident recording system

- Assets' maintenance system
- Development of appropriate policy on fleet management including H&S, accidents and disaster management etc.
- Development of fuel access, dispensing, recording, fuel inventories, fuel purchases for accurate consumption control, cost analysis and accounting for fuel usage. This may also involve the employment of fuel monitoring and control system that is GPS based, with fuel level sensor
- Development of customized maintenance systems and automated alerts for all vehicles for efficiency management
- Preventive maintenance of vehicles to minimize vehicle downtime, reduce costs and avoid breakdowns that result in safety and security risks.

8.13 Vehicle Insurance

Comprehensive insurance cover must be obtained from a reputable insurance brokerage firm, as cover for all operational security vehicles

9. Security Field Operations - Guidelines

Guiding Principles:

- "Service NOT force"
- Keep it local

Factors informing security operations - some examples

- Security "hotspots"
- Areas with infrastructure deficits
- Public spaces and places
- Ungoverned spaces
- None built up areas
- Access deficiency locations
- Places with unique demographic profile – e.g. unemployed young people, expanse of lands, higher institutions of learning with notoriety etc.
- Illegal "settlements" and silos [some with forestry as cover]
- Localities with a history of high profile crimes
- Critical assets locations
- Waterside

Security interventions that will be deployed to address above;

- Patrol activities: static and mobile
- Pin down points
- Use of surveillance systems
- Human Intelligence - HUMINT

- e. Mapping and security geo-spacing
- f. Local intelligence gathering
- g. Informants network
- h. Engagement of existing “security groups” and local associations
- i. Technology security solutions

Cooperation and partnerships with the formal security agencies

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force will work with the Nigerian Police Force and other statutory security agencies. The Chair of the LG and LCDAs will lead in facilitating the engagement with the statutory security agencies.

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force operatives serve the communities’ interests in crime prevention and maintaining peace. The Nigerian Police Force also needs Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force operatives’ support and cooperation in providing useful information about crime, crime in progress, suspicious activities and crime suspects among other things. The Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force operatives equally need the Police to support their effort of eliminating crime and any threat to life and peace in our communities.

Therefore, Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force operatives’ primary responsibilities to the Nigerian Police Force should be;

- a. Timely report of suspicious activities and crimes
- b. Improve relationship between the Police and the communities with regards to law enforcement
- c. Participate in joint patrol with Police to support crime prevention efforts
- d. Contribute to maintaining community peace
- e. Provide the Police with relevant information that will enhance their understanding of how to effectively Police the communities
- f. Assist the Police to carry out any other lawful activities in maintaining law and order

Responsibility towards communities

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force operatives are first and foremost members of the community before they become operatives. Therefore, their interest is to promote safety among members of the communities. This is possible when peace and safety is guaranteed.

With this in mind, Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force responsibility to the communities will be to:

- a. Protect life and property by preventing crime and violence from occurring
- b. Contribute to maintaining peace in the communities
- c. Encourage harmony and peaceful coexistence within the communities
- d. Alert and educate the communities of potential crime threats and behavior that induce crime
- e. Raise communities’ interests and participation in crime prevention
- f. Provide information that will enable the government to provide support in providing improvements that address security concerns of the communities

- g. Provide information that will enable the victims of crime to get justice in matters being determined by the Police

Patrols/ Surveillance

Every patrol /surveillance decision should be influenced by a posting plan to ensure effective coverage of the area.

Some of the considerations that a head of operations should bear in mind are:

- a. That all members of the group are assigned to a particular area, matching names and person to locations
- b. That each unit of patrol must consist of at least two to four persons
- c. The commandant must keep a record sheet or log of deployment and field reports
- d. Assigned areas should have a basic area information such as:
 - Numbers of major streets that provide entry to and exit from the assigned area
 - Numbers and types of residence – fenced, unfenced, multi-dweller (aka “face me I face you”)
 - Business activities and trading activities – *what kind of neighborhood stores, shopping Centre, mechanic village, petrol stations, garages, large supermarket, match viewing centers, Recreation/ hospitality, banks etc.*
 - Numbers of unoccupied/ uncompleted buildings
 - Numbers of abandoned vehicles
 - Nature of road network- number/names of street connections and link to major exit roads
 - Availability or non-availability physical barriers to crime – gated streets and fenced buildings, street lights, organized refuse disposal etc.
 - Any new developments – strange movement of person(s), Vehicles etc.
- e. Operatives must report to duty by signing a register at the office designated for operations
- f. Operatives must maintain familiarity with the geographical boundaries of their patrol area and the streets of their respective location.
- g. Operatives should be familiar with other active security operatives participating in their localities and possibly patrolling in the same area.
- h. Operatives must be assigned patrol responsibilities in pairs. They must have a close partner who can assist them and serve as a protective cover when they come in contact with potential threat
- i. Operatives must not approach a suspected offender(s). Suspicious activity should be called in via radio comms. Therefore, an agency issued or privately-owned cellular phone is a necessary safety item to be carried on patrol duty at all times.
- j. Operatives **must** not play hero. Operatives must maintain observation of suspicious activity from a safe distance until Police officers arrive on scene.
- k. The Commandant, who is the head of operations shall provide its operatives with fill –in the-blank spaces forms to assist them to record and report on their patrol/ watch activities.

- l. A security operative should and be made to identify and report the following suspicious activities
 - Provide details of suspects - *ex, age, height, weight, language, hair, clothing type and colour, glasses, facial hair, scars, facial marks*
 - Automobile details [where relevant] - *make, model, year, colour, body style, license plate number*
- m. The Commandant, who is the head of operations will liaise with the DPO to obtain phone numbers and rooster of Police men on patrol and share key response lines with watch coordinators
- n. The Commandant, who is the head of operations is expected undertake periodic training with private securities employed by residents to educate them on surveillance and to agree a basic anti- robbery, anti-break-in, and anti-violence procedure, sharing responsibilities
- o. The Commandant, who is the head of operations must identify key locations and business premises and hold security drills with business owners to educate them on basic procedure for reporting a robbery or possible security threat(s) to the coordinators and provide phone access and other discrete alerts that will only be known to them
- p. As A security operative, the moment you observe any suspicious activity, including the gathering of unknown persons, you are expected to alert the Commandant, who must inform the Police team on patrol. However, the Commandant will need to determine what kind of suspicious activity requires a focus and a distress call to the Police.
- q. Operatives are expected to withdraw from any scene or incident where violence is being used or threatened, extreme care should take not to confront the perpetrator
- r. Nothing however restricts the right(s) of a security operative to defend him/herself or a person being attacked using reasonable force to do so if faced with subject to actual or reasonably anticipated violence

Intelligence Management

Systems must be in place to ensure that security operations are risk-based and intelligence informed. Systems must be developed for reporting capabilities, alongside the establishment of Intel centers – across each state. This must include SITREP systems, risk profiling systems – for daily risks’ assessments that will guide resource allocation, roles of first respondents etc.

“Pin Downs”:

Each LG and LCDA must define pin down points for security operatives and vehicles – informed by security risks assessment and intelligence reports

“Safe Havens”

Each LG and LCDA must define safe havens and have protocol arrangements in place for such

Informants Network

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force needs to develop a team of local informants. This will be a covert establishment with each “member” identity unknown to another to avoid connivance and “unintended security consequences”. The Commandant shall be the lead in this arrangement. Each locality with security hot-spots must have this network.

Deployment

Every patrol / surveillance decision should be influenced by a deployment plan to ensure effective coverage. Some of the considerations to bear in mind are:

- a. That each unit of patrol must consist of at least 2-4 operatives
- b. That each security team must be assigned to a particular area: informed by security risk assessment
- c. The Team Leaders must keep a record sheet or log of deployment and field reports
- d. Deployment post should have a record of basic area information - as defined in a security operating procedure [SoP]
- e. Each team must maintain familiarity with the geographical boundaries of their deployment posts as well as the streets and designation of their respective location.
- f. The squad should also be familiar with other active security operatives patrolling/operating in the same area(s)
- g. Every squad must be supported by technology and response capabilities/system(s).

Public & Safety Awareness

- a. The Commandant, as the head of operations, in conjunction with the Police, shall embark on specific public safety awareness campaigns to raise the crime alertness of members of the communities
- b. Threats of kidnapping and sex violence and/or other issues affecting children, shall involve interactions with authorities and parents to agree strategy to raising their vigilance and how to raise alert
- c. Business operators/ traders must be engaged, in order to to sensitize and assist them educate their customers in taking preventing measures against burglary, robbery, car- theft, theft respectively
- d. The Commandant, as the head of operations, must work closely with the Police to agree awareness message. They must also check what they communicate to avoid communicating fear, aggression and suspicion and emphasize positive solutions and encourage participation.



10. General Orders & Instructions and Code of Conduct

This code of conduct outlines the operational expectations from operatives as well as the consequences for unacceptable conduct. In other words, it provides a check on what is good, acceptable and what is unacceptable as operatives carry out their responsibilities.

Security operatives' responsibility in investigating a crime is simply to gather information and make observations that will enable him/her determine the cause (**how the crime occurred**) and consequence (**the extent of the damage or loss sustained**) so that accurate description of the offence(s) or a crime that has/have been committed and learn from it to improve operations. A secondary role will be to aid the Police with information that will resolve the crime(s). Operatives work is not supposed to replace the work of the Nigerian Police Force who have the skill and capacity to carry out a more thorough and effective investigation. Security operatives role is to support the Police in resolving a crime or dealing with an offence. For example, in the event of a break-in or a

property is vandalized, operatives are not supposed to enter the scene without prior permission from the owner or the person in control of the property or supervisor [or equivalent]

Each security operative must be familiar with and trained on this General Operations Orders and Code of Conduct. Operatives who fail or refuse to abide by these orders may be subject to disciplinary action(s) or dismissal.

The following are general operative orders that apply to all operatives of Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force.

Accountability

- a. A security operative will be accountable to the designated Commandant in the first instance and shall also be accountable to the LG or LCDA that recruits him/her and where he/she operates
- b. A security operative's accountability requirement to the Police will be purely on the need to uphold the law and provide relevant information about the community that will make policing more effective
- c. Each operative shall give his or her beat Commandant report of all incidents during any patrol or related work within 1 [one] hour of completion of such patrol or related vigilante work
- d. Each operative will be given a patrol report form or note book before they embark on patrol duty.
- e. The Commandant, as the head of operations, will receive all completed forms and use this to discuss security planning and performance meeting with all security operatives
- f. Every potential crime or crime in progress situation must be reported to the Police within the hour it is observed
- g. Where a much-detailed information is required by the Police, the request will be processed by the Commandant, as the head of operations

Post Orders

Post orders will be developed for every beat. Every operative must know and fully understand the General and Post Orders, especially those rules and instructions that regulate his/her activities at his/her particular post or beat.

Personal Conduct

A security operative must be firm, courteous and efficient at all times during the performance of his/her duties. They must never engage in arguments with any person(s), and will refer disagreements and misunderstandings to the Commandant and provide a written incident report(s).

Punctuality

A security operative must arrive at his/her assigned location on time, ready for duty. A late arrival is tantamount to absenteeism.

Dismounting

A security operative is not allowed to leave his/her post without being relieved by his/her relief. All designated locations and beats must be well and fully protected at all times.

Soliciting for money

Under no circumstance should A security operative beg for money or make any personal request from members of the public. Any operative caught soliciting for favors from any persons whilst on duty may be dismissed.

Illegal Arrangement

Operatives are forbidden to make private unlawful arrangements with their colleagues. Any operative who permits, arranges with, or covers up his/her colleague on unlawful activities, may be dismissed.

Sleeping on duty

A security operative must be wide awake and alert throughout the duration of his/her duty shifts. Operatives caught sleeping on duty may be summarily dismissed. Where damage or loss happens as a result, he/she shall be dismissed

Absenteeism

Under no circumstance should A security operative absent himself/herself from duty without prior authorization from the Commandant. No matter the situation, the operative must report to the Commandant first to take permission so that a reliever will be provided in his/her stead.

Lateness

A security operative must report all late relieves to the Commandant and remain at his/her duty post until a replacement is sent.

Alertness

A security operative must remain alert at all times.

Handing and Taking over

All relieves must be conducted at the operative's assigned post.

Confidentiality

A security operative must not discuss Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force's security policies and/or procedures and confidential information with unauthorized personnel/persons. Individuals seeking information on Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force's Security must be reported to the Commandant.

Confidentially Agreement

- Security operatives must keep strictly confidential; intelligence, data, correspondence, documents, papers and other information whether oral, written or recorded in any form whatsoever which they acquire in the course of their duties
- Such information should not be used or disclosed without proper and specific authority unless there is a legal or professional duty to do so.

Dressing

A security operative must be in a clean, complete Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force uniform while on duty with ID card displayed for all to see. Operatives assigned to plain clothes Surveillance Detection duties shall wear appropriate civilian attire.

Issued Equipment

- A security operative may carry all assigned defensive security equipment and communication equipment as specified in post orders
- A security operative must immediately report the lack of use or misuse of security defensive equipment or communication equipment to the Commandant
- A security operative must report all broken or defective equipment to the Commandant for repair or replacement.

Personal Visitors

A security operative is not allowed to have personal friends, family members or off duty operatives on duty post with him/her while he/she is on duty. They are sources of distractions and can compromise security.

Eating on Duty

A security operative may not eat while on duty post. Meals should be taken during scheduled breaks away from the operative location/duty post.

Alcohol & Drugs

A security operative shall not drink alcoholic beverages while on duty or eight hours prior to starting duty. Operatives found to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs whilst on duty shall be dismissed.

Extracurricular Activities

A security operative while on duty is not allowed to conduct any activity, which is not specifically related to his/her official duties.

Misuse of Communication Equipment

A security operative may only use an official radio and/or telephone device for official calls ONLY. Misuse of the radio may result in dismissal.

Incident Report

When a security event occurs, the operative will notify the Commandant and others as instructed in the Post Orders. He/she will prepare an incident report. He/she will report orally to the Commandant and supply him/her with a copy of the incident report.

Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force's Property

A security operative is responsible for all equipment assigned to him/her, and for property and issued items in his/her custody. Any loss or damage to issued items will be paid for by the affected operative.

Muster Parade

Before assuming his/her post, A security operative must report for roll call inspection and training that may be conducted by the Commandant. Roll call inspection and training may be conducted when the operatives report for work.

Patrols

- A security operative shall perform security patrols of their assigned area(s) as detailed in the Post Orders. These security patrols are to be recorded in the operative post logbook noting the time and status of the post i.e. Sitrep.
- Operatives assigned to roving patrol post shall perform continuous security patrol of their assigned area(s) until properly relieved. These security patrols are to be recorded in the operative post logbook noting the time and status of the post i.e. Sitrep.

Professionalism

Operatives must conduct themselves in a professional manner and execute all his/her functions within the ambit of the Law and Standing Orders.

Turnout

Operatives must reflect a positive bearing in appearance, turnout and conduct in dealing with members of the public.

Friendliness

Operatives must look smart, and be alert at all times. Operatives must be seen to be safeguarding people not harassing them.

Discipline

Operatives must be courteous, respectful and well-behaved at all times. Any act of insubordination, rudeness or disrespect will not be tolerated. Operatives must be honest, obedient and truthful. Anyone caught lying, fighting; disobeying orders, receiving bribes, cheating etc. shall be appropriately dealt with in line with the code of conduct.

Fraternization

Undue familiarity with people and other colleagues may compromise security. Operatives must avoid relationships that may jeopardize security.

Careless Talk

Operatives must avoid engaging in foolish jesting, abusive language, rumor mongering, gossiping, murmuring or grumbling when on duty. These are unnecessary distractions and can compromise security.

Use of Force and Violence

Use of violence and torture tactics such as encouraging an angry mob to attack a crime suspect, or using torture and violence to make arrest or get information from a suspect is unlawful. The only time A security operative can use force is when his/her safety is in doubt and he/she needs to protect him/herself. This would mean that the attacker must be armed or engages the operative in a fight to which he/she must protect him/herself from harm.

In the course of joint patrols, operatives must not partake or encourage the brutalization of suspects. Operatives must not resort to violence except when the conditions require that he/she do so in self defence

Beating

Beating up suspects and causing bodily harm amounts to jungle justice and taking the law into one's hands. Any reported incident and complaint proven may lead to suspension for first time offenders. A repeat of the offence if proven, would lead to dismissal of the operative. In addition, such a person would bear the cost of treatment/rehabilitation of the battered victim/suspect

No bias or favoritism

Security operatives must not favor or take sides. This destroys public trust in the ability to be objective in security work. Security operatives must not support one ethnic, religious group, tribe over another in their decision(s) about who is a crime suspect or who is a perpetrator of violence/ unrest. Security operatives must always put the safety of the community first above all other interest. By this he/she must not take sides, withhold information that could lead to their arrest or destroying evidence in their favor. If a crime suspect happens to be someone A security operative knows as a close friend or a relative, the operative must inform his/her Commandant of that relationship with the suspect so that the operative can be excused from the matter

Dealing with Crime Suspects

Security operatives have the same rights as any member of the public to arrest a perpetrator of an offence/crime or of any person reasonably suspected of being about to commit an offence. Every crime suspect is assumed innocent until proven guilty. Therefore, operatives are not expected to judge crime cases. Security operative's role is to arrest, provide useful information and hand over to the Police. Security operatives must not maltreat or harass members of the community, especially female members of the community. harassment could mean but not limited to deliberate intimidation, stalking or use of offensive verbal comments related to the persons gender, tribe, religion, disability; inappropriate physical contact, and unwelcome sexual attention

Discrimination

Operatives must not discriminate (assume that certain members of the public are criminals or have criminal intentions) on the basis of what they wear, their age, their lifestyle, their gender (sex) without reasonable facts connecting them to an offence/ crime or a suspicious activity

Aiding and Abating crime

When A security operative's actions undermine the safety and security of the people and their property, he/she is supposed to protect, it makes him/her an accessory to crime. A security operative would be encouraging or perpetrating crime if he or she:

- Steals or is implicated in a theft / robbery incident
- Sexually harasses members of the public
- Shares the information gathered from its patrol activities with criminals or persons who are not part of the Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force, without the approval of the Commandant
- Uses information from the Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force for personal interests

Guilty of criminal offence

Should a security operative be found guilty of a criminal offence committed when he/she is operating, the operative shall be dismissed. No security operative may take the law into his or her hand no matter the circumstance

Media

No security operative shall release any statement or talk to any media on any matters concerning Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force.

Abuse of Authority

It is an abuse of authority and the trust given to the operative if he/she;

- Compels his/her colleagues to do work that are not related to safety and security, peace building and crime prevention
- Engaging colleagues to run personal errands or making them subservient
- Detains a suspicious person without reason
- Subjects erring colleagues and members of the public to dehumanizing treatment. such dehumanizing treatment could include but not limited to corporal punishment, lynching etc.

Conducting Search

As part of a security operative's patrol and watch activity it is possible for a security operative to subject a suspicious person to search. However, this search should be done to the extent that the operative does not, intimidate, harass or subject such person to ridicule such as stripping them of their clothes, or ransacking their possessions (or dipping his/her hands into the person's pocket). A simple "pat down" to see if the person is in possession or concealing a dangerous weapon will just be enough. Security operatives must treat women with extra care so he/she is not accused of violating their rights.

Bearing Arms

No security operative shall carry any weapon perceived to be dangerous that could inflict serious bodily harm or damage to people and/or property. This includes dangerous weapons as defined by law. If a security operative dispossess a criminal suspect of a dangerous weapon, he/she is expected to make a record of what was collected and declare same to the Police to aid their investigation(s).

Uniforms & Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force shall provide appropriate uniforms and PPE for operatives, as required, to perform their tasks.
- All security operatives are expected to be smartly dress in their uniforms, neat and be well groomed, to project professionalism
- Security operatives shall be responsible for the correct and appropriate maintenance of their uniforms and Personal Protective Equipment

Allowances

Security operatives' salaries shall be paid monthly allowance, by their LG or LCDA, as determined by the LG or LCDA that recruits them

Workmen Compensation/Group Accident Insurance

A health and other accidents/incidents insurance coverage should be made available for all operatives to cater for all eventualities. Security operatives will be insured to cover for temporary or permanent incapacitation and death due to accident in the course of duty. This will be done in accordance to the relevant provision of the law. Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force shall also comply with future amendments thereto.

Medical Examination for Security Operatives

Prior to engagement or during training, all candidates shall undergo a medical examination to be carried out by a Medical Practitioner or Hospital appointed by the LG or LCDA. The report of the Medical Practitioner or Hospital shall be final on the fitness of a candidate for engagement as A security operative.

Medical Treatment

- Each LG or LCDA shall provide medical facilities to the operatives through the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) scheme. The coverage of the HMO scheme shall be in line with the state's policy
- This policy could be reviewed from time to time in line with all regulatory provisions to ensure access to good medical treatment by operatives.
- Where applicable a medical treatment not covered by the HMO and in excess of a security operatives' medical allowance may partly or fully pay the bill, depending on the situation and at the LG or LCDA's discretion.

Casual Leave / Compassionate Leave

Casual or compassionate leave will only be granted in line with the LG or LCDA's policy

Court or Police Invitation

Operatives subpoenaed to attend court or called by the Police to give evidence on security matters will be granted leave of absence.

Termination/Resignation

Either the LG or LCDA or the operative reserves the right to terminate engagement, in writing, without adducing any reason whatsoever. However, the party terminating the engagement shall observe all terms of the engagement

Death

On receipt of information regarding the death of A security operative, the LG or LCDA will visit the family, contact the next of kin in the operative's records and assist the deceased family with burial arrangements and expenses in line with the LG or LCDA's policy.

Certificate of Service

The LG or LCDA will issue on request, a Certificate of Service to any operative on the cessation of service other than by dismissal or abandonment of duty. The Certificate will state the operative's name, length of service, last position held, nature of his duties and reason(s) for leaving. In case a prospective employer requires additional information, the LG or LCDA may provide a report that will be sent to the enquirer under confidential cover.



II. Disciplinary Procedure & Code of Conduct



The code of conduct described so far and every other rule contained in this document is binding on all operatives.

Breaking any of the rules is an offence and any operative who breaks any will be made to face disciplinary action(s). The measure of discipline will depend on how severe the offence is.

Generally disciplinary actions will be progressive to give offenders the opportunity to seek/ take correction. In some instance offenders will be dismissed, depending on the outcome of a disciplinary committee's investigation.

In the event of any complaint being lodged against A security operative, the LG or LCDA concerned, may propose to reprimand, suspend, or expel the operative, subject to an investigation and to deal with the matter at its earliest convenience and advise the complainant of its action(s).

OFFENCES

Receiving Tips or soliciting either actual or implied for any form of gratification from members of the public.

Dismounting without proper relief

Unauthorized arrangement of duty schedule

Extra-curricular activities while on duty

Receiving of personal visitors at duty post

Disclosure of operations' information to a third-party

Stealing Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force's property

Carelessness, negligence or reckless conduct

Fighting on duty

Sleeping on duty

Careless talk

Indiscipline, Insubordination, rudeness and disrespect

Misuse of communication equipment

Lateness to duty

Absenteeism without permission

Improper dressing

Perjury (Lying)

Drinking of alcohol on duty and/or use of illegal drugs

Repetition of offenses

Failure to document or report an incident

Willful Damage to Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force's property

Fraternization

Failure to adhere to SOP

Improper conduct

PENALTIES

1 week retraining with severe reprisals

1 week retraining with severe reprisals

1-week retraining, if found guilty

1 week retraining with severe reprisals

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

Summary dismissal.

Summary dismissal and Prosecution.

Summary dismissal

Summary Dismissal

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

1 week retraining and severe reprimand

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

Summary Dismissal

Summary Dismissal

Termination of engagement

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

Full payment for the property by the operative

Redeployment and severe reprimand

1 week retraining with severe reprimand

One-week suspension plus severe warning

12. Performance Management



Key Performance Indicators [KPIs] will be in place to ascertain outcomes and drive performance management to ensure that the operatives are doing the tasks for which they have been engaged.

A. **Individual assessments** will be carried out, which will include: character and attitude towards work, cultural values, team spirit, incidents, operational performance – preventing crime or providing useful information that will aid in preventing crime

B. **Whole Team assessment** will include: impact on security, incidents trends, plus records of preventive activities and response time/competencies, capacity to prevent and protect selves and the community, fleet management, level of support from the government, community perception and judgement etc.

C. **Partnership assessment:** all teams will be assessed on how well they engage with the statutory security agencies and other informal security sector and local communities



COMPETENCIES' DESCRIPTIONS - Ikorodu Division Joint Security Task Force OPERATTIVES

	<i>COMPETENCIES</i>	<i>DESCRIPTIONS</i>
1	PERSONAL HYGIENE & APPEARANCE	<i>Displays a presentable general appearance with full official Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force uniform and looking neat and clean.</i>
2	VIGILANCE	<i>Exhibits inquisitiveness, mental alertness and is observant of hidden and obvious patterns in the surroundings by proactively noting and investigating irregularities and suspicious observations.</i>
3	COMMUNICATION	<i>Being able to communicate clearly by conveying messages and/or facts in a manner that it is understood by the audience it is intended for. And the ability to read and write basic security reports that are easy to follow and understand.</i>
4	TEAMWORK	<i>Shows the tendency to cooperate with others in pursuit of an agreed goal through helpful and supportive behavior and sharing information with team members.</i>
5	PERSONAL MOTIVATION	<i>Displays an energetic, enthusiastic and committed attitude towards work, coupled with personal interest in the work of A security operative.</i>
6	CONSCIENTIOUSNESS	<i>Adheres to policy, superior instructions and rules and regulations and demonstrates responsibility for own actions.</i>
7	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS & CUSTOMER SERVICE	<i>Interacting with the public in a respectful, professional and helpful manner, without being over-friendly or intimidating.</i>
8	SERVICE DELIVERY	<i>Displays assistance to high standard of service</i>
9	HEALTH & SAFETY	<i>Exhibits knowledge of the local environment and the ability to respond to and control that environment's safety.</i>
10	INTEGRITY & LOYALTY	<i>Displays the ability and character of doing the right thing in a reliable way at all times and in all circumstances with consistent moral and ethical standards whilst demonstrating allegiance to Ikorodu Division Security Joint Task Force</i>

Community Security Status Assessments & Reporting Framework

The assessment here will focus on determining the capacity of the group to protect itself and the community in crime prevention and public safety. Each Commandant, as the head of operations, shall take stock of the tools, equipment and the numbers of operatives available to render service within the LG or LCDA.

This evaluation will seek to provide answers to the following questions

- a. Do we have adequate tools to carry out effective watch
- b. Are there enough operatives to effectively provide security cover?
- c. Do we have sufficient support from the community, government, stakeholders and other statutory security agencies to guarantee protection?
- d. Is the public losing confidence in us or gaining our trust?
- e. Are operatives being accused of poor performance?
- f. Are the communities satisfied with the performance?
- g. Do the communities feel safe?

NB: The outcome of this assessment will typically form the basis of its request for support in addressing its challenges

The security operatives' team shall provide a report of the events that have occurred within the communities during its operations, such as details of;

- a. Actual crimes committed
- b. Profile of suspects
- c. Numbers of crimes, violence foiled
- d. Suspicious events observed
- e. Activities that posed a crime threat
- f. Recommendations about environmental improvements that can reduce the chances of crime being committed
- g. Security advice for homes and business within the community
- h. Issues between Police and the community- what offends and what needs to be praised



APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

LEGAL OPINION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECURITY APPARATUS FOR LCDA

I.0 Introduction

Nigeria as a federating unit is made up of the Federal, State and Local Government. Each level of government has its own powers and functions. The **1999 Constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria as amended**, which is the grundnorm of our laws, clearly gives both the Federal and State Government legislative authority to make laws. Matters in the Exclusive Legislative Lists are solely under the purview of the Federal Government and it puts the powers to make laws for a State with respect to matters contained in the Concurrent Legislative List. The items under the Concurrent Legislative List can also be legislated upon by the Federal Government. The Supreme Court in **A.G. Bendel State v A.G. Federation (1983) LPELR-3153(SC) P.23, paras D-F** reaffirmed the doctrine of division of governmental powers as the legislative power in a true federation, stating that it is implicit in the character of a federal constitution that neither the Federation nor the States can make laws imposing extra burden on each other.

There is also the Residual Legislative List which provides for powers not expressly listed in the Constitution as the Court pronounced in **A.G Federation and A.G Lagos State (2013) LPELR-20974(SC) P.93 , paras A-G.**

Then there are the powers and functions of the Local Government which are contained in the **4th Schedule of 1999 Constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria as amended** as follows –

“I. The main functions of a local government council are as follows:

(a) the consideration and the making of recommendations to State commission on economic planning –

(i) the economic development of the State, particularly in so far as the areas of authority of the council and of the State are affected, and

(ii) proposals made by the said commission or body;

(b) collection of rates, radio and television licenses;

(c) establishment and maintenance of cemeteries, burial grounds and homes for the destitute or infirm;

(d) licensing of bicycles, trucks (other than mechanically propelled trucks), canoes, wheel barrows and carts;

(e) establishment, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor parks and public conveniences;

(f) construction and maintenance of roads, streets, street lighting, drains and other public highways, parks, gardens, open spaces, or such public facilities as may be prescribed from time to time by the House of Assembly of a State;

(g) naming of roads and streets and numbering of houses;

(h) provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage and refuse disposal;

(i) registration of all births, deaths and marriages;

(j) assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a State; and

(k) control and regulation of-

(i) out-door advertising and hoarding,

(ii) movement and keeping of pets of all description,

(iii) shops and kiosks,

(iv) restaurants, bakeries and other places for sale of food to the public,

(v) laundries, and

(vi) *licensing, regulation and control of the sale of liquor.*

2. *The functions of a local government council shall include participation of such council in the Government of a State as respects the following matters –*

(a) *the provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education;*

(b) *the development of agriculture and natural resources, other than the exploitation of materials*

(c) *the provision and maintenance of health services; and*

(d) *such other functions as may be conferred on a local government council by the House of Assembly of the State.”*

2.0 Issues for determination

a. Whether a Local Government/LCDA is part of the Government of Nigeria?

b. Whether a LCDA can provide security apparatus or mechanism for communities under its jurisdiction?

2.1 Whether a Local Government/LCDA is part of the Government of Nigeria?

Section I4 (4) of the 1999 Constitution as amended provides for the composition of a State Government which states -

(4) The composition of the Government of a State, a local government council, or any of the agencies of such Government or council, and the conduct of the affairs of the Government or council or such agencies shall be carried out in such manner as to recognize the diversity of the people within its area of authority and the need to promote a sense of belonging and loyalty among all the people of the Federation.

The Supreme Court in *Governor of Kwara State & ors v. Dada* (2011) LPELR-8132(SC) stated that -

"The word "government" is defined in Sub-section 277(I) of the Constitution to include "the government of the Federation or of any State or of a Local Government or any person who exercises powers or authorities on its behalf."

It is clear from the foregoing that a LCDA which is an extension of a Local Government is recognized as being part of Government and if the primary function of a state is the welfare and security of its citizenry and residents, is a Local Government Council or LCDA recognized as part of the Government of the State and so empowered to carry out these responsibilities as well?

2.2 Whether a LCDA can provide security apparatus or mechanism for communities under its jurisdiction?

Section I4(2)(b) of the 1999 constitution (as amended), states that "the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government, and the participation by the people in their government shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of this constitution." This is the primary function of a State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

From the foregoing, a state is saddled with the responsibility of developing a practical framework to promote, protect and fulfil the right to life of its citizens and must be seen to take practical steps to prevent arbitrary deprivations of lives and further conduct prompt, thorough and transparent investigations into any such deprivations that may have occurred, holding perpetrators accountable and providing an effective remedy for the victims.

It is clear from its functions that the Local Government is not saddled with the responsibility of security. Be that as it may, the protection of lives and properties in any nation is of utmost importance because a peaceful and secured society provides peace of mind, attracts investment, economic growth and development. It is the number 1 priority of every government and government should take appropriate measures to safeguard lives and properties of her citizens.

Section 24 (e) imposes a duty on every citizen in Nigeria to render assistance to appropriate and lawful agencies in the maintenance of law and order. Every citizen in the country is also made up of the communities within the Local Government/LCDA for the protection of lives, properties and welfare of citizens. So even setting up measures to assist the law agencies is according to the Constitution is a duty imposed on every Nigerian.

In *A.G. Abia State v A.G. Federation* (2002) 6 NWLR (763) 264, the Supreme Court had to consider whether the National Assembly had jurisdictional competence to legislate on urban and regional planning for the whole country. This consideration was to be on the basis of section 20 of the Constitution which provides that the State shall protect and improve the environment as the protection and improvement of the environment should be a responsibility for all.

Similarly, in **Samson v. IGP & Ors, (2020) LPELR-50065(CA)**, the Court of Appeal stated that since the Police is one of the appropriate and lawful agencies of the Nigerian state charged with the primary duty and function of the maintenance of law and order in the country, every citizen; every Nigerian, bears the burden and owes the civic obligation and national responsibility to offer, provide and render assistance to the police in the discharge of the duty and performance of the primary function of maintaining law and order for the good of all. Because the Police is specifically charged under the Police Act, and vested the requisite power to detect and prevent crimes and apprehend offenders, the Nigerian Courts have over the years in line with provisions in Section 24(e) of the Constitution and similar provisions before it, recognized and affirmed that it is the civic duty and responsibility of every citizens in Nigeria to render assistance to the Police by providing it with material information by way of report whenever he/she reasonably suspects that a crime or criminal offence has been committed or about to be committed by any person/s in any part of the country.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the Local government should in a way render assistance towards the protection of its jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of the local government to use her resources with the state government in the aspect of security, infrastructural development and creating a conducive atmosphere for local economy to thrive. Reasons for this is that the local government being the closest level of government to the people, it poses to be in the best interest of been aware and acquainted with the needs of the local population especially since it has to do with the and establishment and maintenance of grassroots infrastructures.

3.0 Recommendation

It is therefore recommended that -

1. the LCDA may enact a bye-law to provide a platform for Community members to perform their constitutional duty of rendering assistance to law enforcement agencies in the maintenance of law and order. Such platforms have been found to play indispensable role in complimenting the efforts of the Police and protecting lives and properties in communities. Examples are the local vigilante groups and the Lagos State Neighbourhood Safety Corps Agency.

2. A body to be known as Grass-root Neighbourhood Watch (Watch) should be established. The body should be given a local appeal to avoid any form of clash with or agitation from existing security apparatuses. Its territorial jurisdiction should cover areas and places mentioned in the constitution over which Local Governments and by extension LCDAs can exercise their functions.

3. The LCDA should provide communication gadgets, patrol vehicles, motor bikes and other logistics for them, in order to meet international best practices; boost morals of members of the watch and facilitate their efforts in combating crime.

4. There should be some measure of reward and welfare packages to the members which could serve as incentive and motivation to enhance their services.

3. Local Government should embark on periodic training for members of the watch and community leaders on criminal justice code to enhance the objectives of the watch. This will foster fairness and justice in crime control mechanisms and equally help to promote the confidence of the community members on the vigilante in the rural and urban communities to the lowest level.

4. Again, in given it a local appeal, traditional rulers and other community leaders should be given some role to play. Furthermore, it should be viewed as a voluntary organization borne out of agitation by members of the community to assist law enforcement agents in maintaining law and order. The local government as the tier of government closest to the people will be providing a platform for the mobilization of its community members to render such assistance within its territorial space.

5.The body to be established should not be coined 'an agency'. This is to avoid the bottlenecks that may arise in its operations and to prevent the federal and state government from viewing the body as a parallel organization to the police or amotekun. This, again underscores the need to give the body a local appeal.

6.In executing the above recommendations, client is advised to stay conscious of the fact that establishment of a full-scale security apparatus fall predominantly within the power of the federal government. What the local government can do, in this regard, is to compliment the efforts of the federal government by launching a platform to assist existing law enforcement agencies; such platform must not be seen as a competitor or an usurper.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

Ikorodu Local Government

AND

Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area

AND

Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area

AND

Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area

CONFIDENTIAL

AND

Imota Local Council Development Area

AND

Ijede Local Council Development Area

NOVEMBER 2022

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made thisday of November 2022

BETWEEN

Ikorodu Local Government of **insert full address** (hereinafter referred to as “Ikorodu LG) of one part.

AND

Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area of **insert full address** (hereinafter referred to as “Igbogbo-Baiyeku LCDA) of one part.

AND

Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area of **insert full address** (hereinafter referred to as “Ikorodu North LCDA) of one part.

AND

Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area of **insert full address** (hereinafter referred to as “Ikorodu West LCDA) of one part.

AND

Imota Local Council Development Area of **insert full address** (hereinafter referred to as “Imota North LCDA) of one part.

AND

Ijede Local Council Development Area of **insert full address** (hereinafter referred to as “Ijede LCDA) of one part.

Ikorodu Local Government and Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area and Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area and Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area and Imota Local Council Development Area and Ijede Local Council Development Area are hereinafter, wherever the context so admits are jointly referred to as the **Parties**.

I.0 WHERE AS:

I.1 The Parties are, by the provision of the 1999 Constitution of the federal Republic of Nigerian (as amended), are a system of local government with important role to play in governance and development, hence, established, with a structure, finance and spelt out functions.

I.2 The aforementioned parties desire to enter into herein the described Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in which they shall work together to accomplish the goals and objectives set forth.

2.0 IT IS NOW AGREED THAT THIS MoU SHALL ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES:

2.1 To foster the development of peace and security across Ikorodu Local Government and Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area and Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area and Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area and Imota Local Council Development Area and Ijede Local Council Development Area with the establishment of an instrument for the protection of lives and properties in order to have a peaceful and secured society, provide peace of mind, attract investment, economic growth and development

2.2 To develop this collaboration that will have a long-lasting impact across Ikorodu Local Government and Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area and Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area and Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area and Imota Local Council Development Area and Ijede Local Council Development Area

3.0 **PARTIES HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOW:**

3.1 That the **Parties** shall be responsible for instituting local legislation in support of this collaboration

3.2 That the **Parties** shall facilitate the allocation of adequate resources for this collaborations.

3.3 That the **Parties** shall engage members of the communities as operatives for this collaboration

3.4 That the **Parties** as stated above seek to utilize their mutually varied experiences, competences, knowledge, contacts and expertise for the implementation and actualization of the above said objectives.

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES:**

4.1 The **Parties** shall cooperate and collaborate in the design, development and implementation of this collaboration in order to meet the objectives of the collaboration.

4.3 The **Parties** shall provide resource and other institutional requirements if/when necessary and/or required.

4.4 The **Parties** shall ensure the sustenance of this collaboration

5.0 **AMENDMENT AND RENEWAL OF THIS MEMORANDUM:**

5.1 The terms of this MoU shall be for an initial period of 3 (three) years from aforementioned effective date and maybe extended upon written mutual agreement of the **Parties**.

5.2 This MoU may be amended or modified as requested by any of the Parties to it. Any changes, modifications, revisions or amendments to this MoU shall be incorporated by written instrument and effective when executed and assigned by the **Parties** hereto.

5.3 That this MoU may be renewed for another 3 (three) years by mutual consent of the **Parties**.

6.0 **GOVERNING LAW:**

6.1 That this MoU and the interpretation of its terms shall be governed by and constructed in accordance with the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

7.0 **ASSIGNMENT:**

7.1 None of the **Parties** shall assign its rights or obligations under the terms of this MoU to any third party other than its legal successors without the written consent of the other Party.

8.0 **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY:**

8.1 All intellectual property rights (including copyrights) in documents publications, programmes, and supplementary materials provided by any of the **Party** shall be owned solely by the **Party**. Other **Parties** may use such materials to fulfil the objectives of this MoU as above stated in Paragraph 2.

9.0 **RESPONSIBILITIES SHARING:**

9.1 All jointly agreed expenditure towards the realization and implementation of this collaboration shall be equally shared among the **Parties**.

9.2 The costs of this collaboration shall be mutually agreed on by the **Parties**.

10.0 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES:

10.1 The **Parties** hereto agreed that in the event of any dispute or differences between them arising out of this MoU or the interpretation of any of the provisions thereof, will be resolved amicably between the parties and further through Alternative Dispute Resolution.

11.0 NOTICE:

11.1 Any notice or communication required or permitted under this Memorandum shall be sufficiently given if delivered in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address set forth in the opening paragraph or to such address as one may have furnished to the other in writing.

12.0 ENTIRE UNDERSTANDING:

12.1 That this MoU is an agreement of a general nature within which specific collaborative activities will be implemented.

12.2 Where specific programmes are organized, parties will implement it fully according to the terms and conditions set forth in this MoU.

12.3 All the **Parties** shall be fully indemnified to another against any financial(s) liability that may result from this collaboration. Each party's responsibility shall be limited to its obligations under this MoU.

12.4 Each **Party** warrants that it has the necessary power and authority to enter into this MoU.

12.5 All the **Parties** recognize that they are separate legal entities who have come together for their mutual benefit and so agree and affirm that they are in a collaborative MoU, that is propelled by trust and so each **Party** agrees not to compete with or circumvent the other or disclose any secrets of the other **Party** received during the period of this collaboration to any third **Party** without the written consent of the other **Party**.

13.0 FORCE MAJEURE:

13.1 That no party herein shall be liable for failure to observe any covenant which it is obliged under this Memorandum to observe where such failure is as a result of any supervening event (other than that which was foreseeable and insurable) or for any event occurring accidentally.

13.2 For the purpose of this MoU, the term "force majeure" shall include without limitations, strike, lockout, civil commotion, act of war, (Whether or not declared), blockade, insurrection, riot, epidemic, flood, landslide, storm, explosion, government regulations or any other cause beyond the control of the **Parties**.

13.3 Any **Party** claiming to be affected by any of such events in mentioned herein contained shall give immediate notice in writing of such claims to the other party giving full particulars thereof and furthermore, shall give prompt notice in writing of all cessation of any of such event.

14.0 TERMINATION:

14.1 This MoU may be terminated in the event of a breach of any of the terms and conditions contained herein, unless such a breach is expressly waived by the aggrieved party to this MoU. Either party may terminate this MoU by giving the other 30 (thirty) days written notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the **Parties hereto** have executed six copies of this MoU, each of which shall be considered as original; with the full knowledge of its contents and agreed to be legally bound by the terms hereof, the day and year first above written.

SIGNED, SEALED and DELIVERED by

The within named organizations

CHAIRMAN
Ikorodu Local Government

In the presence of:

Name: _____ Name: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____
Title: _____ Title: _____
Signature: _____ Signature: _____
Date: _____ Date: _____

The within named organizations

CHAIRMAN
Igbogbo-Baiyeku Local Council Development Area

In the presence of:

Name: _____ Name: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____
Title: _____ Title: _____
Signature: _____ Signature: _____
Date: _____ Date: _____

The within named organizations

CHAIRMAN
Ikorodu North Local Council Development Area

In the presence of:

Name: _____ Name: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____
Title: _____ Title: _____
Signature: _____ Signature: _____
Date: _____ Date: _____

The within named organizations

CHAIRMAN
Ikorodu West Local Council Development Area

In the presence of:

Name: _____ Name: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____
Title: _____ Title: _____
Signature: _____ Signature: _____
Date: _____ Date: _____

The within named organizations

CHAIRMAN
Imota Local Council Development Area

In the presence of:

Name: _____ Name: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____
Title: _____ Title: _____
Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

The within named organizations

CHAIRMAN
Ijede Local Council Development Area

In the presence of:

Name: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____



A BILL FOR A BYE-LAW TO ESTABLISH **THE JOINT SECURITY TASK FORCE** TO ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER AT PUBLIC PLACES AND SPACES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH

Date Of Commencement (**insert**)

Enactment

BE IT ENACTED by the _____ Local Council Development Area Legislative Council as follows-

I. Citation

This bill may be cited as the **Joint Security Task Force** Bye-Law, 2022.

2. Interpretation

In this Bye-Law-

“chairman” means the chairman of _____ Local Council Development Area;

“Council” means _____ Local Council Development Area Executive Council;

“Grass root Public Spaces” means slaughter houses, slaughter slabs, markets, motor Parks, Public conveniences, restaurants, bakeries, shops, kiosks; and includes such roads, streets, public highways, parks, gardens, open spaces or such public facilities as may be designated as belonging to a local government from time to time;

“local government” includes _____ Local Council Development Area of Lagos State;

“watch” means the **Joint Security Task Force** established in section 3 of this Bye- law.

3. **Establishment of Joint Security Task Force**

The **Joint Security Task Force** (hereinafter called “watch”) is established.

4. **Objectives of the Watch**

The Objectives of the Watch are to provide a platform-

- (a) whereby citizens of the local government can bond together for the purpose of rendering assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies in the maintenance of law and order;
- (b) for the monitoring of activities and safety of persons at grass root public spaces;
- (c) for whistle blowing reportage in line with relevant whistle blowing policies and guidelines.

5. **Functions of the Watch**

For the realization of its objectives, the **Watch** shall-

- (a) monitor activities and movement of people at Public Spaces;
- (b) gather local intelligence on activities that may-
 - (i) cause injury to people within and around grassroots public spaces; and
 - (ii) cause damage to grassroots public spaces.
- (c) use local intelligence and persuasion to prevent the breakdown of law and order;
- (d) perform ward to ward routine surveillance at Public space;
- (e) arrest and hand over suspects to law enforcement agents;
- (f) clear bush and remove obstacles blocking the range of vision around grassroots public spaces;
- (g) monitor the influx of strangers into communities;
- (h) submit details of any house or premises being used for any criminal activity to law enforcement agencies;
- (i) form groups of day and night guards for the purpose of ensuring the safety of lives and properties;
- (j) respond to distress alarm by members of the community;
- (k) liaise with law enforcement agencies to prevent and eradicate crimes;
- (l) put measures in place to ensure that hoodlums, peace invaders and violators do not have opportunity to operate;
- (m) contribute to maintenance of community peace;
- (n) establish Watch posts across the local government; and
- (o) collaborate with other neighbourhood watch to render useful assistance to law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order.

6. **Members and Commandant of the Watch**

(1) The Chairman shall appoint for the Watch, a **Commandant**, who shall -

- (a) be in charge of the administrative and operational activities of the watch;
- (b) be a person of proven integrity and a citizen of the local government;
- (c) be a resident of the local government council and have a cordial relationship with other residents of the local government;
- (d) be assisted in the performance of his functions by such number of Ward Heads as may be required by the Local government from time to time
- (e) in conjunction with the chairman develop program of activities for the **Watch**;
- (f) discipline any erring member of the Watch and submit a report of any disciplinary action to the Chairman for review if necessary; and

(g) assign duties and responsibilities to members of the Watch.

(2) (a) A citizen of the local government may apply to the Commandant at any time to be a member of the Watch;

(b) The Commandant shall in conjunction with the Chairman admit an applicant into the Watch and such admission shall be approved by Council.

(3) A person shall be eligible to be a member of the Watch if he-

(a) is a citizen and resident of the local government;

(b) is of proven integrity;

(c) has sufficient knowledge of the culture of the people of the local government;

(d) not an ex-convict;

(e) has no criminal record;

(e) swears to an oath to abide by the constitution, any state law or bye-law that may be made by the local government; and

(f) is recommended by a traditional ruler in the local government.

(3) The Watch shall appoint from among its members, a Secretary who shall keep record of its activities and such number of officers as it may deem necessary for the proper execution of its functions.

7. Service in the Watch to be non-gratuitous

Service as a member of the watch shall be non-gratuitous, provided that a member may be paid such amount of stipend as the Council may from time to time determine.

8. Rules of the Watch

The Watch may prescribe such rules as may be required for the purpose of regulating its activities.

9. Exemption from liability

A member of the Watch shall be exempted from any liability arising in the course of the performance of his functions under this Law.

10. Fund of the Watch

The funds of the Watch shall comprise-

(a) donations and grants from members of the community, private individuals and institutions;

(b) subvention from Council; and

(c) such amount of money as may be allocated to it by council from time to time.

11. Gifts and donations

The Watch may accept gifts from members of the public, provided that such gift will not result in conflict of interest or affect the objectivity of the Watch.

12. Report of activities

The watch shall submit a quarterly report of its activities to the council, not later than seven (7) days after the end of each quarter.

13. Tools and gadgets

Council shall provide safety tools, gadgets and other equipment for members of the Watch.

14. Conflict of interest

(1) A member of the Watch shall-

(a) not put himself in a position where his/her personal interest conflicts with any duty or responsibility imposed on or assigned to him;

- (b) disclose any personal interest he has in any assignment that may be given to him/her; and
- (c) not use membership of the **Watch** to personal or undue advantage.

15. Prohibition of Inducement

A member of the **Watch** shall not accept any gift as inducement or bribe in the performance of his duty under this Law.

16. Offences against sections 14 and 15

A person who contradicts the provisions of sections 13 and 14 commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of **N20,000 or imprisonment for 1 year**.

17. Council to undertake for the Watch

The Council shall-

- (a) set policy guidelines for the **watch**;
- (b) approve all appointments made into the **watch**; and
- (c) review the activities of the **Watch** from time to time.

18. Documents, liability, responsibility and assets

(1) All documents, liability and responsibility of the **Watch** shall-

- (a) be that of the local government; and
- (b) executed in the name of the local government.

(2) Pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, all documents, correspondence and court process affecting the activities of the **Watch** shall be served on the local government.

19. Offence and penalties

(1) A person who obstructs a member of the **watch** in the performance of his functions commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of **N20,000 or imprisonment for 1 year**

(2) A person who violates any of the provisions of this Law for which no specific penalty is prescribed commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of **N30,000 or imprisonment for 3 years**.

20. Court

The customary court shall have jurisdiction to try offenses under this Law and in determining the appropriate grade of penalty or penalties, where the customary court has no or limited jurisdiction, the Law of Lagos State shall apply.

21. Regulations

The Chairman may, subject to the approval of Council, make regulations for-

- (a) identification mark and emblem for members of the **Watch**;
- (b) the amount to be paid as stipend to members of the **Watch**;
- (c) rules of engagement to be used by the **Watch**;
- (d) the provision and allocation of tools to the **Watch**;
- (e) identify and organize training for members of the **Watch**;
- (e) carrying into effect the provisions of this Law.

CONFIDENTIAL