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THE USE OF DIPLOMACY IN TACKLING TERRORISM IN NIGERIA

Barakat Adebisi Raji
Adamu Idris Tanimu^{1,2}



Abstract

One of the greatest challenges facing the government in tackling terrorism in Nigeria is the inappropriate mechanisms used to combat this debacle. This has been evident in the direct impact on people, with devastating consequences on the life of people, liberty of victims, setback to business, tourism and other economic activities. This paper explored the possibility of using modern diplomatic strategies in articulating a proactive mechanism for combating terrorism in Nigeria. The paper examined the extent to which the techniques used by the government will co-exist with the modern diplomatic techniques to bring the activities of these terrorists to barest minimum. This is especially important because of the failure of the mechanisms being used presently in Nigeria. Furthermore, the paper also explored the extent to which the proposed modern diplomatic technique will provide both security and protection of lives and properties for the citizenry. The paper concluded by advancing the way forward, especially in the context of evolving modern regulatory control mechanism for tackling terrorism in Nigeria.

Keywords: Diplomacy, Terrorism, Peace, Treaties and Nigeria.

1. Introduction

Terrorism according to Richard is the calculated use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population in order to achieve a particular political objective.² Terrorism has been practiced by political organizations, nationalistic, religious groups, revolutionaries, intelligence services, Police among others. This concept was first used

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²Richard, Jackson, Richard, Georg Sørensen, and Jürgen Meier, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories And Approaches*, (Oxford University Press: USA, 2019); Scott, Burrell, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak, Jack Donnelly, Terry Nardin, Matthew Paterson, Christian Reus-Smit, and Jaegwi True, *Theories of International Relations*, (Macmillan International Higher Education, 2013).

to describe the French Revolution by the revolutionaries against their opponents.¹ Terrorism involves the use of or threat of violence and seeks to create fear, not just within the direct victims but among a wide audience.² Hence terrorism is described as calculated use of violence to generate fear in order to achieve political goals when direct military victory is not possible. Terrorists engage in increasingly dramatic violence and high profile attack in order to attract and maintain the publicity necessary to generate widespread fear.³ They take to hostage taking, kidnappings, mass shootings, car bombings, suicide bombings among others.⁴ They randomly select their victims and locations of attacks. Generally, their goal is to destroy the public sense of security in the places most familiar to them and induce the population to compel the political leaders towards a specific political end.⁵

Terrorism, indeed, has a very real and direct impact on people, with devastating consequences for the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty and physical integrity of victims.⁶ In addition to these individual costs, terrorism can destabilize Governments, undermine civil society, jeopardize peace and security, and threaten social and economic development. All of these also have a real impact on the enjoyment of human rights.

The Government of various countries have adopted some measures to combat terrorism. For instance, the Dutch government uses the Royal Netherlands Air Force to monitor Dutch airspace day and night to combat terrorism.⁷ However, in recent years, the measures adopted by Nigeria government to combat terrorism have

¹Mike, Rappert, *The French Revolution and Early European Revolutionary Terrorism* [2015] 63-76.

²Anthony, Richards, "Defining Terrorism, (*Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Counterterrorism*, 2018), 11-21.

³Kazeem Bello, Ajide, *Democracy, Regime Durability and Terrorism in Africa* [2019] *Economics Defence and Peace*, 1-22.

⁴Jacob, Omode and Andrew Abdul Omode, *Terrorism and Insecurity in Nigeria: Moral, Values and Religious Education as Panaceas* [2015] 6(11) *Journal of Education and Practice*, 129-126.

⁵John S. Pariah, and Gilbert Seda, *Disasters Resulting from Radiologic and Nuclear Events* [2019] 35(4) *Critical Care Clinics*, 619-631; Kim, Sang Hoon, Eun-Tae Park, and Jung Hoon Kim, *Study of Police Response to Radiation Accidents and Terrorism* [2017] 11(7) *Journal of the Korean Society of Radiology*, 647-653.

⁶Chinyere Chikiana, Okegala, *A Re-Assessment [sic] of the Effectiveness of OAU (AU) Conventions on Preventing and Combating Terrorism* [2014].

⁷Botan, Jayawardena, *The Right Fight: How Should Intervention Forces Approach Insurgents*, [2019]; Sander, Dulesberg and Marenne Mei Jansen, *Two Ways of Leaving: A Comparative Case Study on Exit Strategies of a UN and a NATO Led Mission* [2015] in *Netherlands Annual Review of Military Studies*, (TMC Asser Press, The Hague, 2016), 217-243.

themselves often posed serious challenges to human rights as well as the rule of law. Some states have engaged in torture and other ill-treatment measures to counter terrorism, while the legal and practical safeguards available to prevent torture, such as regular and independent monitoring of detention Centres, have often been disregarded.¹⁰ Repressive measures have been used to stifle the voices of human rights defenders, journalists, minorities, indigenous groups and civil societies.

Peace is the most valued and indeed the greatest human need in history. It is of essence in human existence hence, the world has never been relented in quest for peace and the termination of conflict. The 1648 treaty of peace in Westphalia which ushered in the modern nation structure of political entities is the first attempt at securing peace by mankind.¹¹ The congresses of Vienna (1814-1815) and the League of Nations (1919) are part of international efforts at achieving the goal of a collective security for humanity.¹² The search for world peace is a persistent and endless task, which unfortunately, has been consistently and tragically marred at the very critical point in attaining success.¹³ In Nigeria Boko Haram insurgency is a threat to peace, security of lives and properties of the people in Northeast in particular.¹⁴ The violent activities of the sect have brought a serious

¹⁰Aniel, De Boer, The Use of Torture in the Fight Against Terrorism [2018] 18(1), *International and Comparative Law Review*, 53-88.

¹¹Douglas Munemo, The Search for Peace, Reconciliation and Unity in Zimbabwe: From The 1978 Internal Settlement to the 2008 Global Political Agreement, (PhD diss., University of South Africa, 2016), 92-104;

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328127826_conflict-intervention-and-peace-building-mechanism-in-the-west-africa-sub-region > Accessed 15 July 2019.

¹²Alan S. Alexandroff, and Arthur A. Stein, Structural Constraints and Human Agency in Global Summitry and the Liberal Order [2019] *Global Summitry*; Alfred, Marfeku and Ardian Emini, The Role of Congress of Vienna in the Emergence of Multilateralism [2016] 9(1) *Acta Universitatis Danubius. Relationes Internationales*; Papic, Antonio, Active Neutrality with the New International Law. Reflections from a Politics of Law Perspective, [2017] 1(3) *Peace Human Rights Governance*, 195-204; <https://portal.unhcr.org/2017/12/05/peace-treaty-westphalia-1648-consequences-international-relations> > Accessed 17 May 2020; Alfred, Marfeku and Ardian Emini, The role of Congress of Vienna in the Emergence of Multilateralism [2016] 9(1) *Acta Universitatis Danubius. Relationes Internationales*.

¹³Paul, Meerts, Diplomatic Negotiation: Essence and Evolution [2015] *PON• Points*, 34; Mark, Anstey, Lessons for Practice, In *Negotiating Reconciliation in Peacemaking*, (Cham, Springer, 2017), 339-362; Alisher, Fatzullary, Diplomatic interactions and negotiations [2019] 30(3) *Negotiation Journal*, 275-299.

¹⁴Mamoh Chicomah, Ohoijen, Modelling Cost and Time Performance of Public Building Projects in a Terror Impacted Area of Nigeria, (PhD diss., Engineering and the Built Environment, 2019); Emmanuel, Uzogbu-Wilson, The Challenges of Safe School in Nigeria: The Role of Security Agencies. Available at SSRN 3411777 (2019); Amalu, Nneke Sophie, Amalu, Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Security in Nigeria [2015] 14(1) *Global Journal of Social Sciences*, 35-42; Uchenna, Nnam, Macpherson, Cynl O. Ugwuoke, Vivian Chinoma Njemanze, and Francis

setback to business, the banking sector, markets, tourism, transport system, hospitality companies and other economic activities.¹⁵ The measures applied by the Nigerian military in suppressing this insurgency has not yielded any positive result and is far from enthrone peaceful coexistence. Some of the failed suppression measures used to combat Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria are listed below:

2. Security Response

This entails the use of force by the security operatives. It was observed that the use of force alone to manage terrorism in Nigeria has always, escalated the conflict. This method has not helped to reduced terrorism because many of the communities involved in insurgencies are able to overwhelm the Nigerian security operatives. The inability of the Nigerian military to curb this menace and guarantee security has itself encouraged arms proliferation. Security response usually comes after the outbreak of law and order.

3. Political Response

This entails setting up penal and commissions of enquiries but such penal and commissions often do not have local representation and the report of such penal and commission is not always implemented.

4. Campaign Response

This method has to do with enlightening and mobilization campaigns by agencies such as the National Orientation Agencies (NOA), the media and human rights commission. None of these campaigns has tackled the issues of insurgencies in Nigeria because

Azalaku Akwara, Boko Haram Terrorism and Human Security in Nigeria: Matters Arising [2020] *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 1-22.

¹⁵Fatimah Inuwa, Usman, and Fatima Alia Tahir, Factors Influencing Performance of Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Borno State, Nigeria: An Exploratory Study [2018] 5(9) *Australian Journal of Business and Management Research*, 17-24; John, Dombing, The Impact on and the Response of the ECWA to the Violent Activities of Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria, (PhD diss., Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University, 2017); Mbasua, Ali, Yakubu, Babangida Muhammad Musa, and Kodun Abia Fada, Implications of Boko Haram Insurgency on Small and Medium enterprises in Borno state, Nigeria: A Review, [2016] 4(1) *Sahel Analysts*, 96-101; Charles, Nnamdi, Anumudu, Asogwa Ikechukwu Sebastine, Eze Onyinye Junior, and Kelechi Anyanwu, Boko-Haram Crisis and Implications for Development in The Northern Nigeria, [2015] 3(4) *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 1-12; Daniel C. Chukwurah, Eme Ikechukwu, and Eunice Nnime Ogburn, "Implication of Boko Haram Terrorism on Northern Nigeria, [2015] 6(3) *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 371-371.

they only preach peace without putting in place mechanisms that will tackle the emergence of the insurgencies.

5. The Amnesty Programs

On June 25th, 2009 an unconditional amnesty was granted as a step toward resolving the protracted insecurity in the Niger Delta region.¹⁶ This method has not solved the problem because the root causes of insurgency was not identified and addressed accordingly.

6. Traditional Rulers Response

It is sad to note that despite the strategic position traditional rulers occupy and the very important role play by the traditional rulers in national unity, peace and security of the country, there has not been any tangible effect partly because there is no definitive role ascribed to them in the 1999 Constitution to tackle cases of insurgency in Nigeria. Hence they are helpless in this regard.

7. The Nigerian Inter -Religious Council (NIREC)

This body was established by government to mediate on the incessant ethno-religious crises in the country.¹⁷ This body has not been able to tackle this problem due to ideological differences, religious bigotry, unequal treatment and lack of commitment among the members.

The approaches to counter terrorism in Nigeria act have not achieved the required result, are fast gaining ground hence the need to adopt a diplomatic approach as a new management strategy to tackle this debacle. An effective conflict management strategy like diplomacy can eradicate terrorism, build an environment that can create a healthy and inter personal relationship, peace co-existence, and national development. Diplomatic measure can proffer resolution to conflict through diplomatic skills such as tactfulness,

¹⁶Michael, Nwankpa, *The Politics of Amnesty in Nigeria: A Comparative Analysis of the Boko Haram and Niger Delta insurgencies*, [2014] 5(1) *Contemporary Voices: St Andrews Journal of International Relations*; James, Eke, Surulola, *No Pay, No Peace: Political Settlement and Post-Amnesty Violence in the Niger Delta, Nigeria* [2015] 50(6) *Journal of Asian and African studies*, 750-764.

¹⁷Sadia, Sulaiman, *Post-Conflict Reconstruction: From Extremism to Peaceful Co-Existence*, (SAGE Publishing: India, 2020); Chinedu, Godwin, Ukwant, *Neutralizing Boko Haram Resurgence: Power of Targeted Holistic Education Policies* [2019], Ixx, Linden, and Thomas Thorp, *Religious Conflicts and Peace Building in Nigeria* [2016] 4(1) *Journal of Religion and Violence*, 85-100; Musthoo Qumotsho, *Managing Religious Conflicts in Nigeria: The Inter-Religious Mediation Peace Strategy* [2014] 38(2) *Africa Development*, 133-151.

communications and negotiations.¹⁸ This method can prevent terrorist from participating in mass movement that affects political and social life of mankind.

Diplomacy therefore can play major role in anti-terrorist activities in terms of agreement negotiations, or even mediation process aimed at finding peaceful anti-terrorist solutions.¹⁹ The individuals holding political and diplomatic positions both at state and federal levels as well as governmental bodies can play a decisive role for optimum goal and:

- a. Ensure a standard approach to the problem of modern terrorism through timely activities and focusing on the strategies and mechanism in tackling terrorism.
- b. Insist on the removal of the causes of terrorism, regardless of the scope and intensity of its activity.
- c. Provide date and evidence in the initial phase that can be used to confirm the presence of terrorist organizations groups, in order to ensure the most appropriate approach is adopted to fight against terrorism.
- d. Military action against terrorism should always remain the last resort if diplomatic approach is to be adopted.

Diplomacy is the most powerful tool available at the disposal of every country to fight against modern terrorism. Terrorist groups and organization build their networks to span the entire world.²⁰ In fighting terrorism, diplomacy does not only relate to professional official performing their task, but a weapon that knows no boundaries' in the combat of terrorism.²¹ The fight against terrorists

¹⁸Emmanuel, I. Ajakor and Immaculate Amara Ojukwu, Conflict Resolution and Peace Building in Traditional African Society: A Case Study of Aguleri-Umuleri Community [2019] 2(8) *Journal of African Studies and Sustainable Development*, 1; Costas M. Constantinou, Noé Corrigan, and Fiona McConnell, "Transprofessional Diplomacy [2016] 1(4) *Brill Research Perspectives in Diplomacy and Foreign Policy*, 1; Paul, Meerts, *Diplomatic Negotiation: Essence and Evolution* [2015] *PIN-Points*, 34.

¹⁹Mats, Benda, What Are the Limits to the Use of Force in UN Peacekeeping, In *United Nations Peace Operations in a Changing Global Order* (Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 2019), 113-131; Iac, Martin, "In Hindsight: What's Wrong with the Security Council [2018] 29 *Security Council Report*, 2018-04.

²⁰Erin Walls, *Waves of Modern Terrorism: Examining the Past and Predicting the Future*, (PhD diss., Georgetown University, 2017).

²¹Clark, McCauley, and Sophia Moskalerko, Understanding Political Radicalization: The Two-Pyramids Model, [2017] 72(3) *American Psychologist*, 205; Bertjan, Dooijle, Fathali M. Moghaddam, Arie W. Kruglanski, Arjan De Wolf, Liebeth Mann, and Allard R. Feldes, Terrorism, Radicalization and De-Radicalization [2016] 11 *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 784; Arie W. Kruglanski, Michele I. Gelfand, Jocelyn J. Bélanger, Anna Sheveland, Mukundini Hetamchhi, and Rohan Gunaratna, The Psychology of Radicalization and Deradicalization: How Significance Quest Impacts Violent Extremism [2014] 33 *Political Psychology*, 69-93; Randy, Borum, "Psychological Vulnerabilities and Propensities for Involvement in Violent Extremism, [2014] 32(3) *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 286-305.

such as Boko Haram sect in Nigeria requires the cooperation of other countries because the network operates across the world.²²

Modern diplomatic practice requires selection and training of diplomats and the organization of diplomatic bodies. The diplomats are trained in a complex set of skills, institutional, extra-instructional and international relations, which are not limited to formal contacts between representatives of government of various countries as opposed to traditional diplomacy in the past. Modern diplomacy operates between the representatives of citizens and associations, intellectuals, analyst and researchers, rather than diplomacy between two or more ministries of foreign affairs that is conducted through diplomatic mission within relevant states.²³ This however, is not the only novel characteristics of diplomatic communication.

8. Functions of Diplomacy

There are many functions of diplomacy, which makes it an essential mechanism for a peaceful settlement of conflict. While the structure of diplomacy has changed, the functions remained the same. Without diplomacy much world's affairs would be confusing, international organizations will be at a constant state of war. Among the functions of diplomats include preventing war or violent conflict and fortifying relations between two nations are the primary functions of diplomacy. It is for diplomacy that certain country es can exist in harmony.²⁴

²²Odumovo, Afeno Super, and David Udofia, Implications of Counter-Extremism Approaches on Sustainable Peace and Security in Africa: the Nigeria Experience [2017] 3 *Conflict Trends*, 29-36; Cold-Ravakilde, Marie Signe, and Sine Planbeck, "Boko Haram: From Local Grievances to Violent Insurgency [2015] 21 *DIIS Report*.

²³Christian, Lequesne, "Ministries of Foreign Affairs: A Crucial Institution Revisited [2020] 15(1-2) *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy*, 1-12; Stanzel, Volker, ed., *New Realities in Foreign Affairs: Diplomacy in the 21st Century*, [2019] 23 *NomoVerlag*; A. S. Bojang, *The Study of Foreign Policy in International Relations* [2019] 6(4) *Journal of Political Sciences & Public Affairs*, 1000337; Leira, Halvard, Leira, "The Emergence of Foreign Policy [2019] 63(1) *International Studies Quarterly*, 187-198; Engelbrekt, Kjell, *High-Table Diplomacy: The Reshaping of International Security Institutions*, (Georgetown University Press, 2016).

²⁴Alessandro, Figuk, *Introduction to Diplomatic Sciences (handbook and glossary)* [2018] 1(1) *Geopolitical, Social Security and Freedom Journal*, 1-48; Paul, Meets, *Diplomatic Negotiation: Essence and Evolution* [2015] *PIN+ Points*, 34; James Pamment, *New Public Diplomacy in the 21st Century: A comparative study of policy and practice*, (Routledge, 2012); Nicholas John, Cull, *Public diplomacy: Lessons from the past*, No. 12. Los Angeles, (CA: Figueroa Press, 2009); Joseph S. Nye Jr, *Public Diplomacy and Soft Power* [2008] 616(1) *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 94-109; Eytan, Gilboa, *Searching for a Theory of Public Diplomacy* [2008] 616(1) *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 55-77; Nicholas J. Cull, *Public diplomacy: Taxonomies and histories* [2008] 616(1) *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 31-54.

The reason to negotiate with other persons or nations has always been the same. The structure of diplomacy has changed from a loose one of that of an organized institution made for a specific purpose. For the purpose of this article, we shall look at four functions of diplomacy:

8.1 Representing a State of Interest

The first function involves representing a state of interest by identifying a common interest as well as area of disagreement between the parties for the purpose of achieving the state's goal and avoiding conflict.²⁵ Negotiations between two representatives are key component in diplomacy, because in doing so the representatives find a common interest.

8.2 Gathering of Information

The second function of diplomacy involves "gathering of information and subsequent identification and evaluation of the received information."²⁶ When this information is sent back to their native country, the ministry of foreign affairs analyses the data and determines what foreign action or policy should be taken or enacted.

8.3 Expansion of Political, Economic and Cultural ties

The third function of diplomacy is expansion of political, economic and cultural ties between countries. United States Department of Information engages international audience to speak about environment receptive to US national interest.²⁷

8.4 Enforcement of International Law

The fourth function of diplomacy is to enforce the vehicle for observations of international law.

The emphasis put on diplomacy is not just dominant in recent times, it was a developing concept in renaissance era as well.²⁸

²⁵Sevket, Yirk, Burcu Ilgaz Yildirim, and Nispet Çetinkaya, A Study on Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution in Hospitality Organizations [2015] 8(8) *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, 72; Chinyere C. Onyejiaku, Nwanneke C. Ghasi, and Helen Okwor, Management of Conflict and Its Implications on Nigerian Public Sector Organizations [2108] *European Journal of Human Resource Management Studies*.

²⁶EC.U. Sotubo, and Felix C. Chidomso, Cultural Diplomacy and National Development: A Study of the Nigerian Entertainment Industry [2014] 3(2) *AFRREV IAH: An International Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 61-83.

²⁷Quinn, Adam, Ghana's National Security Strategy [2015] *Predicting US Policy in the Context of Changing Worldviews/The Royal Institute of International Affairs*.

²⁸Tracey A. Sawerby, Early Modern Diplomatic History, *History Compass* 14, no. 7 (2016): 443-456; Toby Osborne and Joan-Pau Rubiés, Introduction: Diplomacy and Cultural Translation in the Early Modern World [2016] 42(4) *Journal of Early Modern History*, 313-336; José Miguel Escribano, Peace, Negotiating With The "Infidel": Imperial Expansion And Cross-Confessional

Broadly speaking, diplomacy had two functions. Firstly, communication and negotiation. Secondly, intelligence gathering, image management and policy implementation.²⁹

The key question is whether Nigeria is capable of crafting adequate response in tackling terrorism, diffusing and preventing conflicts engaging in constructive peace processes and striking a delicate balance between security measure and democratic value systems. The response to this question is partly complicated because the nature of terrorism in Nigeria is both domestic and foreign. As such, there is need for robust measures in dealing with the menace such as diplomacy and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms which are adequately utilized in tackling terrorism in Nigeria.

Diplomacy is used as a tool of statecraft used to co-opt the strategic thinking of other state. For example, when Donald Trump, the president of U.S. visited Saudi Arabia in May 2017, he utilized ecumenical diplomacy in advancing various interfaith approaches which help practically in ending terrorism in the Middle East.³⁰ Similarly, American diplomats have been involved in peace processes around the world in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Afghanistan directly.³¹

9. Types of Diplomacy

There are many diplomatic strategies categories and diplomatic straggles employed by organizations and governments to achieve their aims. These categories include: public diplomacy, preventative diplomacy, coercive diplomacy, cultural diplomacy and economic diplomacy.

9.1 Public Diplomacy

Public diplomacy is new and wide in scope; it is a public interaction which is global in nature. It involves multitude of actors and networks. It is a mechanism through which nations can foster mutual trust and productive relationship and crucial in building a

Diplomacy in the Early Modern Maghreb (1492–1516) [2016] 40(2) *Itinerario*, 189–214; Helmer, Belinse, *Public Diplomacy in Early Modern Europe: Towards a New History of News* [2016] 12(3–4) *Media History*, 401–420.

²⁹Nany, Olivier, *An Empirical Analysis of the Roles, Activities and Performance of Commercial Diplomats in Promoting International Business*, (PhD diss., Université de Neuchâtel, 2015).

³⁰<https://time.tizenofire.com/president-trump-ecumenical-diplomacy/> Accessed 13 July, 2018.

³¹Muriel, Aueberg, Wolfram Locher, and Marika Transfeld, *Mission Impossible? UN Mediation in Libya, Syria and Yemen* [2018], 60; Ryan Moxey, and Sadashan Raghavan, *US Special Operations Troops Aiding Libyan Forces in Major Battle Against Islamic State* [2019] *The Washington Post*, at rajib.bal@unilom.edu.ng; *Journal of Jurisprudence and International Law*, Faculty of Law, University of Ilorin, Nigeria; E-mail Address

secured environment. In this sense, public diplomacy includes activities such as educational exchange programmes scholars and students, visitors pregame, language training, cultural events, radio and television broadcasting, such activities usually focused on improving the "sending state's image and reputation as a way of shaping a wider policy environment of the receiving states."²²

9.2 Preventive Diplomacy

Preventive diplomacy is an action taken to prevent dispute from arising or escalating into conflicts and limiting the spread of such conflict when such occur.²³

Preventive diplomacy offers a set of tools to be used by a wide range of actors in responding to threat and atrocities by facilitating political solutions. Quite diplomatic approach and engagement behind the scene gives the parties an opportunity to participate in dialogue outside the international spotlight on their terms.²⁴

In 2011, the United Nations general assembly released a report on preventive diplomacy elaborating further on the role of United Nations on regional and civil society actors on the assessment of the operation of diplomatic tools.²⁵

9.3 Coercive Diplomacy

Coercive diplomacy can be more clearly described as apolitical diplomatic strategy that aims at influencing an adversary's will or incentive structure.²⁶ The aim is to induce an adversary to comply with ones demands, or to negotiate the most favorable compromise possible, while simultaneously managing the crisis to prevent unwanted military escalation.

Coercive diplomacy attempts to have force as much more flexible refined psychological instrument of policy in contrast to the "quick

²² <https://www-stability-its-publicdiplomacy.org/page/what-is-pd/> Accessed 15 march, 2020.

²³ Day, Adam, Day, Politics in the Driving Seat: Good Offices, UN Peace Operations, and Modern Conflict, in *United Nations Peace Operations in a Changing Global Order*, (Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 2019), 67-89. <https://www.stability-journal.org/article/10.5334/sta.ac/> Accessed 13 July 2018; Diplomacy, UN Preventive, Assessment Framework for UN Preventive Diplomacy: An Approach for UN Mediators and International Policymakers [2018]; UN Diplomacy Preventive, Assessment Framework for UN Preventive Diplomacy: An Approach for UN Mediators and International Policymakers, (2018); Zuck, Steven, and Robert Muggah, "Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Prevention: Obstacles and Opportunities [2012] 1(1) *Stability*, 68-75.

²⁴ Paul Meerts, *Diplomatic Negotiation: Essence and Evolution* [2015], *PIN Points*, 34.

²⁵ Diplomacy, UN Preventive, Assessment Framework for UN Preventive Diplomacy: An Approach for UN Mediators and International Policymakers [2018].

²⁶ Silvia Runzo, *Coercive Diplomacy, Theories and Application: A Case Study on US Administration and Libya* [2016].

decision" military strategy which uses force as blunt instrument?"

9.4 Cultural Diplomacy

Cultural diplomacy may best be described as a course of actions, which are based on and utilize the exchange of ideas, values, traditions and other aspects of cultural identity, to strengthen relationship and achieve state-cultural cooperation, promote national interests and beyond.¹⁷ Cultural diplomacy in practice is the application and implementation of facets of culture including all trends that have been practiced throughout history by individuals, community, state and institutional actors.¹⁸

9.5 Defense Diplomacy

Defense diplomacy is the non-violent use of military forces through activities like officer exchange and ship visit to further a country's international agenda.¹⁹ It has emerged as one of the most important kinds of military statecraft amidst this effort to move and put use of force.

The goal of defense diplomacy is the co-formation and implementation of the state security policy and its task to create stable long-term international relations in the field of defence and to protect the national interest without using physical force. Defense diplomacy entails creating a shared strategic understanding and approach in building security partnerships and maintains strategic influence

¹⁷David Judd, *The Practice of Creative Diplomacy in the Post 9/11 Period*, PhD diss., University of Pittsburgh, 2004; Alexander L. George, William E. Simon, David East Hall, Bruce W. Jentleson, Scott D. Sagan, Richard Hartmann, Paul Gordon Latham, and Tim Zimmermann, eds., *The Limits of Creative Diplomacy*, vol. 204 (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1994).

¹⁸Ang, Jee, Yodhichit Raj, and Philip Mar, *Cultural Diplomacy: Beyond the National Interest* [2015] 2016 *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 167-181; Maria, Rymieška-Kiełbasiewicz, "Cultural Diplomacy as a Form of International Communication" [2014] *Institute for Public Relations Blog/Com Special Prize*, http://www.instituteforpr.org/wp-content/uploads/Przebiegi_Kiełbasiewicz.pdf (Accessed 29 September 2014); > Accessed 17 July 2020; Martini, Tania, and Cassandra Soderstrom, *Cultural Diplomacy and Cultural Imperialism: A Framework for the Analysis* [2012] *Cultural Diplomacy and Cultural Imperialism: European Perspectives* by Frankfurt am Main, <https://www.scribd.com/document/2012/01/03/Defining-the-idea-values-and-challenges-for-cultural-diplomacy> > Accessed 27 November 2019.

¹⁹David Clarke, *Uncovering the Role of Cultural Products in Cultural Diplomacy from a Cultural Studies Perspective* [2014] 2012 *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 147-163; Yodhichit Raj, *Inter, "Culture in 101 External Relations": an Idea Whose Time has Come* [2015] 2016 *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 494-508.

²⁰Hududus Krom, *Security Diplomacy: Beyond Defense* (PhD diss., Johns Hopkins University, 2015); Jim Kullik, *Regional Defense Diplomacy: What is it and What are its Limits* [2015] 11 *CSIS Strategic Background Paper*, Daniel Baldwin, and Andrew Carr, *Defense Diplomacy and the Australian Defense Force: Background to Strategy* [2016] 70(2) *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 139-158.

diffusing tension and avoiding conflict.⁴¹

9.6 Economic Diplomacy

Economic diplomacy involves using diplomatic skills with economic skills with economic tools to advance country's economic political and strategic goals.⁴² The overreaching economic craft and the day-to-day economic diplomacy are enormously important parts of the United States international policy.

Economic diplomacy includes building international coalitions to help country recover from financial crises.⁴³ It entails convincing host-government leader to apply the policy and measures in strengthening their economies and providing jobs for their people, even if the reforms have political cost.

Diplomacy plays a direct role in addressing the root causes of insecurity, diplomatic initiatives build partnerships.⁴⁴ Nations can work together to address bilateral and multilateral issues. Diplomacy refers to communication or negotiations tactics that use political and legal channels to address both bilateral and multilateral issues. Good diplomacy works at least in four ways:

- (a) To protect nations security
- (b) To stop potentials threat from becoming real
- (c) To secure the nation's economic future
- (d) To protect the global environment

10. The Role of Diplomacy in Tackling Terrorism in Nigeria

Diplomacy has been utilized for centuries and continues to be the main way for states to conduct their international and domestic affairs in preventing violent conflict. Diplomacy is a dispute resolution mechanism and it is as good as mediation, facilitation, fact-finding, consultations and monitoring, among other initiatives

⁴¹John Blasland, *Defending Defence Diplomacy* (Centre of Gravity, Edited by Andrew Carr 2014), 7-9; Wilson, *Air Commodore Guy, Defence Diplomacy: The Right Ballast for Australia's Fragile Relations with Indonesia* [2017] *Indo-Pacific Strategic Papers*, edited by Australian Defence College Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies, Australia (2017); <https://www.afsa.org/publications/5-junior-visiting-fellows-conferences/vol-xxxiii/the-velvet-grantlist/> Accessed 17 September, 2019.

⁴²Guy Wilson, *Defence diplomacy: The Right Ballast for Australia's Fragile Relations with Indonesia*, *Indo-Pacific Strategic Papers*, (Edited by Australian Defence College Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies, Australia 2017); <https://www.afsa.org/what-economic-diplomacy-and-how-does-it-work/> Accessed 19 September, 2018.

⁴³Catherine Grant Mokoketra, *South African Economic Diplomacy-Engaging the Private Sector and Parastatals* [2015] *Institute for Security Studies Papers* 2015, 16-16.

⁴⁴Yolanda K. Spies, *African Diplomacy* [2018] *The Encyclopedia of Diplomacy*, 1-14.

use for preventing conflict.⁴⁵

Conflicts are facts of human existence kind as we are all created different. When views do not converge, ideas clash and conflict arise. International conflict is a fact of life and can arise in every sphere of human life such as the economy, technology, culture, ideology, religion, ethnicity among others.⁴⁶

Diplomacy and criminal justice system have key roles to play in combating terrorism and this requires the cooperation of the countries because of the terrorist networks operate in many countries. Effective counter terrorism through diplomacy is the glue needed to hold these efforts into a coherent whole rather than disjointed.⁴⁷

Diplomacy represents the most powerful tool one possessed by every country -in the fight against modern forms of terrorism that have expanded beyond state boundaries. As a global problem, Terrorism has exposed the entire planet to threats posed by operation carried out by terrorist groups and organizations.

An adequate and skillfully implemented diplomacy is the central factor that can consolidate all anti-terrorist measures in a compact and related whole. Political and diplomatic anti-terrorist measures can contribute to resolution of intractable conflicts, and should attempt to do so through means of both public dialogue and so-called secret diplomacy.

These methods prevent terrorist organizations from participating in mass movements that are seen as effecting both political and social change. Fostering change without resorting to violent means implies that familiar characters of traditional movements are strengthened, while the impact of terrorist organizations is reduced. Partial or conditional amnesty can be granted to members of terrorists groups that are seen in their countries in their home countries as being part

⁴⁵Anna Louise Strachan, Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Prevention [2013] 1(19) Retrieved: 2017; K. Stine, Internal Evaluation: Participatory Early Warning for More Effective Response to Religious Conflict in Plateau State, Nigeria [2013]. (A Pilot Project Funded by USIP). <http://www.thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org/latest-insights/commentary/modern-diplomacy-as-a-tool-for-conflict-prevention/> Accessed 17September, 2019.

⁴⁶Stephen Watts, Jennifer Kavanagh, Bryan Frederick, Tova C. Neelen, Angela O'Mahony, Phoenix Voorhies, and Thomas S. Szayna, Understanding Conflict Trends: A Review of the Social Science Literature on the Causes of Conflict [2017] RAND Corporation Santa Monica United States.

⁴⁷Esther F. Akinsola, and Adebisola Ojo, Perceived Impact of Terrorism on Nigerian Youths and Society," *IFE Psychologia*: [2015] 23(1) An International Journal, 107-112. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/126326234?seq=1#metadata-info-tab-content>. Accessed 19January 2019.

of liberation movements, further delegitimizing more violent terrorist groups while exerting diplomatic pressure can be exerted on countries and all other supporters of terrorist organizations.⁴⁰

11. Conclusion

What is clear from the foregoing discussion is that modern diplomatic technique provides a broad range of targeted regulatory mechanism that support the elimination of terrorism activities. It has been tested by many countries to checkmate the menace of terrorists. On no occasion has this technique failed.

The time is now for Nigeria to adopt the diplomatic technique to counter the Boko-Haram insurgency as the way forward for the country. This measure will avail the government of Nigeria from negative effects of collapsing economies because of the safety values inherent in this technique. Boko-Haram activities should not only be brought to an end but that the means to achieve those end must be right as well. As far as Nigeria government is concerned, the modern diplomatic technique should be adopted to kindle the existing technique for the citizenry to redeem their confidence and self-assurance. Hence, the need for the government to adopt this proactive mechanism in order to provide the safe haven for a sound and forward looking economy in Nigeria. This is the recommendation of this paper.

⁴⁰Linus Ugwu Odo, Boko Haram and Insecurity in Nigeria: The Quest for a Permanent Solution [2015] 9(1) *African Research Review*, 47-61; Efechi Raymond Okoro, Terrorism and Governance Crisis: The Boko Haram Experience in Nigeria [2014] 14(2) *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 103-127; Joseph Nkwede, Emmanuel Abah, and Oliver Nwankwo, Effects of Boko Haram Insurgency on the Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria [2015] 8(06) *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 59-72.