

A Deteriorating Environment and the Security of Nations

¹Sunday O. Ogon &

²Peter Tawor Etta

^{1&2}*Department of Political
Science, Cross River State
College of Education, Akamkpa*

Article DOI:

10.48028/iiprds/ijsrhlir.v8.i1.04

Keywords:

Deterioration,
Environment,
Security, Nations,
disaster

Abstract

The environment remains the theatre upon which every human and non-human species interact for their livelihood. The nature of this interaction protects or deteriorate available natural environmental resources causing cataclysmic relations within and among nations as the resources that sustain their livelihood incrementally nosedives due to indiscriminate use and population surge. The misuse of these resources has become a threat to global security of nations as seen in the multidimensional natural disasters affecting the global space today. Thus, the study interrogated the nexus between a deteriorating environment and the security of nations. Methodologically, the study is both quantitative and qualitative as relevant documentary evidences were used as data source. The study revealed that contemporary environmental security challenges are a manifestation of the indiscriminate exploitation of resources for the purposes of industrialization and technological advancement as well as ineffective government policies, causing adverse climate conditions experienced in different part of the globe. The study recommended among others for the domestication and effective monitoring of global policy responses among nations.

Corresponding Author:

Sunday O. Ogon

Background to the Study

What happens anywhere ultimately affects conditions everywhere, and therefore protecting the global environment is a security issue. Kegley and Raymond (2010, p.373). The above statement is a conclusion reached at United Nations (UN) World summit on sustainable development in 2002 in Johannesburg as a follow up to the UN conference on environment and development that took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

In line with the above therefore, environmental resources both beneath, above, and on the earth, surface have increasingly continued to be on the decline with the continuous increase in demographic variables. Mans' struggles for survival through interaction with environmental resources across the global space has incrementally and cumulatively become the challenge of the 21st century global governance as manifested in the multidimensional natural disasters experienced in flood, wild fire, desertification as well as the loss of biodiversity and ozone depletion resulting in extreme weather conditions and the recent threat in pandemics like the Corona virus (COVID 19), that ravaged the world with a supersonic velocity particularly in 2019 and 2020, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Ebola virus. Natural desertes like desertification, flood, wild fire as well as Lassa fever among others are in no small measure a huge challenge to the political and economic development of nations and to a very large extent a global threat to the wellbeing of mankind.

As Foster (2001; p.378), rightly observed, "environmental threats countries face today are a combination of the degradation of local ecosystems and of the global system. While most forms of environmental degradation have their severest impact locally, other effects migrate beyond national frontiers and thereby represent global challenges to human security." As pointed out in our take off point, what happens anywhere, ultimately affects conditions everywhere. The deteriorating environmental conditions in most countries of the world today, have become the concern of other countries as those local unhealthy practices like the deforestation presently going on in Cross River State as a high rain forest zone, if not checked could become a global challenge distorting governmental processes and institutions as well as economic development.

It is in this regard that local environmental problems are now gaining global political attention, causing Hough (2008, p.149) to suggest that: Although transboundary pollution and the management of global commons were, by the 1980s firmly on the international political agenda, the majority of the harmful effects of environmental change seemed only to be felt locally and as such were of little concern to the international community. Thus, of great concern to the study is the environmental deterioration going on in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria as a result of the activities of oil companies as well as the massive deforestation hitherto taking place in Cross River State unabated from 2015 to the time of this study. Thus, the study brings to the fore the relevance of environmental security in the political and economic stability of nations and the promotion of world peace. To this end, the study focuses on three thematic areas of which

includes: (a) Environmental security (b) Human security issues (c) Policy responses to the challenges of environmental deterioration.

Environmental Security

The nomenclature, environmental security has been a subject of debate among scholars and policy makers with regards to its relationship with the traditional or realist meaning of security. Thus, the debate between the aforementioned groups; looking at environmental issues as having or not having a nexus with contemporary security challenges affecting the globe. As McDonald (2000), contends, (a) traditional approaches to security in the academic and policy worlds are concerned largely with external military threats to the territory and sovereignty of the nation-state. For such traditionalists, regardless of the implication for loss of life, issues such as climate change fit uneasily with what security is and should be about; (b) The idea that placing issues such as environmental change in the realm of security will equate to better environmental policy is based on assumption about the benefits of prioritization that have been contested by analysts concerned about the militarization of the environmental change with a form of panic politics inconsistent with open, deliberative political processes.

Looking at the traditionalists approach above, whether environmental security has a relationship with the global political and economic stability of nations, has just made its debut into the front burner of international security discourse a few decades ago, particularly after the 2nd world war. This is exemplified by what the United Nations called the agenda setting period which covers the 1960s and 1970s with the 1972 UN conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) in Stockholm. This according to McDonald (2000), was when the UNCHE established environmental issues on the global agenda.

Environmental security, though not treated as important by those we may regard as pseudo security analysts by this study. In the 21st century, environmental issues have become a serious threat to human security that deals with both the core and context. Specific values, of states. As noted by Bassey (2005), core values in this instance are concern with the safety of life and property of the citizens as well as the sovereignty of the state. While the latter deals with secondary concerns like education, health, housing etc. The frequent occurrence of natural disaster or ecological problems such as ocean surge, rising temperature, drought, constitute some of the environmental challenges that brings about political decision that affects economic outcomes with regards to production and distribution of goods and services which are affected negatively due to unfavorable environment of production. In facts, as Buzan (1991), predicted before now, environmental security challenges would become a serious concern with increase in human occupation on the planet. Hence environmental issues also would become a topical concern in the center periphery dialogues. This, to a very large extent, the Centre (the developed world) does, not because it loves the periphery (underdeveloped nation) so much, but following the fear that it is a global system of very high level of interconnectivity, aids and every other form of assistance given to the less developed

countries in the fight against any environmental challenge is not for the love such a powerful state has for Nigeria or any peripheral nation for that matter, as not doing so will equally affect them. It is for this reason that Buzan (1991), concluded that the holistic quality of the planetary environment will prove the centre with reasons for wanting to intervene in the periphery in the name of environmental security. As argued above, what happens anywhere affect condition everywhere and therefore protecting the global environment is a security issue.

In line with the above, Foster (2001), argued that contemporary national security on threats to national security in the world today is less from relations between nation than from mans' relations with nature. This is as a result of the increase shortage of earth resources which Foster refers to as the biological system. Ecological scarcities such as fresh water and other existential necessities of life and to a very large extent, large arable land for crop farming particularly in the developing countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia could translate into economic problems like unemployment in the regions where the resources are not available. This is the result of force transhumance migration across national boundaries to struggle for the scarce resource where it is found, which eventually result in social, economic cum political instability. Furthermore, experiential evidences abound as causes of environmental insecurity with the ongoing herders and crop farmers conflict in the North Central Nigeria as the epicenter of the crisis. Available evidence shows that the scarcity in pastoral land for grazing in the Sahel regions have caused the migration of the herders to where they could provide for their animals.

Activities of this nature by nomadic herders are also a contributory factor to environmental degradation and resource scarcity and the eventual environmental insecurity, which in this particular case had claimed life and property and the banishment of some settled farming communities by the migrant Fulani herds' men. For instance, the 2016, Agattu community incident in Benue State. The challenge, of Crop farmers-Fulani herders today has exacerbated the sundry security challenges the country is facing as people are pushed into the labour market as they can no longer go to their farm from the camps of Internally Displaced People (IDP) where they are cause to live.

However, scholars like Conca, Carius and Dadelko (2006), agreed that environmental problems exacerbated violent conflict particularly from scarce non-renewable resources, such as oil, have long been viewed as a potential source of conflict. In fortification of the above position as portrayed by Conca (2006), the Niger Delta militancy crisis in Nigeria serves as a lucid example of violent conflict erupting as a result of the struggle for the equitable distribution of the non-renewable resource like the crude oil from the region. The deterioration of the Niger Delta environment as a result of the activities of the exploration and exploitation of crude oil mostly by foreign oil companies like shell BP, Exxon mobile and Chevron, just to mention but a few, have been responsible for the environmental hazard that is suffered by the locals as the waters for fishing have been contaminated, the air polluted through gas flaring and the arable land for crop cultivation destroyed through oil spillage exacerbated by the activities of oil pipe vandals.

The above situation posed a serious threat to the life's of the people in the region as their means of livelihood is at a threshold of total extinction. This resulted in protestations and the formation of human rights and a plethora of agitating groups in the region. Chiefly among these groups in the contemporary times is the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND). Meanwhile, an account by Obasi (2005), holds that the first protest with regard to the deterioration of the Niger Delta environment due to oil exploitation was led by Isaac Adaka Boro on the 23 February, 1966, where a band of 158 youths named themselves the Niger Delta Volunteer Service (NDVS), declared that they were pulling out the Niger Delta from the Nigerian federation. This brought about a breakdown of law and order as the NDVS close down almost every government establishment like schools, hospitals, markets among others causing the expatriates working in such oil installation to vamoose.

However, the continuous disturbances by Boro and his band resulting in political instability, the destruction of economic installations in the region angered Major General J.T.U. Aguiyi-Ironsi as the sitting Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed forces to deploy the military for the very first time to involve in the internal crises resolution in order to put the rebellion to a stop. The activities of MEND, though more devastating, drew more national and international attention as oil which is the life wire, of the Nigerian Economy was directly being vandalized by the militants resulting in a sharp fall in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the national economy as a result of the fall in the barrels of crude oil production. All these activities causing environmental deterioration are more of man's interaction with the environment than of natural disaster.

Moreso, the continuous vandalization of economic installations like oil pipelines by the protesting youths in the region posed a further health challenge to the locals and most times companies would halt production as the life of the expatriate most especially could no longer be guaranteed as kidnapping became the order of the day. All these antisocial activities by MEND and other emerging groups caused the federal government to send in the military to take charge of oil installations and the life of oil workers both local and foreign as well as other law-abiding citizens of the region. Every effort by the federal government could not stop further vandalization of oil and gas pipe lines leading to environmental deterioration.

Considering that military strategy which according to Basse (2005), generally connotes how a nation employs armed forces effectively in support of national objectives by exerting influence in the performance of other nation or sub-national forces in this instance, the Niger delta militants. Due to the failure of this strategy to bring about the desired stability in the region, President Yar' Adua proclaimed on 25th June 2009 a Presidential Amnesty Program in a bid to stem further destruction of the environment and general insecurity in the Niger Delta. This approach of amnesty has produced result following the hitherto reduction in the activities of militancy and the subsequent increase in oil production cum the preservation of the environment. Thus, human activities are a major threat to environmental security causing Kegley and Raymond (2010 p;380), in a

study on climate change to note that, "since 1988, more than 2,500 scientists from 113 countries have joined forces to study global climate change and the auspices of the UNs Intergovernmental Panel on Climates Change (IPCC). The panel has several assessments. Its 2007 report concluded that humans' action, not natural cycles is the dominant source of global warming.

In view of the forgoing, the continuous deterioration of the environment constitutes a serious threat to biodiversity of whatever kind, whether man, animals or the forest. Hence, if not checked by efficient environmental policy choices by government of different countries of the world, could generate political and economic instability that could impinge on humans' security. For instance, the deforestation currently going on in Cross River State, Nigeria, particularly around Akamkpa, Boki, Etung, Ikom and Ogoja Local Government Areas has immediate and future security implications considering its importance as one of the largest and the remaining rainforest in the world. The deforestation policy promotes the fast encroachment of the Sahel Savanna into the supposed forest belt and the drying up of rivers and streams due to exposure to direct sun light. The mismanagement of forest resources due to government policy has a negative impact on human security.

Human Security Issues

The efficacy of environmental security is seen on the provision of a sustainable human security agenda. Environmental security guarantees a sustainable human security wherein the hitherto usage of the earth resources would not endanger the livelihood of the future generation. Thus, most of the conflict experienced in the world today are as a result of the lack of access to basic requirements of life such as waters, food, shelter, health and employment. In the words of Foster (2001, p.378); "Human security stands in clear distinction to traditional national and global security, where the focused was on such things like national interest, the defense of territory from external aggression and, in the extreme nuclear holocaust. Human security has two major dimensions, first, is safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression, and second, protection from sudden and hurtful disruption in the pattern of daily life.

However, as seen in the above discourse, environmental security is focused on the provision of human security facilities. Environmental deterioration which can be climatic or land, exposes man to scarcity of environmental resources. Instability or stability both in the political or economic spheres of a country is largely hinged on the availability or absent of basic necessities of life whose source is from the environment. Most of the resources like oil minerals are not renewable while some cannot be increase with the increase in population in order to strike an equilibrium among competing members of the society for the usage of such resources. The argument whether there exists any relationship between environment and security or whether the world is experiencing depletion in environmental resources to the point of threatening human survival, is gradually becoming axiomatic to both side of the debate, whether environmental issues should be considered as security concerns in the discourse of global security issues by

states or not. However, McDonald (2001), observed that, most scholars and policy makers are of the opinion that the capacity for environmental change (especially climate change), to radically undermine the sustainability of life on the planet warranted its consideration as security issue. Most of the disturbances today across national frontiers are of environmental concerns which have affected human security needs. For example, in 2024, most Nigerian states were devastated by flood in an alarming proportion as farming communities watched their crops washed away as even live stocks were not spared to add with the human life and property were equally lost to the flood. Outside Nigeria, Bangladesh, Libya amongst others have suffered this devastation from flood.

The end result of environmental security is for the provision of human security and sustainable development as it concerns the wellbeing of the present and future generations. For instance, the change in climatic condition as evidenced in extreme weather condition which has affected the ocean current as seen in the rise in sea level as a result of the melting of ice cap in the Arctic Ocean. The constant indiscriminate interaction with the ecosystem resulting in greenhouse effect affecting local populations has cumulatively degenerate to global warming due to the depletion of the ozone layer that protect the earth from the direct heat of the sun ray. The political and economic stability of states, which eventually ensure and guarantees the provision of human security can only be achieve if there' is environmental security. In this regard therefore, environment and survival are seen in this study as competing variables in the 21st century security matrix.

Human survival on planet earth is being threatened every day with one form of deserter or the other across the globe. Sometimes it is flood caused by excessive rainfall as experienced in Nigeria in the years 2012 and 2013, and draught in most arid regions causing wild fire that consumed large expands of forest reserves. In both cases of flood and wild fire, life's and properties were lost, hence there can never be peace in that particular environment, Thus, environmental deserter metamorphoses to environmental conflict as a result of the struggle for scarce resources. It is on this note, McDonald (2001), aver that, the environment-survival literature had given some attention to the possibility of conflict through processes of environmental change-often defined in terms of possible threats to stability or increased competition over resources.

However, threats to human security issues emanating from increasing environmental security challenges such as deforestation, desertification, could only be controlled through an effective government policy to check reckless human activities as it concerns the environment, as the ultimate aim of global security for the betterment of mankind. On this note, khadiagala (2006, p.129), concluded that, "By placing individuals at the centre of security, proponents of human security sought to capture the wide range of environmental, economic, and ecological vulnerabilities that impinge on sustenance and survival". Hence, addressing human securities challenges by government of various countries to attain global peace, indiscriminate human activities that affect the ecosystem resulting in environmental hazard must be mitigated through policy strengthen by the

political will of government to punish offenders. Meanwhile, as pointed out in the study, most of the conflicts experienced today in Africa are environmentally related conflicts resulting from scarcity due to factors like oil spillage, degradation, population explosion into arable sedentary farming communities land as well as nomadic herders grazing path.

Policy responses to challenges of global environmental security issues

*By implication, then, where the public is safe from environmental dangers, natural resource scarcities and environmental degradation are ameliorated, and a healthy environment maintain, social stability is likely to be promoted and social disorder and conflict prevented. The result is a state of environmental security where these conditions does not exist; the result is environmental insecurity.
Gregory Foster (2001, p.382)*

It is a truism that the global environment is deteriorating in a geometrical progression following the attendant environmental security challenges from man's activities and natural deserver. It is in this respect that Foster, in the above extract suggested on what could bring about a secure environment and behavioral patterns that could result to environmental in security. Whether in abundance or scarcity, the world does experience environment conflict which Nyukuri (2006), and Foster (2001), agreed that scarcity does not usually lead to conflict and instability but leads to negative social and economic effect that contribute to conflict. Therefore, the need for regular actions to guide against the indiscriminate use of environmental renewable resources to avert political and economic instability.

In view of the above, and considering also the horrendous climatic changes experienced among world populations, following it attendant effect on politics and economies of nations, the United Nations reeled out an agenda on conferences regarding environmental security as a global response toward arresting the situation. On this note, the UN periodized 1960 to 1970 to 1972 for conferences in Stockholm (Turkey), christen United Nation Conference on Human environment (UNCHE). According to Kegley and Raymond (2010), the UNCHE established environmental issues on the global agenda introducing the concept of sustainable development into public space and acceptability by both government and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). In furtherance of government policy to avert population pressure causing environmental challenges, another conference named the Earth Summit took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 which was formally known as the UN conference on Environment and Development which recorded above 150 states, 1,400 NGOs and 8,000 Journalist in attendance to give the summit the desired publicity. The Earth summit in Rio culminated in the UN world summit on sustainable development that concluded in early September 2002 in Johannesburg. It was the submission of all the conferences that environmental challenges in any part of the world ultimately affect conditions everywhere, and therefore, protecting the global environment is a security issue (Kegley and Raymond 2010, p.373).

More so, Khandiagala (2006), still in pursuance to policy responses to environmental challenges, the United Nation Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are to a very large extent demonstrating a nexus with the spirit of collective responsibility agreed by the leaders in Copenhagen in 1995 to deal with the issue of all forms of misery like poverty, child mortality, HIV/AIDS infections and other disease; improvement in primary education, maternal health, gender equality and environmental sustainability by 2015.

To ensure that environmental challenges affecting political and economic stability of nations are addressed properly through the MDGs which are now to a very large extent adopted by countries as sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) fundamental reforms were suggested in the United Nations to search for governance and institutional mechanisms that can furnish appropriate structures to deal with security challenge in the 21st century. As Khachiagala (2006, p.131), put it, "the urgency of UN institutional reforms caused the Secretary General, Kofi Annan to constitute a high-level panel on threats, challenges, and change to lead the dialogue on new international institutions for human security". As policy response to the deteriorating environment in the oil rich region of the Niger Delta due to oil exploration and exploitation by the oil companies exacerbated by the destruction of oil installations by militant groups, the presidency of President Yar'Adua granted amnesty to the militants on 4th October, 2009. Further engagement with the militants where on how they should be settled after dropping their arms. This singular action yielded a huge result following the increase in oil production. Environmental Peacemaking has become a reality as a policy response, Conca (2006), called for a cross border environmental co-operation among states, which if well designed to cater for the interest of the parties involve, would go a long way to enhance environmental, economic and political gains and also reduce tensions and rivalry between communities in the quest for global peace.

Methodology

Research Area and Sampling Technique

Nigeria is use as the study area among other nations particularly in African considering the land mass and population size estimated to be over 200,000,000 (two hundred million) people. The survey research design was adopted for the study and data was general from 233 respondents of both senior and junior staff drawn from 6 Federal Ministries, Developments and Agencies (M.D.A.s) resident at the federal secretariat in Cross River State. Some of these MDAs includes; ministry of forestry, national emergency management Agency (NEMA), ministry of Lands, metrological Agency of Nigeria, Ministry of Agriculture, ministry and the ministry of health. The instrument usual was a self-designed size item questionnaire to collect information from the respondents by filling the answers in the spaces provided for the purpose. Section A is to determine the personal data of the respondents while section B is to the assess the impact of a deteriorating environment on the security of nations. The questionnaire required the respondents to indicate strongly agreed (SA) Agreed (A) disagreed (D) and strongly disagreed (SD).

A total of two hundred and thirty-three copies of the questionnaire was administered to the respondents at the MDAs in the federal secretariat and same number was retrieved. The data was analyzed using mean and rank order statistics. To arrive at a criterion or cut off mean, the weighted options were added up as follows;

SA+A+D+SD which was graded in 4-likert scale

Thus: (4= strongly Agreed, 3 = Agreed, 2 = Disagreed, 1 = Strongly Disagree)

That is $4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10 / 4 = 2.5$

Therefore 2.5 is the criterion mean score. Any item whose mean score fall from 2.5 above is accepted while the item whose mean is below 2.5 is rejected.

Result and Discussion

Research Question 1: Does man's interaction with the environment bread insecurity?

Table 1: Mean and rank order scores of respondents on the impact of man's interaction with environment and insecurity.

N=233

S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	X	RANK	REMARKS
1.	Man's indiscriminate interaction with the environment bread insecurity	8	18	75	133	3.66	2 nd	Agreed
2.	A deteriorating environment affect national security.	9	16	85	123	3.77	1 st	Agrees
3.	Government response in mitigating security risk posed by made and natural disaster is ineffective.	15	45	17	168	3.33	3 rd	Agreed

Source: Filed survey

From table 1 above, the mean scores of 3.66, 3.77 and 3.33 all fall above 2.5 criterion mean score; this imply that respondents agreed on all the items. That is: A negative impact of environmental degradation on farming and pastoral communities as well as pollution of water affecting fishing communities as seen in the Niger Delta region of the century due to the activities of oil companies particularly from oil spillage and gas flaming exposing the inhabitation to high risk of contracting diseases. Efforts made by government to mitigates and curtail the indiscriminate exploitation of resource have not yielded any significant result as seen in the multidimensional exploitation of resources like crude oil and timber from the southern part of the country and solid mineral resources from the north; going on unabated.

Research Question 2: Does human population negatively affect the environment?

Table 2: Human population and environment

N = 233

S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	X	RANK	REMARKS
1.	Global population has changed affecting human security issues negatively.	10	15	107	1.01	3.71	2 nd	Agreed
2.	Policy responses affect natural resource consumption.	11	14	94	114	3.88	1 st	Agreed
3.	Urbanization contributes to environmental degradation.	4	18	71	41	3.52	3 rd	Agreed

Source: Field survey

From table 2 above, the mean scores of 3.71, 3.88 and 3.52 all fall above the 2.5 criterion mean score; this imply that respondents agreed on all the items. That is global population has incased geometrically while resources needed as the basic requirement for the sustenance of life such as water, food, shelter and healthcare needs are nosediving. As Foster (2001) noted, human security has two major concerns, which are safety from chronic threats as hunger, disease repression and protection sudden and hurtful disruption in the patter of daily life.

Meanwhile, whether it is amelioration or deterioration of the environment, it all hinge on how effective government policies are made and implemented in that regard. They have been national and global legislations on environmental challenges particularly to regulates man's interaction with environment called United Nations conference on human environment (UNCHE) to establish environmental issues on the global agender (Kegley and Raymond, 2010). Despite the effort by government through policy, man's interaction with the environment particularly in the area of urbanization that promotes industrialization has contributed hugely to environmental degradation.

Conclusion

Environmental security issues at whatever level of human society, whether national or inter-states, have become a global threat to the stability of states. This is so for the obvious reasons of the ever-increasing deterioration in environmental resources that have pose a serious threat to societies and nations where these resources are in gross short supply. As a result of the scarcity in resources, tensions are buildup following the competition for the grabbing of the little remainder of the resources by the migrant and the local populations, in the case of herders-farmers conflict.

Environmental deterioration as evident in the depletion of the protective ozone layer causing the increase in temperature, drought, Flood and all sort of adverse climatic conditions are a threat to human security with a very high potential of causing political instability and economic backwardness across borders as a result of transhumance migration to where they may consider as safer zones. Agreeing with this position, Foster (2001-378), noted that, "the environmental threats countries face today are a combination of the degradation of local ecosystems and the global system".

However local instances with regards to environmental challenges as cited in the study in the case of the Niger delta militancy crisis resulting from the pollution of the environment as well as the crop farmers/herders clashes particularly in the north central Nigeria, have in no small measure attracted global attention as they affect the wellbeing of mankind and economy of different nations. For instance, the deterioration of the Niger Delta environment in Nigeria does not only affect the locals but also affect the nationals from other countries working in the oil industries which are mostly owned by foreign countries. Thus, Nyukuri (2006), quoting Peter Gleick, considers threats to security to include resource and environmental problems that reduce the quality of life and result in increased competition and tension.

Given the fact that government policy responses have been ineffective; to bring environmental challenges under control, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and countries must promote project and policy responses along this direction as seen in the agenda setting period of the 1960s and 1970s by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) in Stockholm. On this note, the study recommended the following as measures for the amelioration of environmental deterioration.

1. Policies on clean energy should be enforced by the United Nations with stiff penalties against non-conformist nations.
2. The domestication and effective monitoring of global policy responses on environmental protection among nations.
3. Implementation of global best practices of pastoralism among nations. In this regard, ranching and forest reservation are to be established to prevent further herder/farmers Crisis while struggling for environmental resources.
4. Alternative source of energy, like clean energy from gas should be encouraged with less emphasis on fossil fuel as a major energy source by both industrialized and less Developed Countries to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide (Co₂), to the atmosphere considering its negative effect on the ozone layer. Such clean energy must be made available and subsidized by government to the citizens.

References

- Bassey, C. O. (2005). *Contemporary strategy and the African condition*, Macmillan Press.
- Buzan, B. (1991). New patterns of global security in the twenty -first century, In *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944)*. .67(3), 431-451.
- Conca, A, Carious, A, & Dabelko, G. D. (2006). Building peace through environmental cooperation, in *Rethinking Global security, An African perspective*.
- Foster, G. D. (2001). Environmental security. The search for strategic legitimacy, in *Armed Forces & Society, Journal* 101 .27(3), 373-395
- Hough. (2008). *Understanding global security*, Rutledge press.

- Kegley, W. C. & Raymond, G. A. (2010). *The global future: A brief introduction to world politics*, Bost Macmillan Press
- Khadiagala, G. M. (2006). *Western views on Africa responses to Economics, social and environmental dimensions of the global system*
- McDonalds, M. (2000). The environment and global security, *Global Security and International Political Economy Journal Vol.1*
- Nyukuri, E. (2006). Environmental and social dimension of global security, in *rethinking global security: An African Perspective*.
- Obasi, N. K. (2005). *The military and management of conflicts in the Niger Delta*, in Adedeji, A.G and Zabadi, I.S (e.d), *The Military and Management of Internal Conflict in Nigeria* Press Kuru.
- Security Agenda, in *Rethinking Global security: An Africa prospective*, Heinrich role shifting.