



Analytics of Community Engagement on Frameworks for Sustainable Safety and Security Practices: The Third World Perspective

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Introduction to Environmental Insecurity

- Nigeria faces significant environmental challenges.
 - Issues include oil spills, deforestation, flooding, waste management, and desertification.
- • Poor governance, resource mismanagement, and weak community engagement worsen these problems.

Oil Spills and Community Action



Niger Delta faces severe oil spills (e.g., Bodo spill 2008-09).

- Causes: operational failures, pipeline vandalism theft.
- Community action (legal battles, protests) led to some accountability, but remediation remains slow (UNEP, 2011).

Deforestation and Its Challenges

Nigeria lost 1.14 million hectares of forests (2001-2021) (Ebeku, 2021).

- Causes: illegal logging, agriculture, urbanization.
- Community-led afforestation projects (e.g., Green Recovery Nigeria) exist but struggle due to poor funding and enforcement.





Flooding and Community Disaster Response




Lagos and Benue State suffer from severe urban flooding.

- Causes: rapid urbanization, poor drainage, climate change.

- Government initiatives like 'Keep Lagos Clean' exist but suffer from weak enforcement and public indifference.

Waste Management Issue and Public Participation



Lagos generates 13,000 metric tons of waste daily.

- LAWMA and community programs (e.g., WeCyclers) help, but public negligence and poor infrastructure hinder progress.

- Tragedy of the Commons Theory explains mismanagement.



Desertification and Community Failures

- Northern Nigeria suffers land degradation due to deforestation and overgrazing.
- Government's Great Green Wall project faces funding and policy issues.
- Local tree planting efforts exist but lack institutional support.

Theoretical Frameworks



Environmental Degradation Theory— Industrial activities cause severe ecological harm

Vulnerability Theory
— Poor governance and socioeconomic disparities worsen disasters.

Tragedy of the Commons —
Unregulated resource use leads to environmental collapse.

Case Study: The Ogoni Struggle

Ogoni people led protests against Shell's oil pollution (MOSOP).

- UNEP's 2011 report confirmed contamination, but clean-up has been slow.
- Activist Ken Saro-Wiwa's execution in 1995 raised global awareness.



Success stories: Nigerian
Conservation Foundation, Clean
and Green Initiative

PublicPrivate Partnerships for Sustainable

Effective environmental management requires
collaborations.

Challenges: inconsistent funding, weak policy
implementation

Recommendations



Strengthen
environmental laws
and enforcement

Promote
corporate
accountability

Enhance community
participation and
funding for grassroots
initiatives



Conclusion

Environmental insecurity in Nigeria is driven by governance failures and weak community engagement.

- Theoretical frameworks provide insights into systemic issues.
- Solutions require a combination of policy reform, community action, and private sector involvement.

Maps

A stylized world map in dark teal is centered on a background of a bright blue sky and a teal ocean. Five light green location pins with white outlines are placed on the map: one in North America, one in Europe, one in South America, one in Africa, and one in Australia. A white speech bubble with a green outline is positioned in the center of the map, containing the text 'Thank You' in green.

Thank You