



A New Vision for Policing in Nigeria

Framework

For The Presidential Roadmap on Police Reform

Fact Sheet

On The Nigerian Police Force Reforms

Frequently Asked Questions

About The Nigeria Police Force Reforms



With support from





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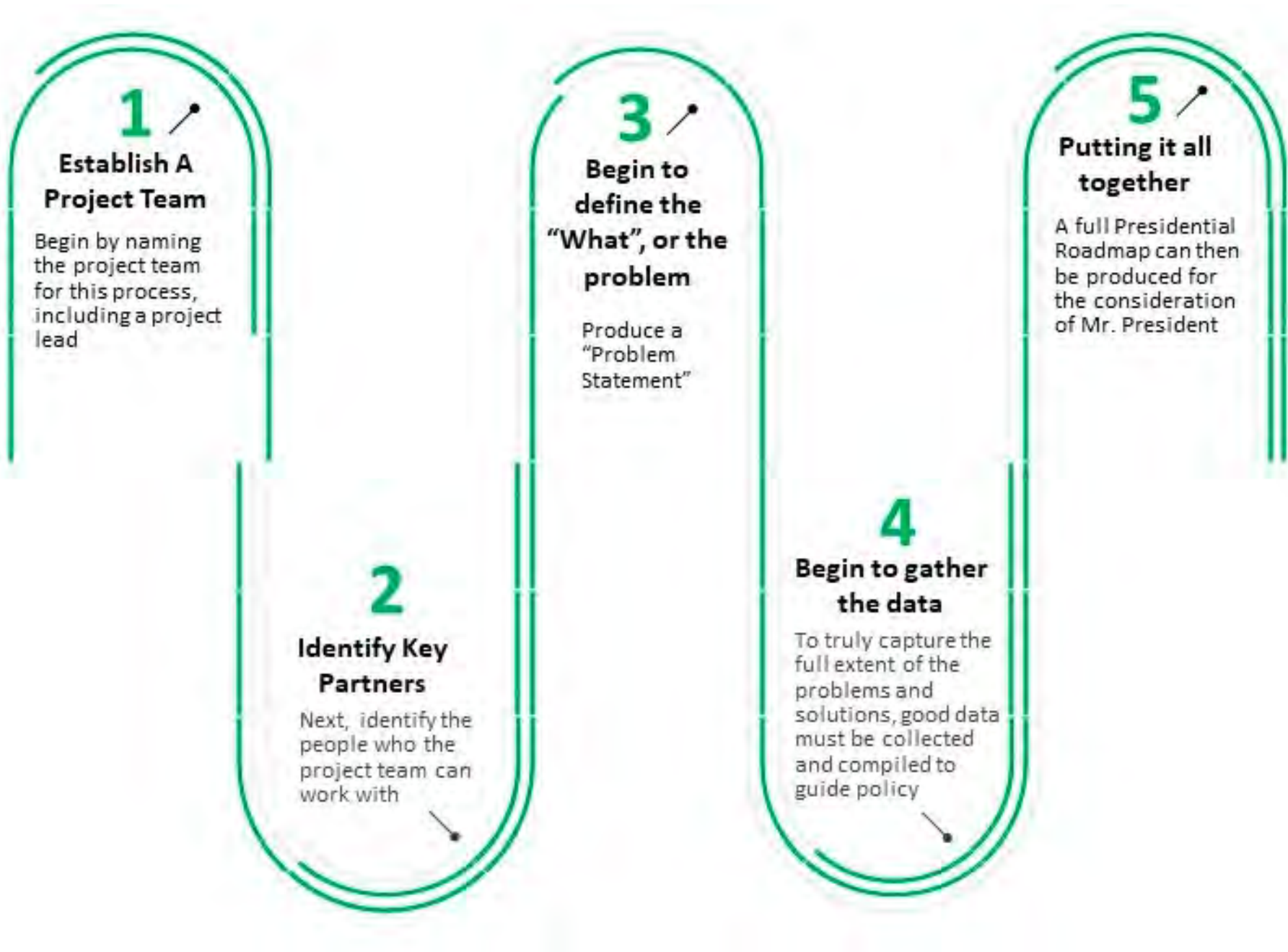


Office of the Chief of Staff to Mr. President
The State House,
Abuja.

Introduction

This Roadmap presents President Muhammadu Buhari's (GCFR) framework on police reform in Nigeria. It details a new vision for policing in Nigeria and the strategies to achieve this vision through deliberate implementation of the principles and practices of reform namely – Building Trust and Legitimacy, Leadership, Accountability Policy and Oversight, Technology & Social Media, Community Policing & Crime Reduction, Officers Training & Education and Funding, Officers Welfare, Wellness & Safety. Anchored to these principles are key policy areas that will inform a range of short-term, mid-term and long-term actions with clear timelines. The core philosophy of the roadmap is democratic policing which entails the values of inclusivity, accountability and respect for human rights as the fundamental bases for the maintenance of public safety, the protection of life and property and the prevention of crime. This roadmap will set out the high-level strategic priorities of the government. It will be for the implementation panel to work with the leadership of the Nigerian Police and flesh out in greater details of deliverables that will give effect to the stated strategic priorities. The implementation strategy is proposed to be through an all-of-government and whole-of-nation approach. Accordingly, it is our hope that all stakeholders involved in ensuring effective policing including members of the Nigeria Police Force, its oversight agencies, the judiciary, legislature and civil society organisations will support its implementation towards an effective and responsive Nigeria Police Force.

FIG 1: NIGERIA POLICE REFORM ROADMAP PRODUCTION PLAN



Context

The Nigeria Police Force (NPF) has evolved from small constabulary units set up in 1800s under colonial administration to over a 300,000-man single national police force in the history of modern policing in Nigeria. The NPF has been adjudged as the largest police force in Africa and its personnel have served in several stabilisation and peacekeeping missions aimed at restoring peace to conflict-affected countries in the continent. Internally, it has continued to play dual strategic roles as a security institution in charge of internal security and a criminal justice institution serving as the main gate-way to the criminal justice system. In spite of its critical role in nation-building and the sustenance of democracy, the Nigeria Police force has long been haunted by the circumstances of its provenance as a colonial constabulary that was established to repress civil society and whose conduct has long been characterised by impunity, lawlessness, extortion and the flagrant abuse of the fundamental human rights of the citizens. Vestiges of this colonial orientation have remained with the Nigeria Police till date and have served to adversely shape the public perception and reality of the institution. Consequently, relations between the Nigerian Police Force and the public have remained fundamentally adversarial leading to low levels of public trust and confidence in the police. In addition, the NPF is plagued by institutional weaknesses such as inadequate human resources (both in terms of numerical strength and expertise), inadequate skills relative to modern policing challenges, weak investigative and prosecutorial capacities, insufficient training, funding challenges, inadequate and obsolete equipment and processes and critically poor conditions of service. These challenges have contributed to the erosion of public trust in the capabilities of the police as well as weakening the morale of many officers. The present security challenges in Nigeria including insurgency, banditry, kidnapping, cybercrimes, violent crime and transnational organised crime make a compelling case for a reorientation and reform of the NPF. This can-not be achieved without the support of the community through strengthening community policing interventions and providing the enabling environment for community co-ownership of policing.

The ENDSARs protests against police brutality led by young Nigerians which occurred in October 2020 further underscored the depth of public disenchantment with the NPF and the scale of resentment against egregious misconduct by its personnel. The events preceding the protests which involved egregious criminal misconduct by NPF personnel, particularly but not exclusively by officers of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) including extrajudicial killings, extortion, profiling of young individuals, torture and inhumane and degrading treatment of persons in police custody led to vociferous calls for wide-ranging police reform. There have been several efforts to reform the NPF. The first of these initiatives was the Dan Mandami-Led Presidential Panel on Police Reform set up by the Obasanjo Administration in 2006; followed by the MD Yusuf Presidential Panel on Police Reform in 2008 by former President Umaru Yar'Adua and the Parry Osayande Panel in 2012 by the Goodluck Jonathan administration. Other efforts include those by the CSO Panel on Police Reform in 2012 and finally the Presidential Panel on SARs reform in Nigeria in 2018. These committees provided several recommendations for comprehensive reform of the Nigerian Police Force with white papers for implementation of key recommendations made. While some of these recommendations have been implemented incrementally, there is a realization that there needs to be a more urgent, comprehensive and assertive push towards reform of the NPF. It is against this background that the Presidential Roadmap on Police Reform has been developed. The Roadmap is the first major effort by the administration of President Muhammadu Buhari to reform the NPF and it builds upon the President's commitment to police reform following his assent to the Police Bill (now law) in 2020 which repealed the old colonial law of 1943 and other reform initiatives set in place including the disbandment of the SARS unit of the Police. The Roadmap therefore represents a consolidation of previous police reform initiatives and a blueprint for actualizing the re-formist imperatives embedded in the Nigeria Police Act, 2020. The aim of this Roadmap is to enhance the accountability and transparency of the Police, promote respect for citizens, build trust and confidence and community relations, increase its professionalism, and leveraging strongly on technology, intelligence and data and create a police institution that is responsive to the needs of the community.

01. Theory of Change

If Nigeria builds a strong policing institution (with the right laws; better trained leadership and personnel, adequately funded and empowered with modern policing tools and techniques, and improved welfare for officers), then there will be accountability of policing actions which will engender public trust and enhance legitimacy of the Nigeria Police Force.

Principles of Police Reform

If meaningful change is to be achieved through the reform of the NPF, attention has to be paid to both the Police as well as Policing. If we are to achieve real and sustainable reform in the NPF, our focus must be fixed on the police (those individuals sworn to uphold the law), to policing systems (the policies, practices, and culture of the police organization itself). The reform roadmap for the police must be guided by certain principles which will serve as the salient pillars of the reform effort:

Principle One: Building Trust and Legitimacy

Building trust and nurturing legitimacy on both sides of the police – citizen divide is the foundational principle underlying the nature of relations between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.

Principle Two: Leadership, Accountability and Oversight

If the police are to carry out their responsibilities according to established policies, those policies must reflect community values. It also requires a more effective leadership posture for the police.

Principle Three: Technology and Social Media

The use of technology can improve policing practices and build community trust and legitimacy, but its implementation must be built on a defined policy framework with its purposes and goals clearly delineated. Implementing new technologies can give the police an opportunity to fully engage and educate communities and demographic groups in a dialogue about their expectations for transparency, accountability, and privacy. With a booming youth population, it is imperative that the NPF embraces and engages with technology and social media.

Principle Four: Community Policing and Crime Reduction

Given the complexity and diversity of the society, policing must be reimagined and reinvented as a partnership between the police and the public. Community policing which emphasizes working with local residents to co-create public safety must be entrenched as a guiding philosophy for all stakeholders.

Principle Five: Officers Training and Education

As the scope of law enforcement’s responsibilities expands, the need for expanded and more effective training has become critical. Officers must be trained and enabled to address a wide variety of challenges including international terrorism, communal conflicts, evolving technologies, changing laws, new cultural mores, and a growing mental health crisis.

Principle Six: Funding, Officers Welfare, Wellness and Safety

The welfare and safety of police officers is critical not only for the officers, their colleagues, and the NPF, but also to public safety. The proper implementation of measures designed to guarantee officer wellness and safety is essential to boosting morale and increasing productivity.

FIG 2: PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING THE POLICE REFORM AGENDA



02. Key Policy Areas For Reformatory Action

Demilitarisation of Policing

- Through a new training and doctrine system, the ethos of policing needs to be moved away from the dominant militaristic orientation unto a focus on community strategies that allow for co-ownership of public safety.
- Police training should emphasise the need for de-escalation of volatile situations in which police officers are engaged with the public; while escalation should only be a last resort.
- There should be a renewed focus on police as a service to the communities rather than just an institutional instrument of coercion defined primarily by the use of force.

Ensuring Police Accountability

- Independent law enforcement oversight structures must be strengthened via a reform of the Police Service Commission and ensuring that it is sufficiently resourced, and empowered to hold the police accountable to the community, including through community policing structures as required in Section 113 to 115 of the Police Act 2020.
- A more robust and independent vetting system should be established to assess the suitability of new recruits into the police to ensure that only mentally and psychologically suitable applicants are allowed into the police.
- Laws, procedures and policies should be changed to make clear that police officers bear an affirmative duty to intervene, prevent, and report misconduct. Prosecutors and NPF leaders and the Police Service Commission should hold officers that fail to intervene in the face of criminal misconduct by colleagues accountable.
- Conduct mental and psychological tests on officers at three key junctures in their policing career. These junctures are:

- On entry into the police
 - On being recommended for promotion. (Passing psychological testing must be made a requirement for confirmation of promotion)
 - On being moved from one posting to another.
 - Debriefing of police officers after every mission
- The Police Service Commission should create mechanisms to track problem officers, including tracking of allegations of misconduct and complaints by members of the public. This will involve both new systems and policies.
 - Implement effective early warning systems to proactively identify officers displaying problematic behaviour and ensure accountability and appropriate early intervention which will include both support for the officers and dismissal if necessary.
 - Develop performance monitoring metrics that demonstrate a focus on community policing, including tracking and measuring the satisfaction of and engagement with the community.
 - The NPF should implement new and robust critical incident review procedures in accordance with best practices to learn lessons from major incidents. These reports should be made public to build public confidence.
 - The NPF should protect the Constitutional rights of Nigerians by establishing clear community-driven guidelines for demonstrations and use of force against large groups. These guidelines should prohibit the use of lethal force, military equipment, rubber bullets, pepper spray, tear gas and canines against protestors who pose no serious danger to others. The NPF should also desist from prohibiting attempts to prevent citizens from videotaping public officer conduct in public places.
 - The PSC and NPF should require all police officers and staff to wear at all times while on duty readily identifiable and visible badges and other insignia reflecting their names and units.
 - The NPF should implement swift and strong consequences for codes of silence, and a zero-tolerance policy for official dishonesty that serves to shield those who commit misconduct.

- The PSC should use, and seek to fortify its authority to hold police commands and police units which engage in a pattern and practice of Constitutional rights violations legally accountable.

Promoting Transparency

- All policies, protocols and force orders regarding officer-involved incidents, including use of force policies, should be publicly available, and all investigations, prosecutions, and dispositions regarding officer-in-volved incidents should be reported to the public quarterly.
- The NPF should collect data on the nature, type, and trends in use of force, as well as data on traffic stops, searches, and arrests for low-level offenses – disaggregated by area and state commands, geo-political zones, gender and disability – all of which should be made publicly available.

Use of Force and Protection of Human Life

- Police policies must make clear that force can be no greater than what is objectively necessary and proportionate to the threat posed at the moment, and officers must be trained to abide by this starting point.
- Ensure that de-escalation, alternatives to use of force, and principles of force avoidance are part of legal requirements and formal policing policy, integral to training, and expected as part of day-to-day law enforcement practice.
- Deadly force should not be used except in response to an immediate threat of serious physical harm or death to officers or others. In particular, policies should require officers to always warn before shooting and to exhaust all other means before shooting.
- Ban strangleholds, and shooting at moving vehicles under most circumstances.
- More defensive equipment should be procured and made available to frontline police officers. There is evidence that the lack of adequate defensive equipment (such as Stab-proof and bulletproof vests), make officers feel exposed and vulnerable thus making officers resort to the use of firearms for defensive as well as offensive purposes. This has led to an increase in the misuse of firearms across the NPF.

- Require specialised training for all officers in the use of force against vulnerable individuals including children, people with disabilities or unmet mental health needs, those under the influence of substances, and pregnant people.
- Predicate all police training, hiring, and evaluation on the need to protect and respect the dignity of human life and mandate implicit bias training for all police officers. These basic principles of policing humanely and with dignity should be embedded in the fabric, mission, evaluation and hiring practices of the NPF.

Police Funding, Welfare and Pay

- The government should declare a state of emergency on police funding in Nigeria. A Panel should be constituted to advise the President on the actual realistic level of funding that is needed to have an effective police service in the country.
- The pay, allowances and conditions of service of police officers should be reviewed with a focus on increasing the take home pay of officers.
- The culture of police officers procuring their own uniforms and kits from their personal funds must stop. It is the duty of the NPF to appropriately kit its officers and this duty must be reinstated fully as it was in the past.

Police Act 2020 Full Implementation

- The NPF and PSC should constitute a joint committee to produce an implementation plan with timelines on how all the provisions of the new Act will be delivered and socialised amongst the rank and also compute the funding that will be required to adequately implement all the provisions of the Act.

Police Operational and Policy Instruments Review

NPF will need to modernise its policies and procedures and organise them in five thematic areas of:

- **Governance policy** that provides organizational direction for the service.
- **Accountability policies** that will ensure the services are accountable for their actions.

- **Operational and cross cutting matters** to deal with human rights, gender mainstreaming and how police perform their basic functions.
- **NPF Standing Orders** to provide specific procedures and direction in service delivery.
- **Human Resource Management** that gives guidelines on how to manage human resource and set terms and conditions of service and employment. This should include a confidential counselling and psychological support system accessible to all officers.

03. The Four Main Phases Of Police Reform

Police reform is a systematic and diagnostic process that involves a careful analysis of the institution and the identification of key areas at which reform measures will be targeted. International best practice recognizes four areas of focus in the reform of the police of any country. These are **Strategic Assessment, Strategic Planning, Implementation and Evaluation**. In the context of this Roadmap, some of the phases have been conducted while some are in the process.

Strategic Assessment

This is the first phase in the reform of the Nigerian Police Force; it involves a thorough analysis of the issues, environment of operation, institutional gaps and legal frameworks which inform policing services in Nigeria. It is undertaken to identify underlying problems within the police that will guide the reform agenda. This involves engagement with strategic partners for data and information gathering useful for the process. This information serves as a baseline crucial for strategy planning, implementation, measurement and evaluation. This process has been concluded. The team on Police Reform and Rule of law in the office of the President and Vice President respectively carried out analyses of the Police and Policing in Nigeria in collaboration with stakeholders including police reform experts in civil society and veterans of previous police reform initiatives with the aim of:

- Synthesizing the issues within the police and policing in Nigeria;
- Justifying the need for a reform in the Nigeria Police Force.
- Proffering mitigative approaches to improve the Police and policing in Nigeria.
- Developing a road map that provides the mechanism to deliver the needed reform in the police.
- Rallying support and resources;
- The Strategic Assessment is expected to serve as a fundamental resource in measurement of progress as Nigeria systematically carries out the Police reform process.

Strategic Planning

The importance of strategy in the NPF cannot be over-emphasized. It will help to guide and focus the entire work of the Nigeria Police Force to be a service driven by democratic norms, values and best practices. A good strategy will help to build a Force that is resilient, effective, efficient and competitive. Most importantly, it will also help to manage the changes in personnel, leadership, environment and institutional culture ordained by the reform agenda. The following are key considerations for evaluating the strategy process of the Nigerian Police Force:

- Has it provided guidance to short-term and long term objectives?
- Is it useful in resource allocation?
- Is it understandable?
- Is it responsive to the NPF's best understanding of its internal and external environments?
- Is it a product of a consensus and commitment building process?
- Has it been formally adopted by the leadership of the Nigeria Police Force?

This diagnostic process has been concluded and its findings are integral to the outlook of this roadmap.

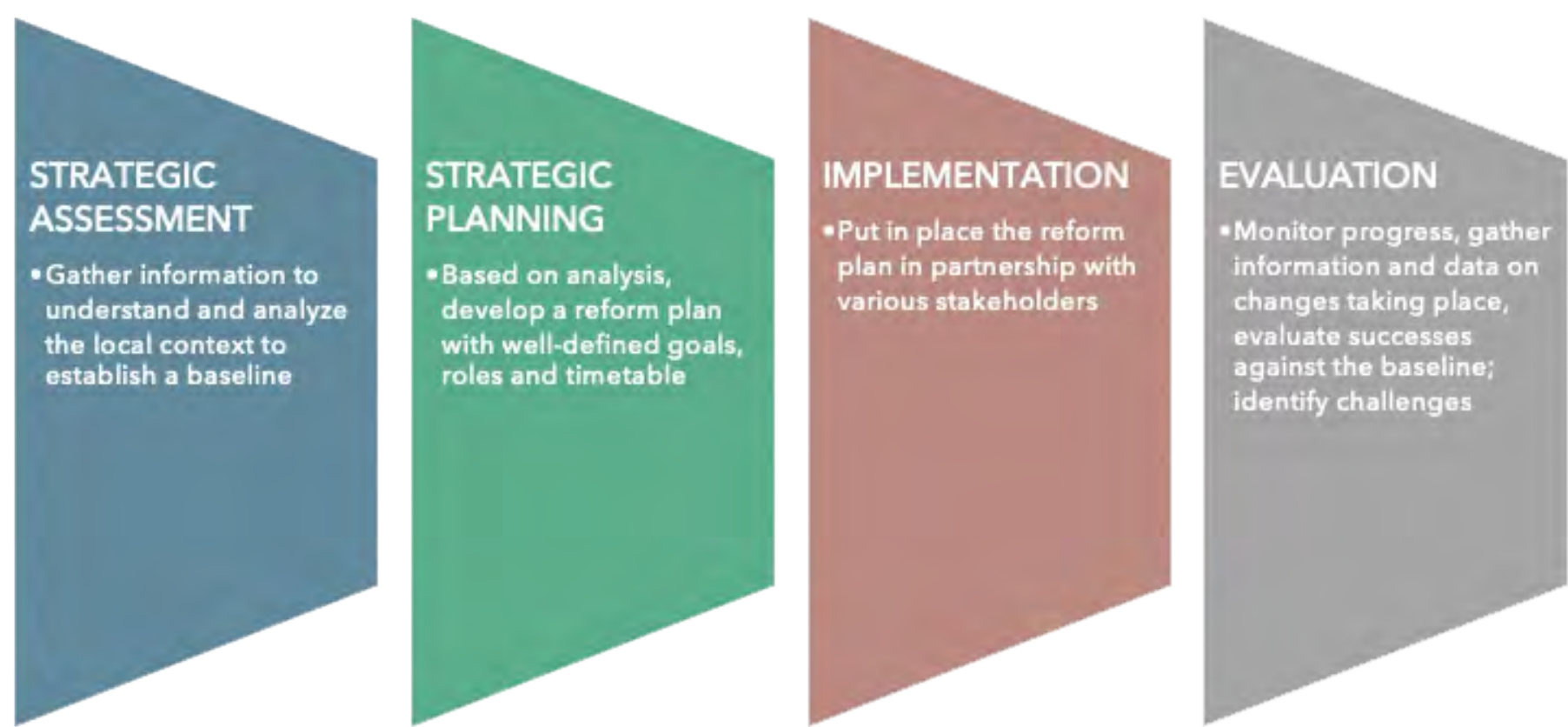
Implementation

This requires a set of actions (short, medium and long term) that will make the difference when implemented within the NPF. The starting point for the implementation of the strategy is the identification of the changes required to bridge the gap between the old way of doing things within the Nigerian Police Force and the new ways things need to be done especially in areas of skills, processes and procedures, systems and structures, organizational culture changes. This is followed by the development of a detailed work/operating plan. This phase requires political will as well as human and financial resources to deliver. The overall objective of the implementation phase is to strengthen the effectiveness of the NPF.

Evaluation

It is envisaged that a Presidential Panel on Implementation of Police Reform will be constituted and they will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Roadmap/Presidential Action Plan on Police Reform in Nigeria to ascertain its effectiveness in the reform of the Nigeria Police Force. The framework will highlight performance indicators to assess the impact, expected results and outcomes, as well as key lessons learnt in the implementation of the roadmap. The framework will indicate timelines and actors responsible for delivery of each action. All these will be documented to guide future reform agenda/interventions. This will serve as a baseline tool in identification and setting of future police reform priorities/agenda in Nigeria.

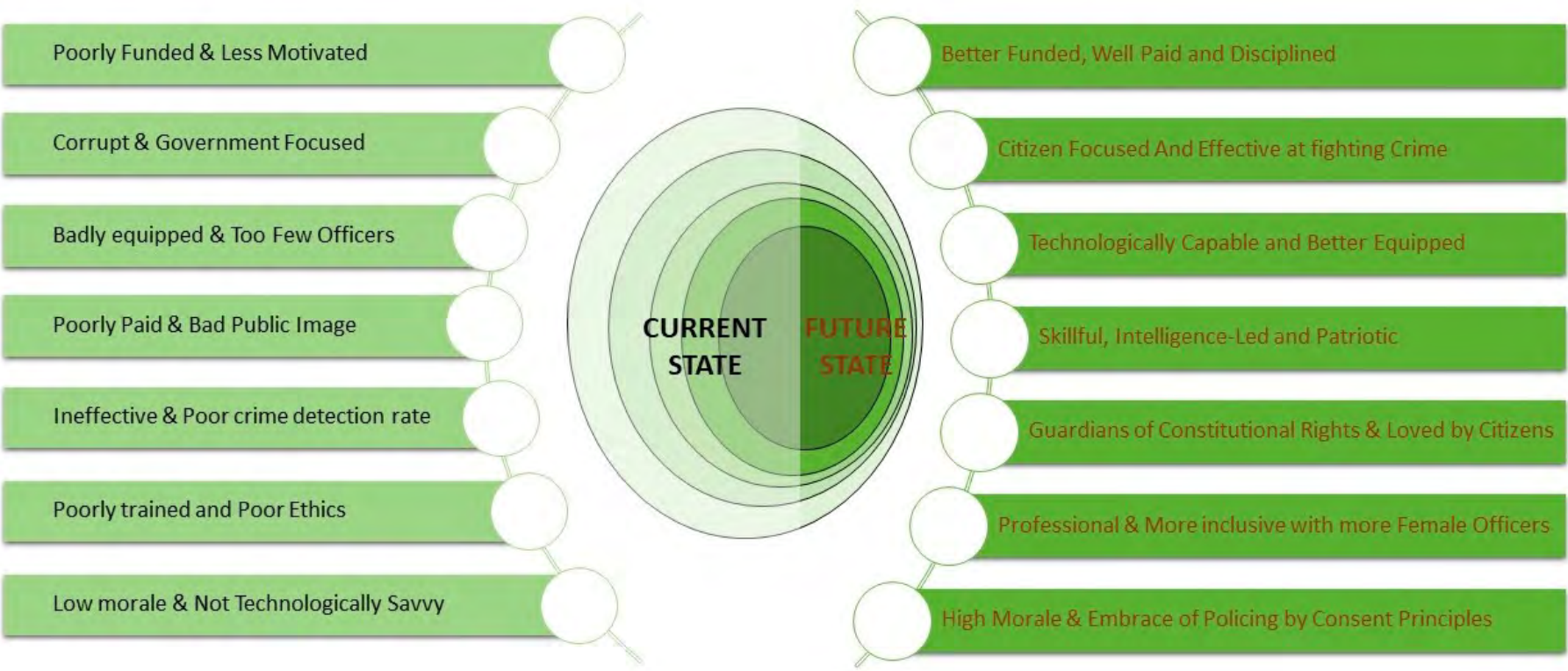
FIG 3: THE FOUR MAIN PHASES OF POLICE REFORM



04. The Nigerian Police Reform Roadmap

The objective of this reform initiative is to create a more effective, account-able and responsive police institution; better able to fight crime and secure the life and property of citizens through operationalisation of the provisions of the Police Act 2020. This requires a transitioning away from the NPF of today to the NPF of the future. A change of direction is urgently needed.

FIG 4: KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NIGERIAN POLICE OF TODAY (AS IS) VERSUS TEH NIGERIAN POLICE OF THE FUTURE (TO BE)



Police Reforms Roadmap Pathway: *Steps for moving from “as is” to “to be”*

1. GOVERNMENT’S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE NEED FOR REFORM: An organisation cannot be reformed unless there is an honest acceptance that the status quo is not acceptable. So, the government’s acceptance of the need for Police Reform is an essential first step before a reform can be designed through a roadmap. The President has accepted the case for reform and has given effect to his promise by empowering the office of his Chief of Staff to lead on the police reform initiative on behalf of the government.

2. POLICE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE NEED FOR REFORM:

There is a recognition that reforms forced on a police institution will not last. The current Police leadership acknowledges that it must accept the case for reform before the rank and file can embrace the reform agenda. The Inspector General of Police and the leadership of the NPF have accepted the imperative of reform and have demonstrated commitment to working with the Presidency to deliver a new police organization in Nigeria.

3. LEGISLATIVE BACKING AND COMMITMENT TO POLICE REFORM:

A key lesson from the failure of past attempts at reforming the police since 1999, has been the lack of effective involvement of the legislative arm of government. So, in the spirit of an “All of Government” approach, the Legislature and also Judiciary must be partners with the Executive in the actualization of the reform agenda. The 9th National Assembly has been proactive in supporting police reform through the creation of a Legislative Agenda that supports reforms of the legal framework the police operate under. The passage of the new Police Act 2020 signed into law by Mr President in September 2020 is proof of this commitment. Further legislative actions are also ongoing to reform the accountability structures of the police as well as improve the welfare of the officers.

4. CONSTITUTE A PRESIDENTIAL POLICE REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION PANEL:

Under the authority of the President and the supervision of the Chief of Staff, a Presidential Panel on the Implementation of Police Reform in Nigeria will be constituted to coordinate the input of “all of government” in progressing the President’s reform agenda. While this roadmap have stated the strategic direction of the President by answering the “WHAT” question. It will be the responsibility of this panel to answer the “HOW” question by providing detailed list of activities to actualise the strategic principles and focus provided by the Presidential roadmap.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLUS (+) REFORM STRATEGY

The PLUS (+) Reform strategy involves assessments of the **Vertical and Horizontal** relationships, stakeholders and factors impinging on the ability of the police to deliver on its reform agenda. Reforms also have to be targeted at these relationship groups as well as inspired by them.

Elements of Vertical Reforms

Upward Reforms: This relates to the nature of relations with the Government and other upward accountability institutions (such as the PSC, PTF, Ministry of Police Affairs and so on). This will involve reforms to be targeted at (not an exhaustive list):

- Reform police accountability and oversight regime
- Create a strengthened and better resourced Police Service commission (PSC).
- Create a more stable and adequate financial settlement for the police.
- Less political Interference in Policing
- More transparency in appointment of IGPs

Downward Reforms: This relates to the nature of relationships and engagement with Citizens. Key areas of focus should be (not an exhaustive list):

- Easier and responsive complaints scheme for citizens.
- Swift discipline of erring officers
- Constitute Major Incident Investigation into every fatality caused by police officers. The reports should be publicly available.
- Launch of an effective Community Policing program based on the Police Act 2020.
- Launch of the Special Constabulary and Supernumerary program based on the Police Act 2020.

Elements of Horizontal Reforms

Internal Reforms: This relates to the Institutional reforms of the police operations. This will include Reform of the Police and also of Policing. Reform of the Police refers to individual officers; while reform to Policing refers to reform of the institution of policing as a whole. Key elements of this horizontal reforms are:

- Operationalising provisions of the Police Act 2020 across NPF.
- Building Leadership competency and capacity.
- Better Pay and Condition for police officers.
- Better equipment for police officers.
- Reform Police processes and procedures.

- Technology led reforms
- Civilianisation of police operations. (This should release more officers for frontline policing)
- A merit-based and transparent officers promotion regime.
- Emphasis on Training and retraining
- Upskilling of officers on an ongoing basis.
- Operationalisation of Intelligence-Led policing strategies
- Create a French-Speaking unit within the police. Nigeria is surrounded by French Speaking countries. This unit should enhance the detection capability of the police in addressing transborder crime and engaging with criminal elements that are nationals of neighbouring nations.

Inter-agency relationship reforms: This aims to reform the nature of engagements with other security agencies. Both local and international. Key elements of this focus of reform will be:

- New proactive Intelligence sharing strategy.
- Create Joint training opportunities with other security agencies.
- Interoperability of systems to create better synergy and cooperation.
- Develop (with Presidential backing) a new police-led multi-agency civil security program. This should drastically reduce the use of the Military in the civil security space.
- Leading on and building a better policing cooperation regime within the Ecowas region.

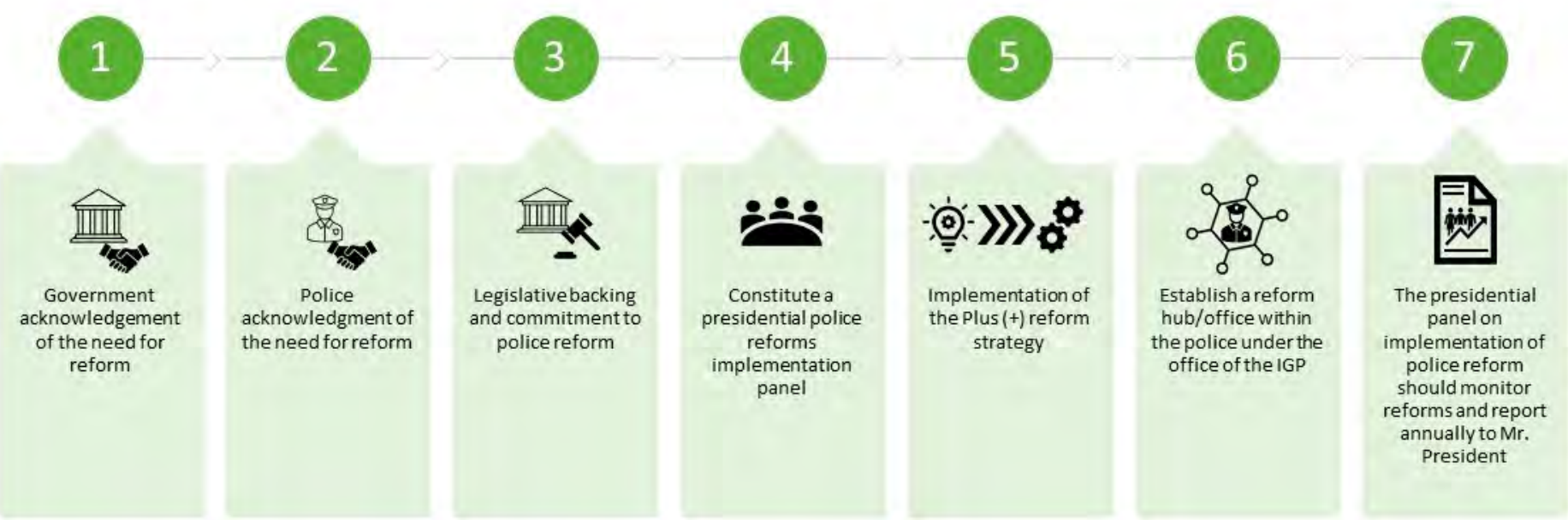
6. ESTABLISH A CENTRAL REFORM HUB/OFFICE FOR THE POLICE WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE OFFICE OF THE IGP

To operationalise the reform agenda, the NPF should warehouse all reform initiatives under a central hub for the purpose of consistency, evaluation, monitoring and verification. This will also give the IGP a better management structure to assess the successes and impact of reforms across the federation. It is based on this imperative that it is recommended that the Presidential Panel set up the **Police Reform and Transformation Office (PORTO)**. This office can be situated within the IGP's office and its head will report to the IGP and the Panel. A centralised transformation office is more effective than a diffused option, where change is managed by dozens of disparate departments and units across the country. Accountability and visibility of progress will be difficult to assess. However, the proximity of PORTO to the IGP will enhance its effectiveness and impact. PORTO MUST be headed by a non-Police individual who is nevertheless versed in the knowledge of policing and security in Nigeria. This individual should also have exposure to global standards and best practice. As change initiatives are handed over to Business As Usual (BAU) commissioned officers will take over the management of these initiatives in the normal way, with PORTO then taking on a compliance and monitoring role. Monthly reports will then be made to the IGP on level of compliance across the NPF.

7. THE PRESIDENTIAL PANEL ON IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICE REFORM SHOULD MONITOR REFORMS AND REPORT ANNUALLY TO MR PRESIDENT.

The Presidential panel should not only be tasked with initiating reforms within the police, but also be given the added mandate to monitor and report on its progress to ensure reforms become embedded and irreversible. Accordingly, this panel will report annually to Mr President on the progress of police and policing reforms. This will reassure the citizens and sustain public confidence in the reform initiative. In consonance with the overarching “all of government” approach, this will also include oversight assessment by the National Assembly relevant committees on police affairs.

FIG 5: THE SEVEN STEP ROADMAP





FACT SHEET ON THE NIGERIAN POLICE FORCE REFORMS

AS AT JUNE 2022

The facts and data presented above are excerpts
from the Presidential Roadmap on Police Reforms.





President **Muhammadu Buhari (GCFR)**
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria



Alh. **Mohammed Maihari Dangyadi**
Honourable Minister of Police Affairs



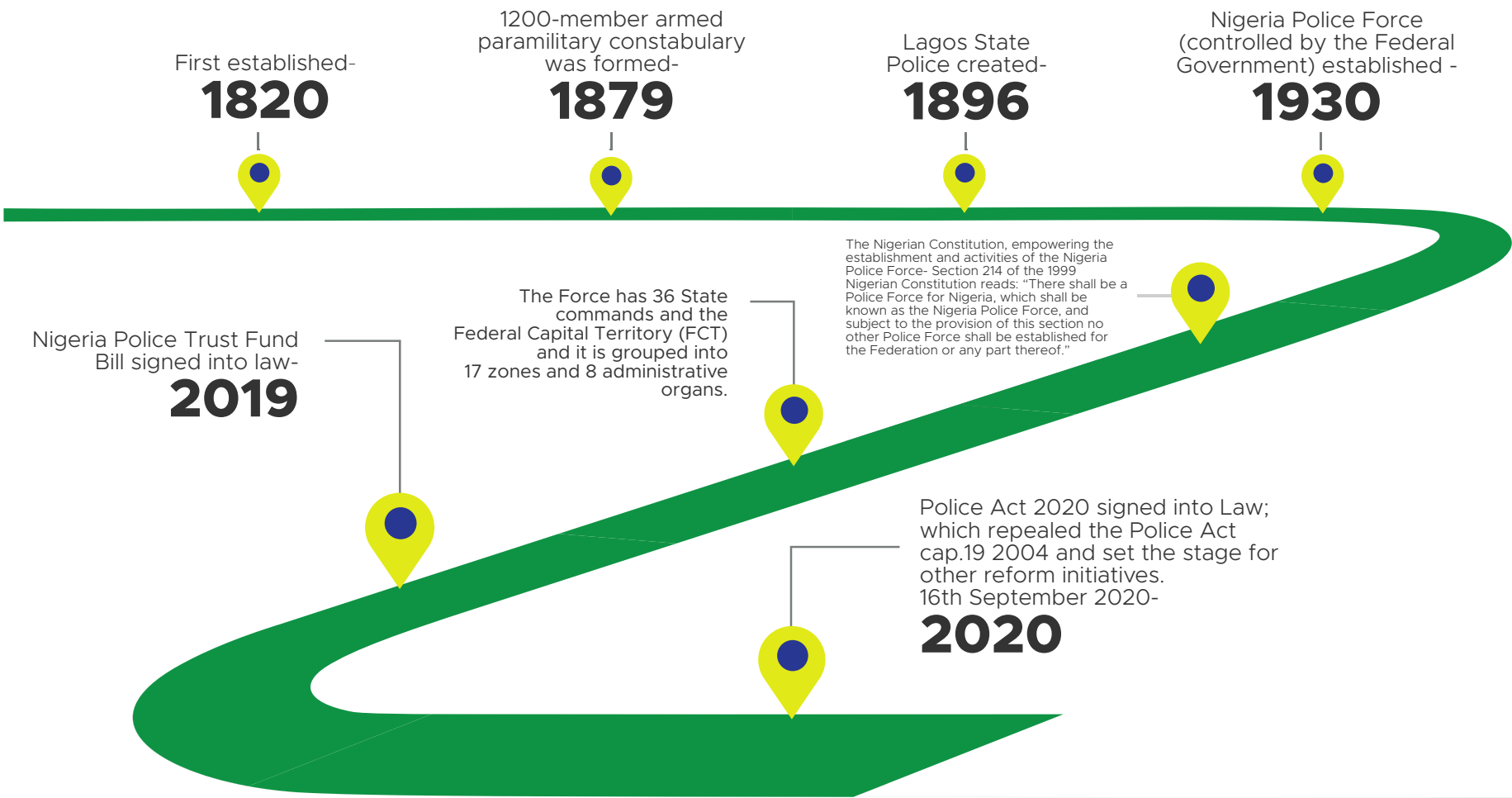
Usman Alkali Baba
Inspector General of Police

Background

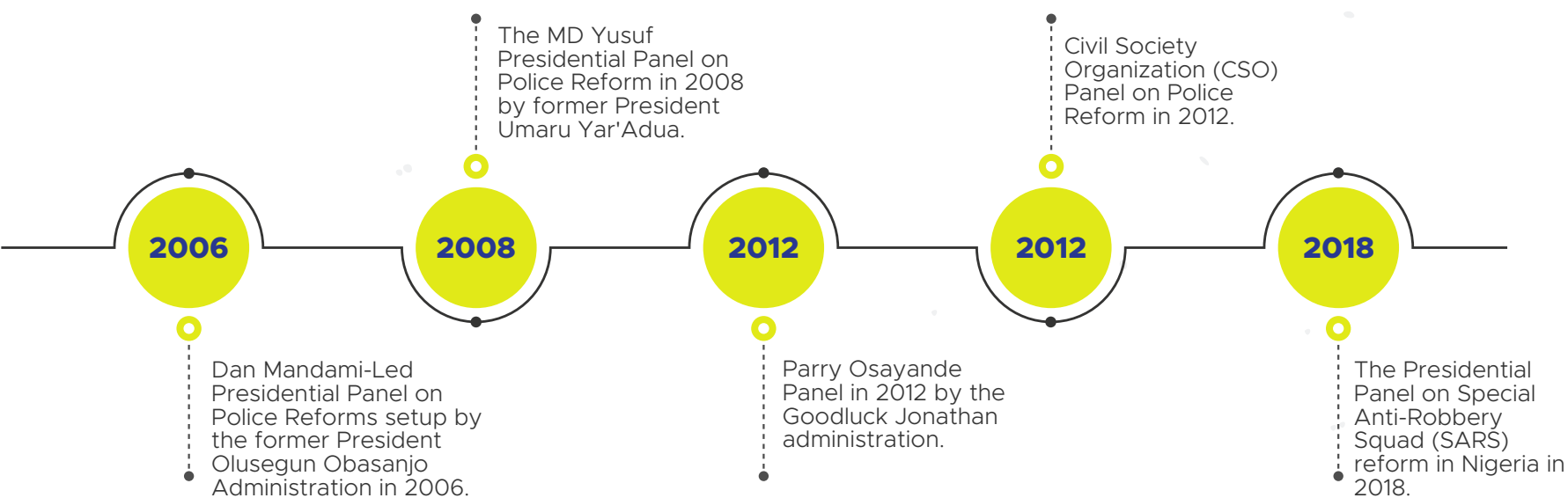
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- Building Trust and Legitimacy
- Leadership, Accountability and Oversight
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- Officers Training & Education
- Funding, Officers Welfare, Wellness & Safety.

About The Nigeria Police Force



Previous attempts to reform the Police Force



About the Nigeria Police Reforms

- The Presidential Working group on Police Reforms setup the Police Reform and Transformation Office (PORTO), which is saddled with the responsibility of facilitating the Police Reforms. PORTO is under the office of the Chief of Staff of the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- #EndSARS Protest; kicking against the Special Antirobbery Squad's (SARS) high handedness, brutality and other extra-judicial activities.



Policy areas for reformatory action



The 4 main phases of the reform

01. Strategy Assessment-

Gather information to understand and analyze the local context to establish a baseline.

02. Strategic Planning-

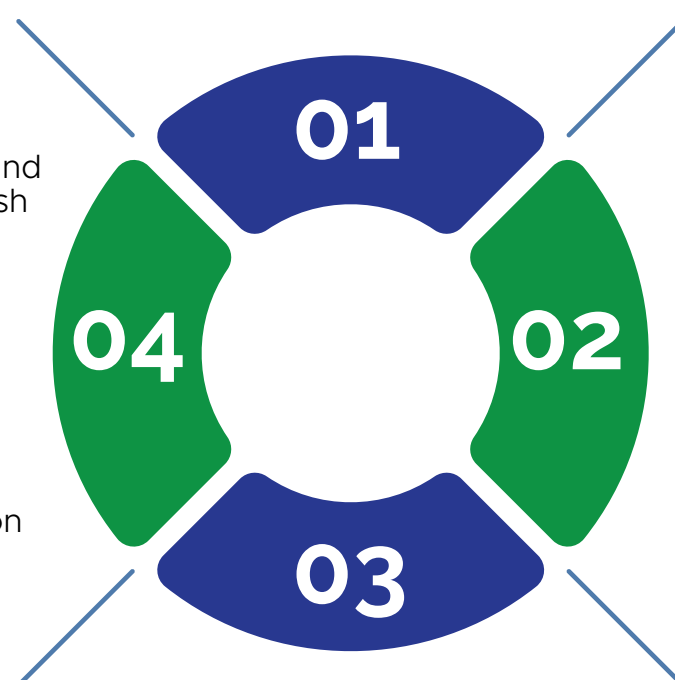
Based on analysis, develop a reform plan with well-defined goals, roles and timetable.

04. Evaluation-

Monitor progress, gather information and data on changes taking place, evaluate successes against the baseline; identify challenges.

03. Implementation-

Put in place the reform plan in partnership with various stakeholders.



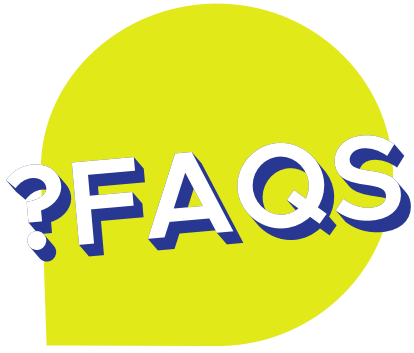


FAQS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE REFORMS

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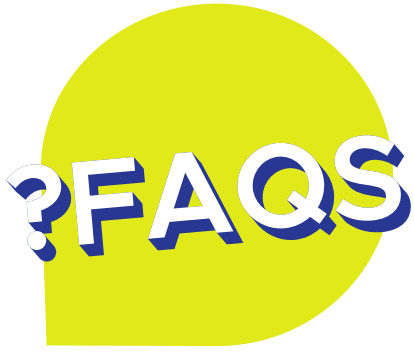




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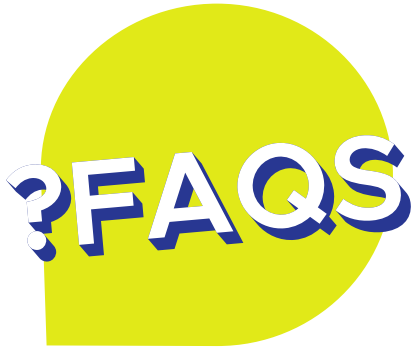
1. How did this journey on police reforms begin?

The task of reforming the Nigeria police force began on the 21st of June 2019 when President Muhammadu Buhari signed the Police trust fund bill into law. This law seeks to actualize the vision and mission of Mr. president for the police with a view to providing additional sources of funding, with a view to the mobilizing the police force. This has since been made operational by the Ministry of Police Affairs. To realize his laudable objectives, such as insulating police financing. The fund has successfully delivered on its 2020 and 2021 budgets, with purchase of operational vehicles, arms and ammunitions, bulletproof vests, helmets for police operations.

The fund also purchased medical items to meet the health needs of policemen nationwide, while offices and residential accommodation for the police have also received facelift.

Similarly, on September 16th, 2020, President Muhammadu Buhari ascended to the Nigerian police bill 2020, which repealed the obsolete police act cap.19 laws of the federation of 2004. This composite document as elicited an array of ongoing reforms in the Nigerian police, to ensure sustainable reforms of the police and make it accountable and deeply rooted.

The Federal government also approved the setting up of the police reform technical team in the office of the SGF to coordinate efforts geared towards achieving this lofty aim.

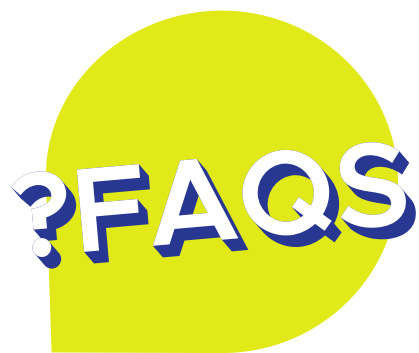


2. Why is reforming the Nigeria Police Force necessary at this time?

The Force is plagued by institutional weaknesses, such as inadequate human resources (both in terms of numerical strength and expertise), inadequate skills relative to modern policing challenges, weak investigative and prosecutorial capacities, insufficient training, funding challenges, inadequate and obsolete equipment and processes and critically poor conditions of service. These challenges have contributed to the erosion of public trust in the capabilities of the police as well as weakening the morale of many officers.

Also, the present security challenges in Nigeria- including insurgency, banditry, kidnapping, cybercrimes, violent crime, and transnational organised crime make a compelling case for a reorientation and reform of the NPF. This cannot be achieved without the support of the community through strengthening community policing interventions and providing the enabling environment for community co-ownership of policing.

To crown it all, the #ENDSARS protests against police brutality led by young Nigerians, which occurred in October 2020 further underscored the depth of public disenchantment with the NPF and the scale of resentment against egregious misconduct by its personnel. The events preceding the protests which involved egregious criminal misconduct by NPF personnel, particularly but not exclusively by officers of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) including extrajudicial killings, extortion, profiling of young individuals, torture and inhumane and degrading treatment of persons in police custody led to vociferous calls for wide-ranging police reform.



3. What is the core philosophy of the police reforms?

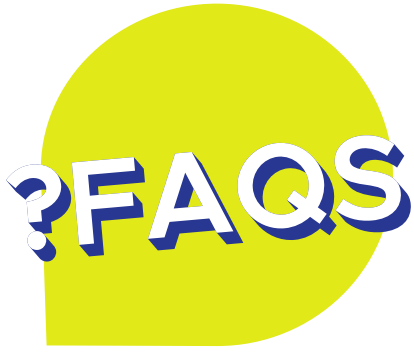
Democratic policing; which entails the values of inclusivity, accountability and respect for human rights as the fundamental basis for the maintenance of public safety, the protection of life and property, as well as the prevention of crime.

4. What can one deduce from the Police reform roadmap document?

It details a new vision for policing in Nigeria and the strategies to achieve this vision through deliberate implementation of the principles and practices of reform namely – Building Trust and Legitimacy, Leadership, Accountability Policy and Oversight, Technology & social media, Community Policing & Crime Reduction, Officers Training & Education and Funding, Officers Welfare, Wellness & Safety.

5. Is the relationship between the Nigeria Police and the populace cordial?

In spite of its critical role in nation-building and the sustenance of democracy, the Nigeria Police force has long been haunted by the circumstances of its provenance as a colonial constabulary that was established to repress civil society and whose conduct has long been characterised by impunity, lawlessness, extortion and the flagrant abuse of the fundamental human rights of the citizens. Consequently, relations between the NPF and the public have remained fundamentally adversarial leading to low levels of public trust and confidence in the police, but the ongoing Police reforms seeks to gradually correct that.



6. Is this the first attempt to reform the Nigeria Police Force (NPF)?

The first of these initiatives was the Dan Mandami-Led Presidential Panel on Police Reforms setup by the former President Olusegun Obasanjo Administration in 2006; followed by the MD Yusuf Presidential Panel on Police Reform in 2008 by former President Umaru Yar'Adua and the Parry Osayande Panel in 2012 by the Goodluck Jonathan administration. Other efforts include those by the Civil Society Organization (CSO) Panel on Police Reform in 2012 and finally the Presidential Panel on Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) reform in Nigeria in 2018. These committees provided several recommendations for comprehensive reform of the Nigerian Police Force with white papers for implementation of key recommendations made. While some of these recommendations have been implemented incrementally, there is a realization that there needs to be a more urgent, comprehensive and assertive push towards reform of the NPF.

7. What is the guarantee that this drive to reform the Police will not “fall apart” like previous ones?

President Muhammadu Buhari's commitment to reform the Police Force speaks volume, in the sense that it follows his assent to the Police Bill (now law) in 2020; which repealed the old colonial law of 1943, as well as the Police Act cap.19 2004.

Also, a daring move as the disbandment of the SARS unit of the police shows the readiness to see the process through, while keeping in mind that the Police Reform Roadmap represents a consolidation of previous police reform initiatives and a blueprint for actualizing the reformist imperatives embedded in the Nigeria Police Act, 2020.

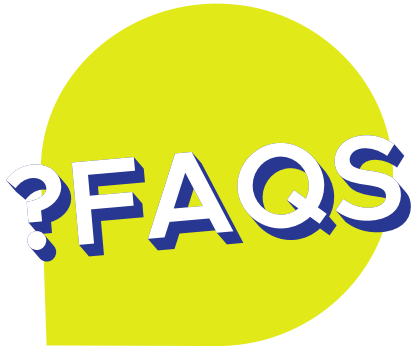


8. Which office is saddled with the responsibility of driving the Police Reforms?

Police Reform and Transformation Office (PORTO). It was established by The Presidential Working Group on Police Reform and is situated in the office of the Inspector General of Police.

A centralised transformation office is more effective than a diffused option, where change is managed by dozens of disparate departments and units across the country. Accountability and visibility of progress will be difficult to assess. However, the proximity of PORTO to the IGP will enhance its effectiveness and impact.

PORTO is headed by a non-Police individual who is versed in the knowledge of policing and security in Nigeria.



9. What are the policy areas for reformatory action?



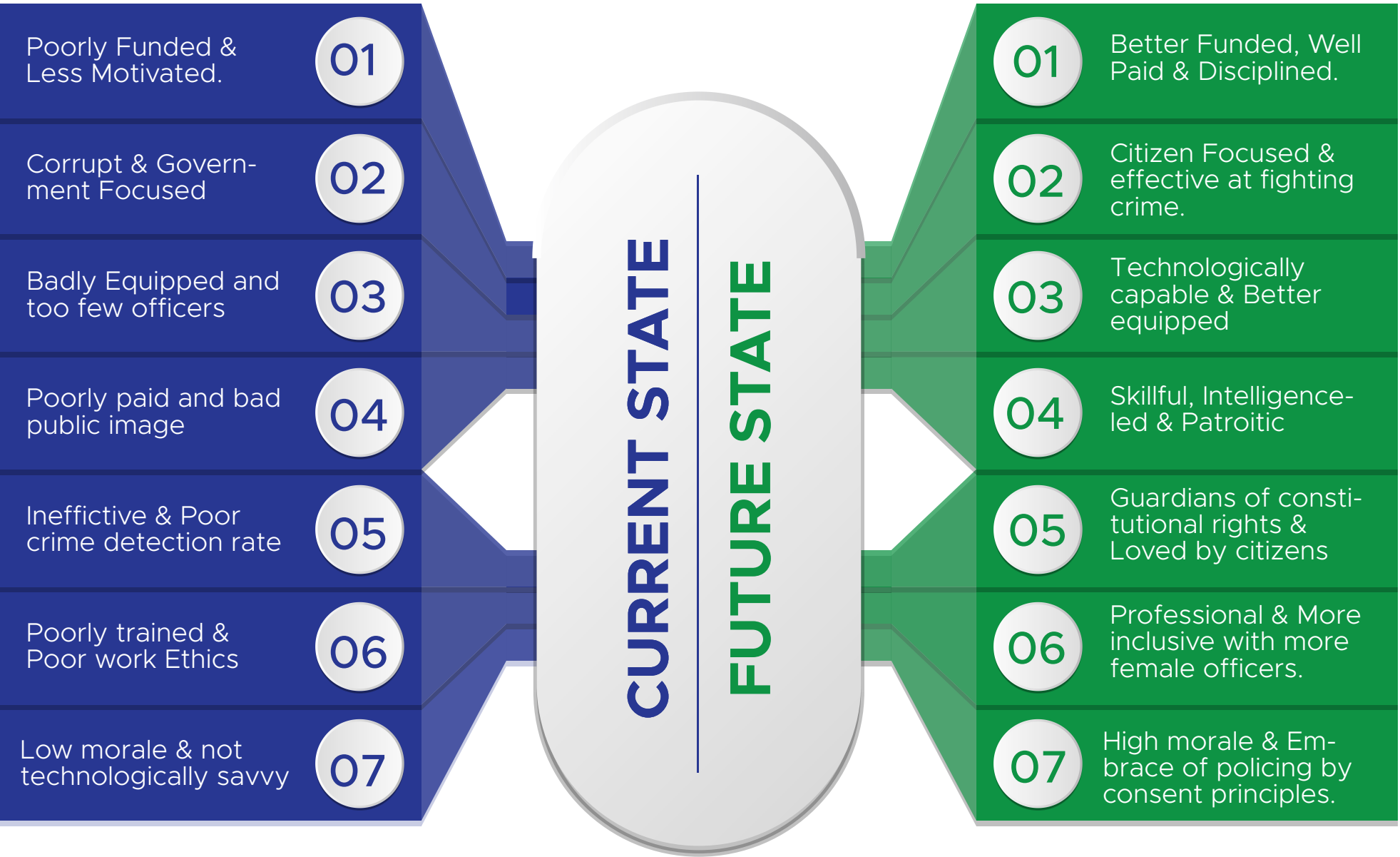


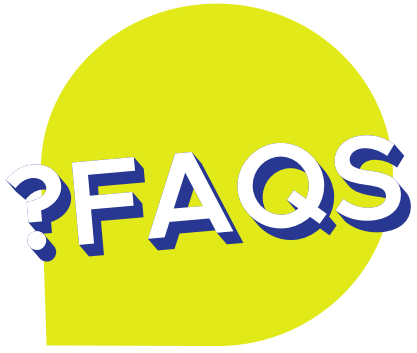
10. What are the salient pillars of the Police Reform?





11. In simple terms, what are the characteristics of the present day Nigerian Police Force, against that of the future?





12. What are the 4 main phases of the reform?

01. Strategy Assessment-

Gather information to understand and analyze the local context to establish a baseline.

03. Implementation-

Put in place the reform plan in partnership with various stakeholders.



02. Strategic Planning-

Based on analysis, develop a reform plan with well-defined goals, roles and timetable.

04. Evaluation-

Monitor progress, gather information and data on changes taking place, evaluate successes against the baseline; identify challenges.

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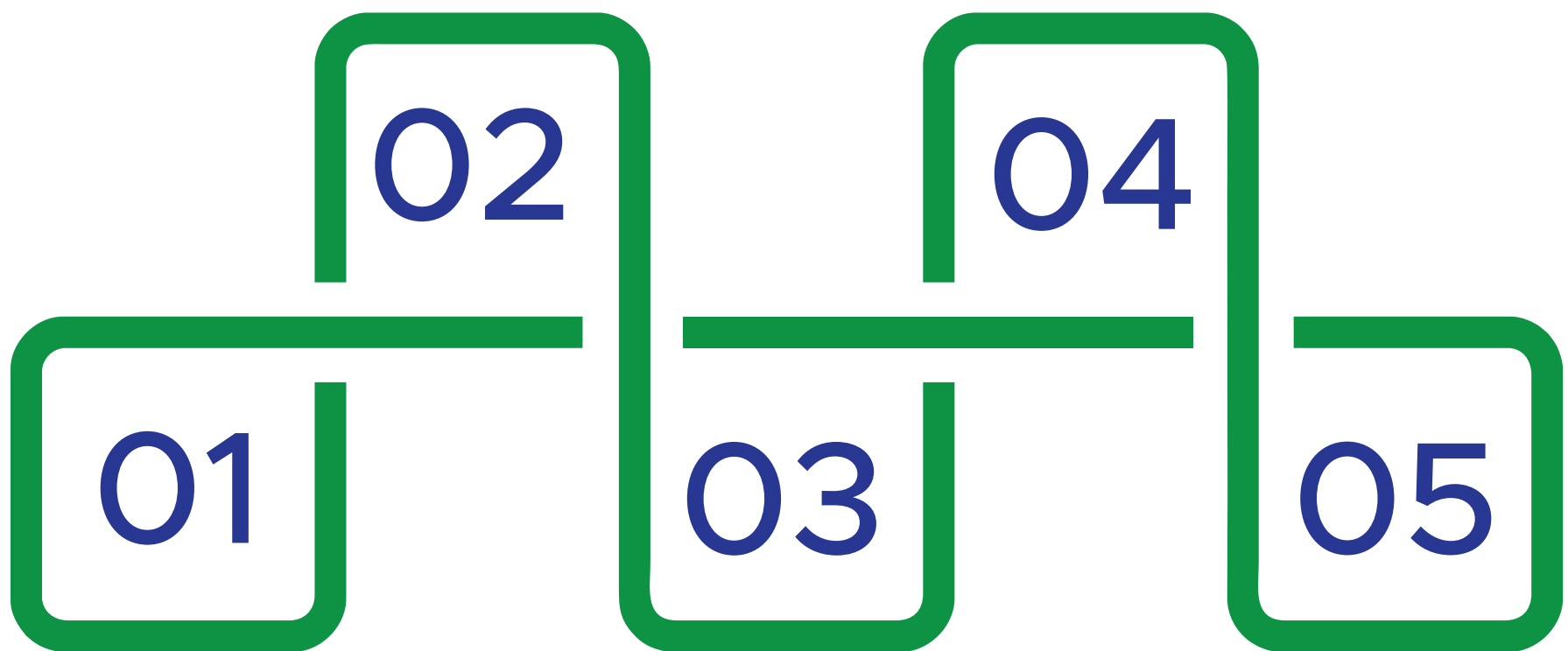
13. How can the Police move from what it is to what it ought to be?

Police acknowledgement of the need for reform-

The Inspector General of Police and the leadership of the NPF have accepted the imperative of reform and have demonstrated commitment to working with the Presidency to deliver a new police organization in Nigeria.

Constitute a Presidential working group on Police Reforms-

While the Roadmap has stated the strategic direction of the President by answering the “WHAT” question. It will be the responsibility of this panel to answer the “HOW” question by providing detailed list of activities to actualise the strategic principles and focus provided by the Presidential Roadmap.



Government needs to acknowledge the need for reform-

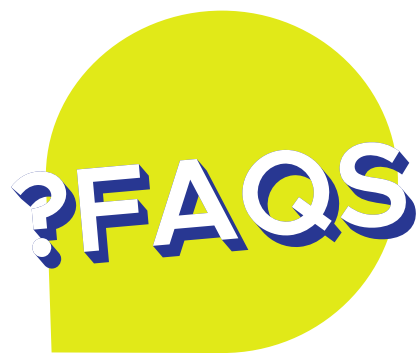
The President has accepted the case for reform and has given effect to his promise by empowering the office of his Chief of Staff to lead on the police reform initiative on behalf of the government.

Legislative backing and commitment to police reform-

The 9th National Assembly has been proactive in supporting police reform through the creation of a Legislative Agenda that supports reforms of the legal framework the police operate under. The passage of the new Police Act 2020 signed into law by Mr President in September 2020 is proof of this commitment. Further legislative actions are also ongoing to reform the accountability structures of the police as well as improve the welfare of the officers.

Implementation of the Plus (+) Reform Strategy-

The PLUS (+) Reform strategy involves assessments of the Vertical and Horizontal relationships, stakeholders and factors impinging on the ability of the police to deliver on its reform agenda. Reforms should target these stakeholders and be informed and inspired by them.



14. What are the elements of the vertical reforms?

Upward Reforms: This relates to the nature of relations with the Government and other upward accountability institutions (such as the Police Service Commission (PSC), Police Trust Fund (PTF), Ministry of Police Affairs and so on).

Downward Reforms: This relates to the nature of relationships and engagement with citizens.

15. What are the elements of the horizontal reforms?

Internal Reforms: This relates to the institutional reforms of the police operations. This will include reform of the police and also of policing. Reform of the police refers to individual officers; while reform to policing refers to reform of the institution of policing as a whole.

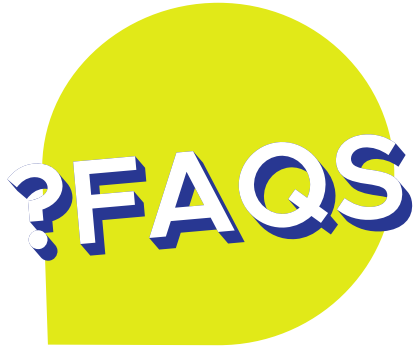
Inter-agency relationship reforms: This aims to reform the nature of engagements with other security agencies, both local and international.



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TAMBAYOYIN DA AKE YAWAN YI GAME DA
RUNDUNAR YAN SANDA NA NIGERIA

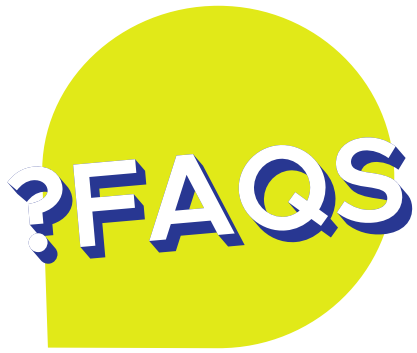
Bayanan gaskiya da bayanan da aka gabatar acikin wannan takarda wasu sassa ne
daga taswirar hanyoyin shugaban kasa kan sake fasalin 'yan sanda



Fage

Majalisar zartaswa ta tarayya ta mika ta kuma amince da taswirar shugaban kasa kan garambawul na ‘yan sanda a watan Disamba 2021. Shugaban kasa Muhammadu Buhari ya bayar da amincewar tsarin aiwatar da cikakken tsarin gyaran tsarin ‘yan sanda a watan Maris din 2022 bayan tsaikon aiki da nazari. Wannan Taswirar Taswirar Shugaban Kasa kan garambawul na ‘yan sanda ya yi bayani dalla-dalla game da sabon hangen nesa na aikin ‘yan sanda a Najeriya tare da kara bayyana dabarun cimma wannan manufa ta hanyar aiwatar da da gangan kan ka’idoji da hanyoyin yin garambawul wato –

- Gina Amana da Halalta
- Jagoranci, Taimako da Kulawa
- Fasaha da Sadarwa
- Rundunar Yansandan Al'umma da Rage Laifuka
- Horon Jami'ai da Ilimi
- Tallafawa, Jindadin Jami'ai, Lafiya da Tsaro.



1. Ta yaya aka fara wannan tafiya a kan fasalin 'yan sanda

Aikin yiwa rundunar 'yan sandan Najeriya garambawul ya fara ne a ranar 21 ga watan Yunin 2019 lokacin da shugaban kasa Muhammadu Buhari ya rattaba hannu a kan kudirin asusun bai wa 'yan sandan Najeriya garanbawul. Wannan doka na neman aiwatar da manufa da manufar mai girma shugaban kasa ga 'yan sanda da nufin samar da karin hanyoyin samun kudade, da nufin zaburar da 'yan sanda. Tuni dai ma'aikatar harkokin 'yan sanda ta fara aiwatar da hakan. Don cimma manufofinsa masu ban sha'awa, kamar sanya kudaden 'yan sanda. Asusun ya samu nasarar isar da kasafin kudinsa na 2020 da 2021, tare da sayan motocin aiki, makamai da alburusai, rigunan harsashi, hulunan ayyukan 'yan sanda.

Asusun ya kuma sayo kayayyakin jinya don biyan bukatun lafiyar 'yan sanda a fadin kasar, yayin da ofisoshi da matsuguni na 'yan sanda suma an yi musu gyaran fuska.

Hakazalika, a ranar 16 ga Satumba, 2020, shugaban kasa Muhammadu Buhari ya hau kan kudirin dokar 'yan sandan Najeriya na 2020, wanda ya soke dokar 'yan sanda da ta daina aiki. Dokokin tarayya na 2004. 19. don tabbatar da dawwamammen gyare-gyare ga 'yan sanda da kuma sanya shi a bisa lissafi da tushe mai zurfi.

Gwamnatin tarayya ta kuma amince da kafa tawagar kwararrun 'yan sanda a ofishin SGF domin hada kai da kokarin cimma wannan gagarumin buri.

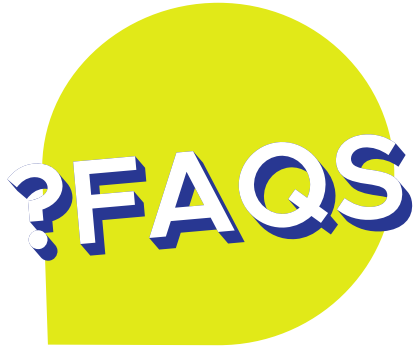


2. Me ya sa sake fasalin rundunar 'yan sandan Najeriya ya zama wajibi a wannan lokaci?

Karfin yana fama da raunin hukumomi, kamar rashin isassun kayan aikin dan adam (duka ta fuskar karfin lambobi da kwarewa), karancin kwarewa dangane da kalubalen aikin yan sanda na zamani, raunin bincike da ikon shari'a, rashin isasshen horo, kalubalen kudi, rashin isassun kayan aiki da mata kai da suka wuce. da mummunan yanayin sabis. Wadannan kalubale sun taimaka wajen zubar da amanar da jama'a ke yi wa 'yan sanda tare da raunana kwarin gwiwar jami'an da dama.

Har ila yau, kalubalen tsaro da ake fama da shi a Najeriya- wadanda suka hada da tashe-tashen hankula, fashi da makami, garkuwa da mutane, aikata laifuka ta yanar gizo, laifukan tashin hankali, da manyan laifuka na kasa da kasa sun zama wani lamari mai tursasawa ga sake fasalin kasa da sake fasalin NPF. Ba za a iya cimma hakan ba sai da goyon bayan al'umma ta hanyar karfafa ayyukan 'yan sandan al'umma da samar da yanayi mai kyau na hadin gwiwar al'umma na aikin 'yan sanda.

Don ba da labari, zanga-zangar # ENDSARS ta nuna rashin amincewa da zaluncin 'yan sanda da matasan Najeriya ke yi, wanda ya faru a watan Oktoba na 2020 ya kara nuna zurfin rashin jin dadin jama'a ga NPF da kuma girman fushin da jami'anta ke yi. Abubuwan da suka faru gabanin zanga-zangar wadanda suka hada da munanan laifuka da jami'an NPF suka aikata, musamman amma ba jami'an rundunar SARS na musamman da suka hada da kashe-kashe ba tare da shari'a ba, karbar kudi, bayyana sunayen matasa, gallazawa da cin mutunci da wulakanci da mutane ke yi. tsare 'yan sanda ya haifar da kiraye-kirayen a yi wa 'yan sanda garambawul.



3. Menene ainihin falsafar gyare-gyaren 'yan sanda?

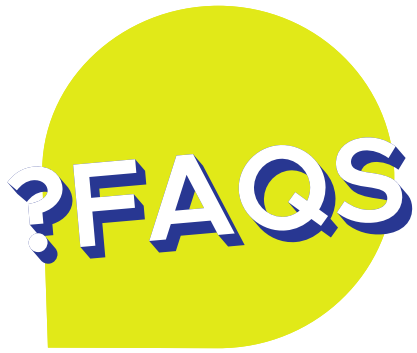
Aikin 'yan sanda na dimokuradiyya; wanda ke tattare da kimar hada kai da bin diddigi da kuma mutunta hakkin dan Adam a matsayin ginshiki na tabbatar da tsaron jama'a, da kare rayuka da dukiyyoyin jama'a, da kuma rigakafin aikata laifuka.

4. Menene mutum zai iya tsinkaya daga takardar taswirar hanya ta 'yan sanda?

Ya ba da cikakken bayani game da sabon hangen nesa na aikin 'yan sanda a Najeriya da dabarun cimma wannan hangen nesa ta hanyar aiwatar da ka'idoji da ayyukan gyara da gangan wadanda suka hada da - Gina Amincewa da Halalci, Jagoranci, Manufofin Ba da Lamuni da Sa ido, Fasaha & Kafofin watsa labarun, Harkokin Yanda Al'umma & Rage Laifuka , Koyarwar Jami'ai & Ilimi da Tallafawa, Jin Dadin Jami'ai, Lafiya & Tsaro.

5. Shin dangantakar dake tsakanin 'yan sandan Najeriya da jama'a da kyau?

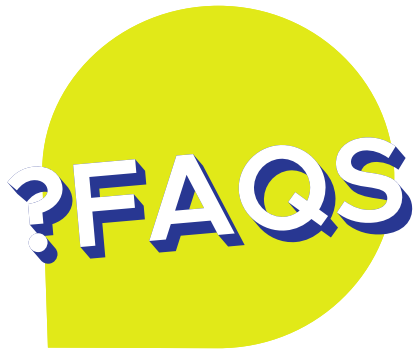
Duk da rawar da take takawa wajen gina kasa da kuma dorewar dimokuradiyya, rundunar 'yan sandan Najeriya ta dade tana cikin damuwa da yanayin da take ciki a matsayinta na 'yan mulkin mallaka da aka kafa domin murkushe kungiyoyin fararen hula wanda kuma aka dade ana nuna halin su na rashin



hukunta su. Rashin bin doka da oda, zamba da cin zarafi ga muhimman hakkokin 'yan kasa. Sakamakon haka, dangantaka tsakanin NPF da jama'a ta kasance mai adawa da juna wanda ke haifar da rashin amincewa da amincewar jama'a ga 'yan sanda, amma sauye-sauyen 'yan sanda na neman gyara hakan a hankali.

6. Shin wannan shine karo na farko na yunkurin kawo sauyi ga hukumar 'yan sandan Najeriya (NPF)?

Na farko daga cikin wadannan tsare-tsare shi ne kwamitin da Dan Mandami ya jagoranta a kan batun gyara 'yan sanda da gwamnatin tsohon shugaban kasa Olusegun Obasanjo ta yi a shekarar 2006; Sai kuma kwamitin shugaban kasa na MD Yusuf kan sake fasalin 'yan sanda a shekarar 2008 da tsohon shugaban kasa Umaru Yar'adua da Parry Osayande Panel suka yi a shekarar 2012 na gwamnatin Goodluck Jonathan. Sauran yunkurin sun hada da na Kungiyar Kungiyoyin Jama'a (CSO) game da sake fasalin 'yan sanda a 2012 da kuma a karshe kwamitin shugaban kasa kan yaki da fashi da makami (SARS) gyara a Najeriya a 2018. Wadannan kwamitocin sun ba da shawarwari da dama don sake fasalin rundunar 'yan sandan Najeriya. tare da fararen takardu don aiwatar da mahimman shawarwarin da aka yi. Yayin da aka aiwatar da wasu daga cikin wadannan shawarwarin a kan kari, akwai fahimtar cewa akwai bukatar karin gaggawa, cikakke da tabbatarwa don sake fasalin NPF.



7. Menene tabbacin cewa wannan yunkurin na gyara 'yan sanda ba zai "raguje" kamar yadda aka yi a baya ba?

Yunkurin shugaban kasa Muhammadu Buhari na yiwa hukumar 'yan sanda garambawul ya yi magana sosai, ta yadda hakan ya biyo bayan amincewar da ya yi wa dokar 'yan sanda (yanzu doka) a shekarar 2020; wanda ya soke tsohuwar dokar mulkin mallaka na 1943, da kuma dokar 'yan sanda cap.19 2004.

Har ila yau, wani yunkuri mai ban tsoro yayin da rusa rundunar 'yan sandan SARS na nuna shirye-shiryen ganin an aiwatar da shi, tare da la'akari da cewa tsarin gyara tsarin 'yan sanda na wakiltar hadakar ayyukan 'yan sanda na garambawul da aka yi a baya da kuma tsarin aiwatar da manufofin kawo sauyi da aka sanya a ciki. a cikin dokar 'yan sandan Najeriya, 2020.

8. Wane ofishi ne ke da alhakin tafiyar da sauye-sauyen 'yan sanda?

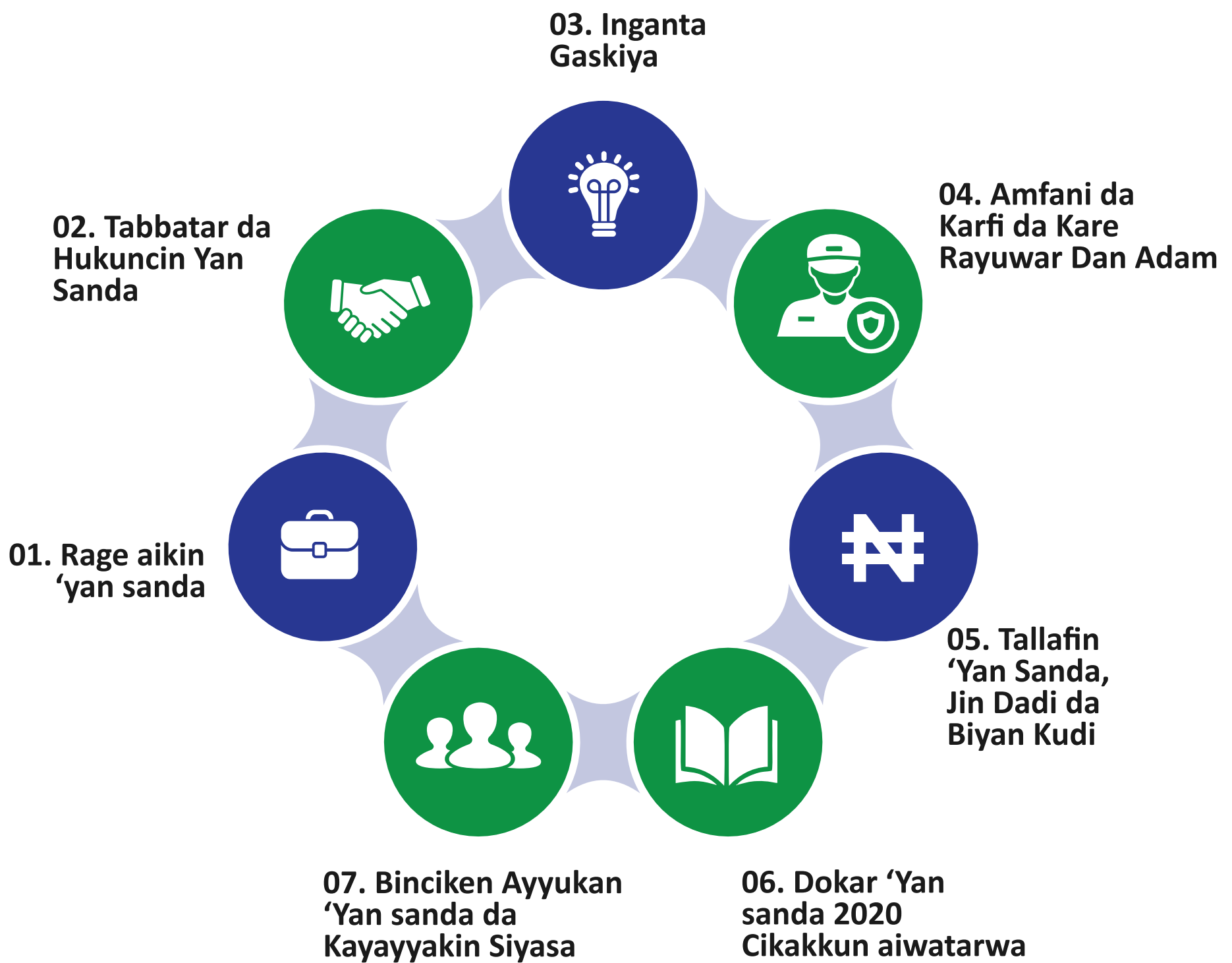
Ofishin Reform and Transformation Office (PORTO). Kungiyar Aiki ta Shugaban Kasa kan Gyaran 'Yan Sanda ce ta kafa ta kuma tana cikin ofishin Sufeto Janar na 'Yan Sanda.

Ofishin canji na tsakiya ya fi tasiri fiye da zabin da aka bazu, inda ake gudanar da canji ta sassa da dama da sassa daban-daban a duk faɗin kasar. Yin lissafin lissafi da ganuwa na ci gaba zai yi wuya a tantance. Koyaya, kusancin PORTO da IGP zai haɓaka tasiri da tasirin sa.

Kungiyar PORTO tana karkashin jagorancin wani ba dan sanda ba ne, wanda ya kware a harkar 'yan sanda da tsaro a Najeriya.



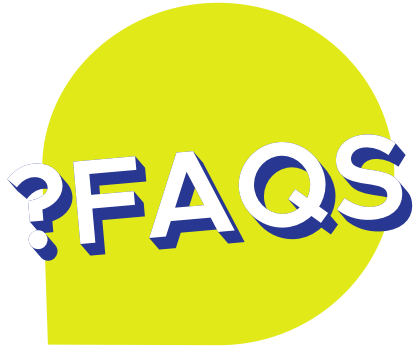
9. Wadanne fagage ne manufofin aiwatar da gyara?



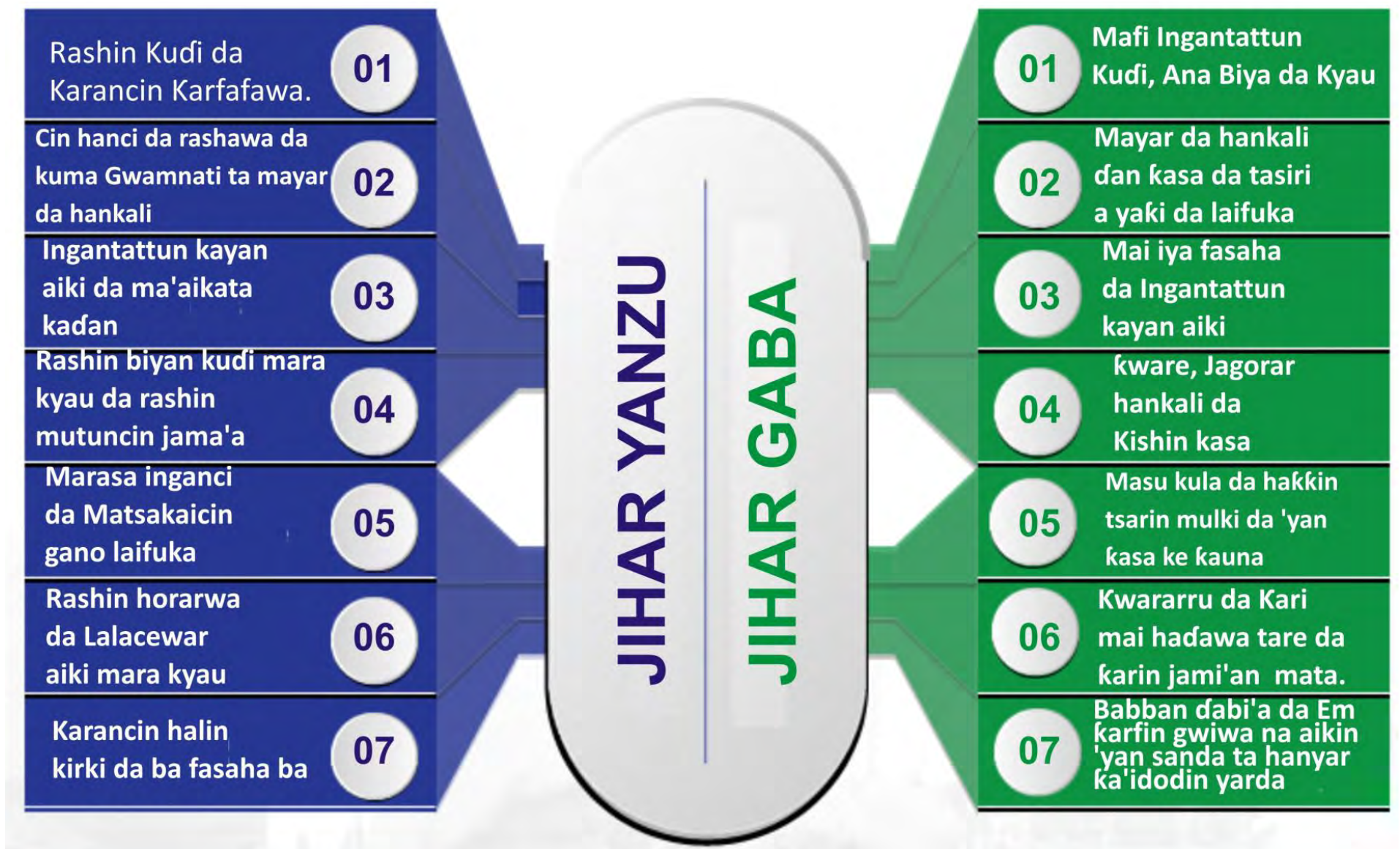
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10. Menene ginshikan ginshikan gyaran fuska na 'yan sanda?





11. A saukake, mene ne halayen ‘yan sandan Najeriya na yau, sabanin na gaba?



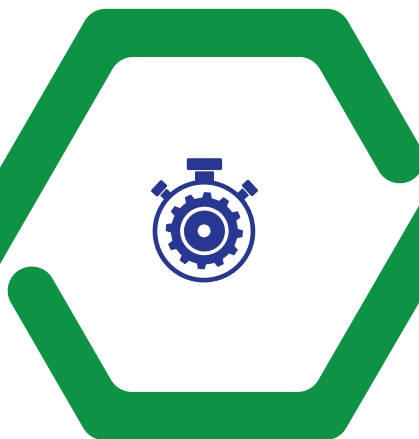


12. Wadanne mata kai guda hudu ne na sake fasalin?

01. Kimar Dabaru Tara bayanai don fahimta don fahimta da Nazarin mahalin gida don kafa tushen tushe.

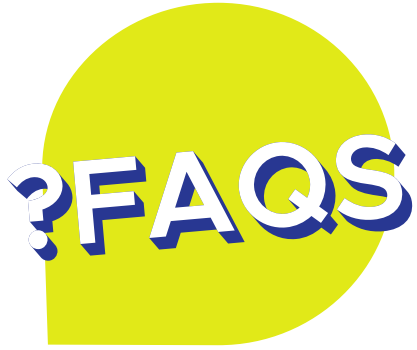


03. Aiwatar daa shi Sanya shirin sake fasalin tare da hadin gwiwar masu ruwa da tsaki daban-daban



02. Tsare Tsare Tsare Bisa ga bincike, habaka Shirin gyarawa tare da ingantattun makasudia, matsayi da jadawalin lokaci

04. Kimantawa



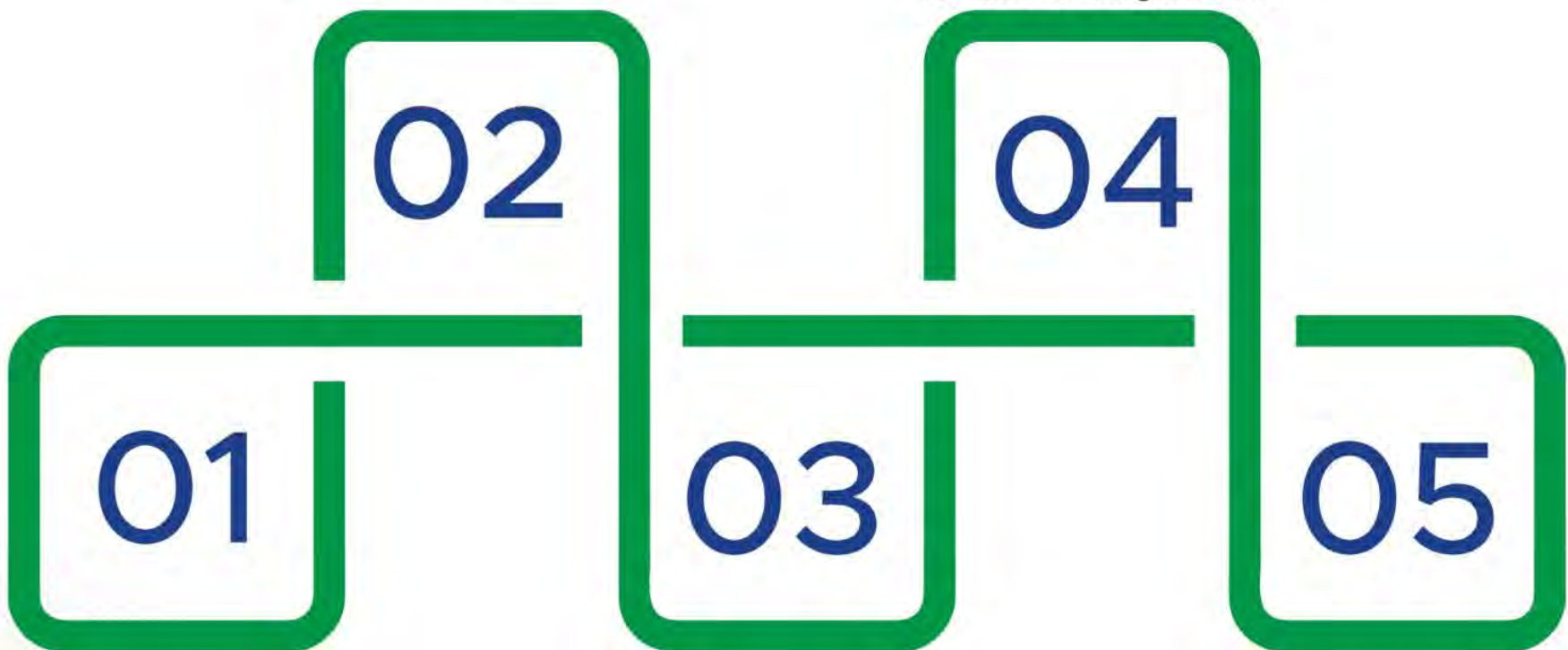
13. Ta yaya 'yan sanda za su motsa daga abin da yake zuwa abin da ya kamata ya zama?

'Yan sanda sun amince da bukatar yin garambawul –

Sufeto Janar na 'yan sanda da shugabannin NPF sun amince da yin garambawul tare da nuna aniyar yin aiki tare da fadar shugaban kasa don samar da sabuwar kungiyar 'yan sanda a Najeriya.

Kaddamar da kungiyar aiki na shugaban kasa kan sauye-

sauyen 'yan sanda- Yayin da tsarin hanya ya bayyana dabarun jagoranci na shugaban kasa ta hanyar amsa tambayar "MENE". Zai zama alhakin wannan kwamiti don amsa tambayar "YADDA" ta hanyar samar da cikakken jerin ayyuka don aiwatar da dabarun dabarun da kuma mayar da hankali kan taswirar shugaban kasa.



Ya kamata gwamnati ta amince da bukatar yin garambawul-

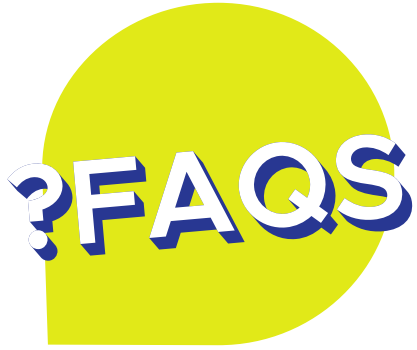
Shugaban kasa ya amince da batun gyara kuma ya cika alkawarin da ya dauka ta hanyar baiwa ofishin shugaban ma'aikatansa damar jagorantar shirin sake fasalin 'yan sanda a madadin gwamnati.

Goyon bayan doka da sadaukar da kai ga sake fasalin 'yan sanda -

Majalisar kasa na 9 ta yi taka-tsan-tsan wajen tallafa wa 'yan sanda garambawul ta hanyar samar da Ajandar Doka da ke goyon bayan sake fasalin tsarin doka da 'yan sanda ke aiki a karkashinsu. Amincewa da sabuwar dokar 'yan sanda ta 2020 da Mista Shugaban kasa ya sanya wa hannu a watan Satumba na 2020 tabbaci ne na wannan alkawari. Ana kuma ci gaba da gudanar da wasu ayyuka na doka don sake fasalin tsarin aikin 'yan sanda tare da inganta jin dadin jami'an.

Aiwatar da Dabarar Gyaran (+)

gyare-gyare ta PLUS (+) ta kunshi kimanta alakar Tsaye da Tsaye, masu ruwa da tsaki da abubuwan da suka shafi ikon 'yan sanda na isar da ajandar sake fasalinta. gyare-gyare ya kamata ya shafi wadannan masu ruwa da tsaki kuma a sanar da su kuma a yi musu wahayi



14. Menemene abubuwan gyare-gyare tsaye?

Canje-canje a Sama: Wannan yana da alaka da yanayin alaka da Gwamnati da sauran cibiyoyi masu zuwa sama (kamar Hukumar Kula da Ayyukan 'Yan sanda (PSC), Asusun Amincewar 'Yan Sanda (PTF), Ma'aikatar Harkokin 'Yan Sanda da sauransu.

Gyaran kasa: Wannan yana da alaka da yanayin alaka da haɗin gwiwa tare da yan kasa.

15. Menemene abubuwan gyare-gyare a kwance?

Canje-canje a Sama: Wannan yana da alaka da yanayin alaka da Gwamnati da sauran cibiyoyi masu zuwa sama (kamar Hukumar Kula da Ayyukan 'Yan sanda (PSC), Asusun Amincewar 'Yan Sanda (PTF), Ma'aikatar Harkokin 'Yan Sanda da sauransu.

Gyaran kasa: Wannan yana da alaka da yanayin alaka da haɗin gwiwa tare da yan kasa.

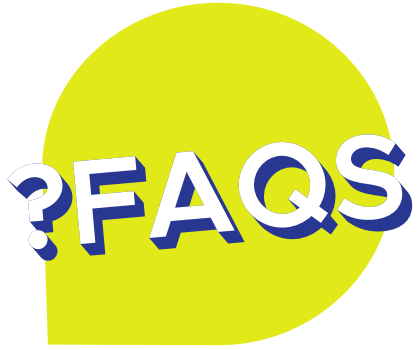


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**AJỤJỤ A NA-AJỤKARỊ AJỤJỤ GBASARA
MGBANWE NDỊ UWE OJII NAỊJIRỊA**

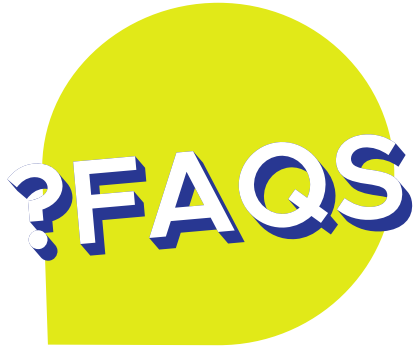
Eziokwu na data ewepụtara n'ime akwụkwọ a bụ akụkụ site na Roadmaps President na mgbanwe ndị uwe ojii.



Ndabere

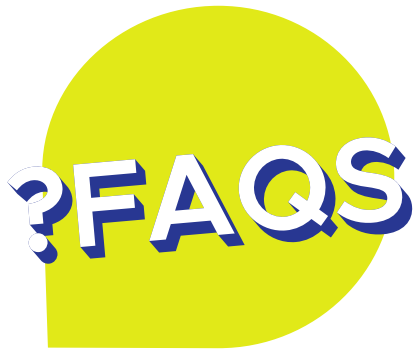
Edebere ụzọ onye isi ala na mgbanwe ndị uwe ojii na Ndi Federal Executive Council kwadoro na Disemba 2021. Nkwenye na-esote nke usoro maka Enyere mmejuputa usoro mgbanwe ndị uwe ojii zuru oke Onye isi ala Muhammadu Buhari na March 2022 ka ọ gbasasiri ọrụ na nyochaa. Roadmap Onye isi ala na mgbanwe ndị uwe ojii kọwapụta ọhụụ ọhụrụ maka ọrụ ndị uwe ojii na Nigeria wee mee ka ọ pụta ìhè n'ihu atụmatụ iji nweta ọhụụ a site na ụma mmejuputa iwu arịlaka na ụkpụrụ na omume nke mgbanwe ya bụ -

- Ikwalite ntụkwasị obi na ikike ziri ezi
- Nduzi, Akauntụ na nlekọta
- Teknuzụ & Nkwukọrịta
- Ndi uwe ojii na mbelata mpụ
- Ọzuzụ ndị ọrụ & agụmakwụkwọ
- Ego, ọdịmma ndị ọrụ, ọdịmma na nchekwa.



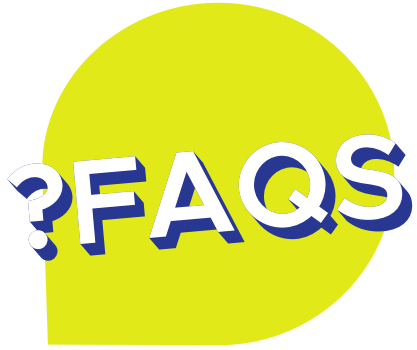
1. kedu ka njem a na mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii si malite?

Oru imeghari ndi uwe ojii Naijiria malitere n'abali iri abuo na otu nke onwa Juun afọ 2019 mgbe onyeisiala Muhammadu Buhari bianyere aka n'akwukwo nkwado ego ndi uweojii na-akwado iwu. Iwu a na-achọ ime ka ohihi na ebumnuche nke onye isi ala maka ndi uwe ojii n'ebumnuche inye ndi ozo isi mmalite nke ego, n'uche maka ichikota ndi uwe ojii. Nke a bu Ministri na-ahu maka ndi uwe ojii mere ka o ruo oru. Iji mezuo ebumnobi ya kwesiri ija mma, di ka ikpuchi ego ndi uwe ojii. Ego ahụ eweputala nke oma na mmefu ego ya nke 2020 na 2021, site n'izuta ugbo ala na-arụ oru, ogwe aka na ngwa agha, akwa mkpuchi mgbo, okpu agha maka oru ndi uwe ojii. Ego ahụ zutakwara ihe ahike iji gboo mkpa ahike nke ndi uwe ojii na mba niile, ebe ofis na ebe obibi maka ndi uwe ojii enwetakwara ihu. N'otu aka ahụ, na Septemba 16th, 2020, Onye isi ala Muhammadu Buhari rigoro na iwu ndi uwe ojii Naijiria 2020, bu nke kagburu iwu ndi uwe ojii na-adighi adi. Iwu 19 nke gọmentị etiti nke afọ 2004. Akwukwo a jikotara onu di ka e gosiputara otutu mgbanwe na-aga n'ihu na ndi uwe ojii Naijiria. Iji hu na mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii na-adigide ma mee ka o zaa ajuju na gbanyere mkporogwu ike. Gọmentị etiti kwadoro ka e guzobe otu ndi uwe ojii na-eme mgbanwe n'ulo oru SGF iji chikota mbo ndi agbagoro maka imezu ebumnuche a di elu.



2. gini kpatara imeghari ndi uwe ojii nigeria di mkpa n'oge a

The Force na-enwe nsogbu site na adighi ike nke ulo oru, di ka ezughi ezu nke akurungwa mmadu (ma n'ihe gbasara ike onugugu na nka), nka na-ezughi ezu n'ihe metutara ima aka ndi uwe ojii nke oge a, ike nyocha na-adighi ike na ikpe ikpe, ozuzu ezughi ezu, ihe ima aka ego, akurungwa na usoro ezughi ezu na nke na-adighizi agazi. na onodu oru adighi mma nke ukwu. Ihe ima aka ndi a etinyela aka na mmebi ntukwasị obi oha na eze na ikike ndi uwe ojii yana mebie mmuo nke otutu ndi oru. Ozokwa, ihe ima aka nchekwa di ugbo a na Naijiria- gunyere ogha aghara, ipunara mmadu, i tooro mmadu, mpụ cyber, mpụ ime ihe ike, na mpụ ahaziri ahazi nke mba na-eme ka okwu gbara okpurukpu maka nhazighari na ndozighari nke NPF. Enweghi ike ime nke a ma o buru na enweghi nkwado nke obodo site n'ikwado oru ndi uwe ojii obodo na inye onodu na-enye ohere maka imeko ihe onu nke ndi uweojii. Iji nweta okpueze ya niile, ngaghari iwe #ENDSARS megide mkpari ndi uwe ojii nke ndi ntorobia Naijiria na-edu, bu nke mere na Oktoba 2020 gosikwara na oke iwe oha na eze nwere na NPF na oke iwe megide ajo omume ojoo nke ndi oru ya. Ihe omume ndi bu uzo ngaghari iwe ahụ gunyere mpụ jogburu onwe ya sitere n'aka ndi oru NPF, okachasi ma o bughị naani ndi uwe ojii nke Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) gunyere igbu mmadu n'ulokpe, ipunara mmadu ihe, ikowaputa ndi ntorobia, ita ahuhu na mmeso ojoo na mmeso ojoo nke ndi mmadu n'ime ya. njide ndi uwe ojii dugara n'ikpo oku maka mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii buru ibu.



3. kedu ihe bu isi nka ihe omuma nke mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii

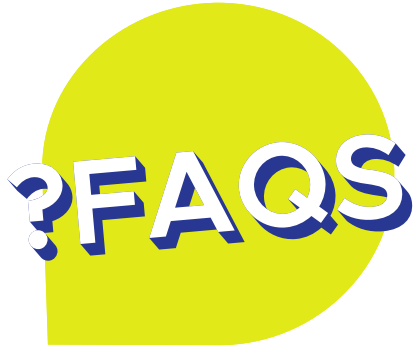
uwe ojii onye kwuo uche ya; nke gunyere uru nke inclusivity, aza ajuju na nkwanye ugwu maka ikike mmadu di ka ihe ndabere maka nchekwa nchekwa oha, nchekwa nke ndu na ihe onwunwe, yana igbochi mpu.

4. kedu ihe mmadu nwere ike isi na ndi uwe ojii na-emezipharị akwukwo uto

o na-akowaputa ohuu ohuru maka oru uwe ojii na nigeria na atumatu iji nweta ohuu a site na ikpachara anya na-emejuputa ukpuru na omume nke mgbanwe ya bu - iwulite ntukwasị obi na ikike, onye isi, amuma nzaghachi na nlekota, nka na uto na mgbasa ozi oha na eze, ndi uweojii obodo na mbelata mpu. , ozuzu onye oru, agumakwukwo na ego, odimma ndi oru, odimma na nchekwa.

5. Mmekorita di n'etiti ndi uwe ojii Naijiria na ndi mmadu o di mma?

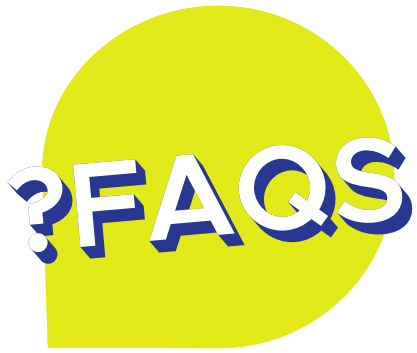
N'agbanyeghi oke oru o na-aru n'iwube obodo na ikwado ochichi onye kwuo uche ya, ndi uwe ojii Nigeria anowo na-atu anya ogologo oge site na onodu ndi di na ya di ka ulo oru colonial nke e hibere iji kpagbuo oha obodo na nke omume ya kemgbe ogologo



oge bụ enweghị ntaramahụhụ. , mmebi iwu, ipunara mmadu ihe na mmegbu putara ihè nke oke ruru mmadu nke umu amaala. N'ihia ya, mmekọrịta dị n'etiti NPF na ọha na eze ka nọgidere na-emegiderịta onwe ya na-eduga n'okwa dị ala nke ntụkwasi obi ọha na ntụkwasi obi na ndị uwe ojii, mana mgbanwe ndị uwe ojii na-aga n'ihu na-achọ ịi nwayọọ nwayọọ dozie nke ahụ.

6. Nke a ọ bụ mbọ mbụ ịi megharịa ndị uwe ojii Naijiria (NPF)?

Nke mbụ n'ime atumatu ndị a bụ Dan Mandami-Led Presidential Panel on Police Reforms setup nke onye bụbu President Olusegun Obasanjo Administration na 2006, sochiri MD Yusuf Presidential Panel on Police Reform na 2008 site n'aka onye isi ala Umaru Yar Adua na Party Osayande Panel. na 2012 site na mbọ nchikwa Goodluck Jonathan gụnyere ndị nke Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Panel on Police Reform na 2012 na n'ikpeazu Presidential Panel on Special AntiRobbery Squad (SARS) reform na Nigeria na 2018. Ndị kọmitii ndị a nyere otutu ndumodu maka mgbanwe zuru oke. nke ndị uwe ojii Naijiria nwere akwukwo ọcha maka mmejuputa isi ndumodu ndị e mere. Ọ bụ ezie na etinyere ufodu n'ime ndumodu ndị a n'igbatikwu, enwere nghota na ọ di mkpa ka ọ di ngwa ngwa karịa, nke zuru oke na nkwenye siri ike maka mgbanwe nke NPF.



7. Kedu ihe na-ekwe nkwa na mbanye a na-emezighari ndi uwe ojii agaghị 'adaba' dika nke mbu?

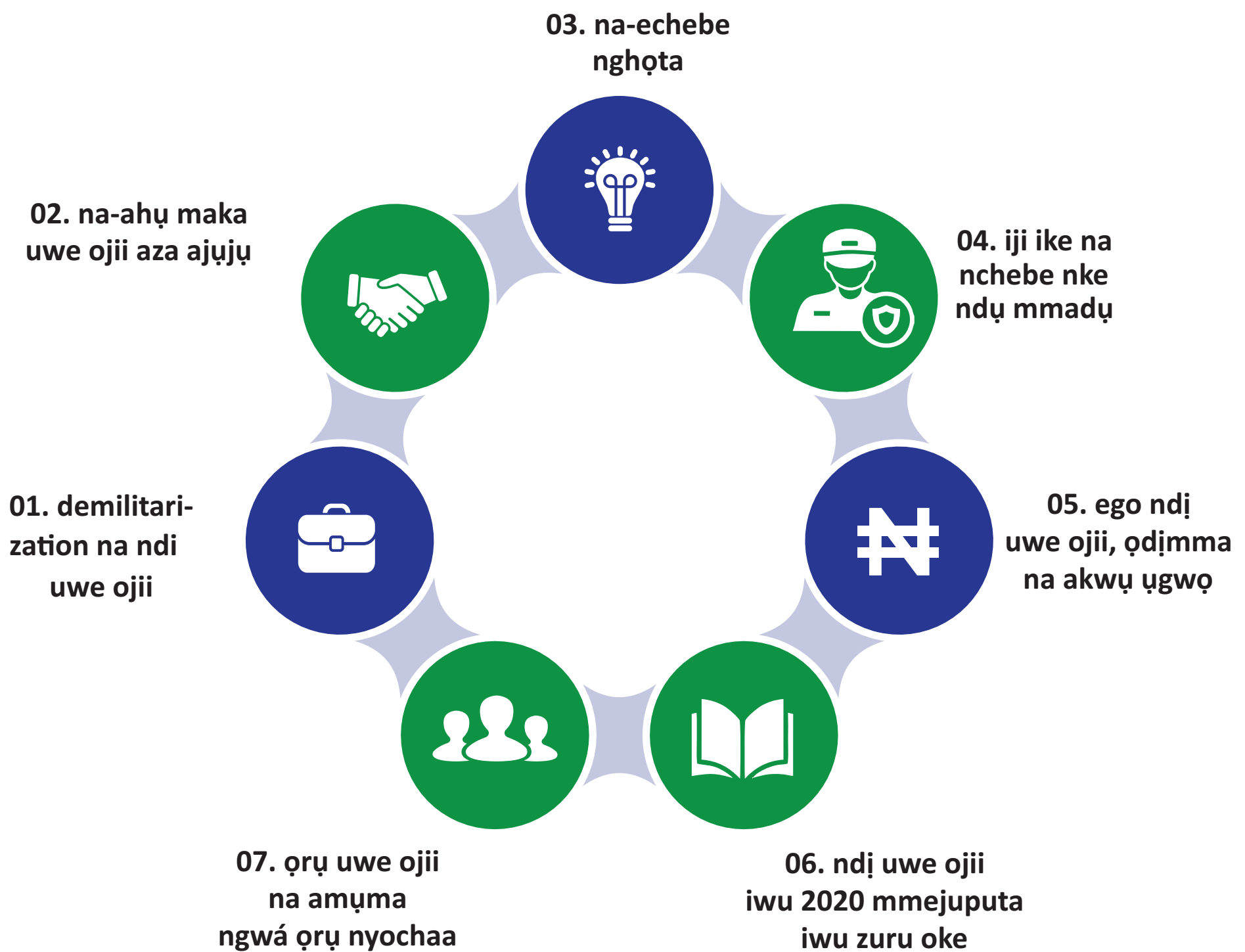
Nkwenye President Muhammadu Buhari imezighari ndi uweojii na-ekwu okwu, N'echiche bu na o na-agbaso nkwenye ya na iwu ndi uwe ojii (iwu ugbo a) na 2020, bu nke kagburu iwu colonial ochie nke 1943, yana iwu ndi uweojii cap.19 2004. Ozokwa, a na-atu egwu mmeghari dika nchupuru ngalaba SARS nke ndi uwe ojii na-egosi idi njikere iji hu na usoro a si na ya puta, ebe o na-eburu n'uche na ndi uwe ojii Reform Roadmap na-anochite anya nchikota nke atumatu mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii gara aga na atumatu maka ime mgbanwe mgbanwe ahụ. agbakwunyere na iwu ndi uwe ojii Naijiria, 2020.

8. Kedu ulo oru nwere ibu oru nke inyaghari mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii?

Ulo oru mgbanwe na mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii (PORTO). Ndi otu Onye isi ala na-arụ oru na mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii hiwere ya ma o di n'ulo oru Inspector General of Police. Ulo oru mgbanwe etiti di ire kariya nhorọ a gbasasiri, ebe otutu ngalaba na ngalaba di iche iche na-achikwa mgbanwe n'ofe mba ahụ. Iza ajuju na visibiliti nke oganihu ga-esi ike itule. Otú o di, idi nso nke PORTO na IGP ga-eme ka o di ire na mmetuta ya. Onye isi PORTO bu onye na-abughị onye uwe ojii maara ihe gbasara oru uwe ojii na nchekwa na Naijiria.



9. kedu ihe bụ mpaghara amụma maka ime mgbanwe



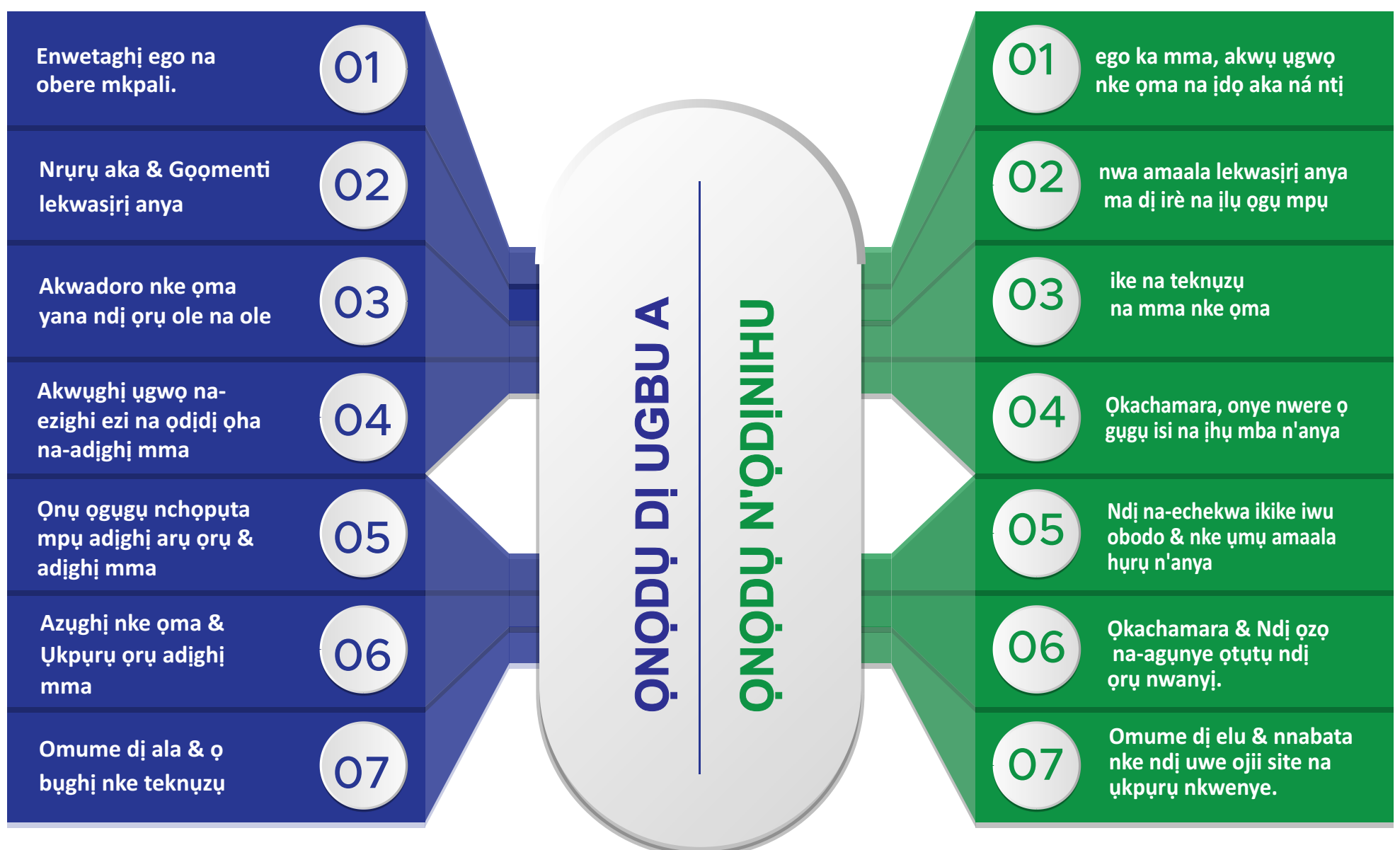
FAQS

10. kedu ihe bụ isi ogidi nke mgbanwe ndị uwe ojii





11. N'okwu di mfe, kedu ihe e ji mara ndi uwe ojii nigeria ugbu a, megide nke odinihu.





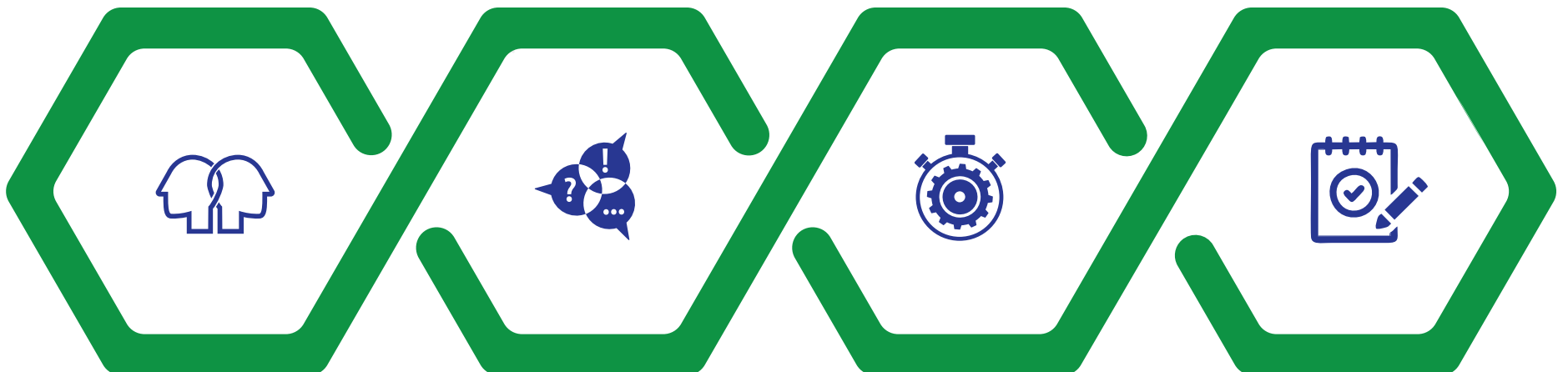
12. Gịnị bụ isi akụkụ anọ nke mgbanwe

01. atumatu atumatu

kpokota ozi iji ghota
na nyochaa onodu
mpaghara iji guzobe ntola

03. mmejuputa iwu

tinye n'onodu, atumatu
mgbanwe na ndi di iche iche

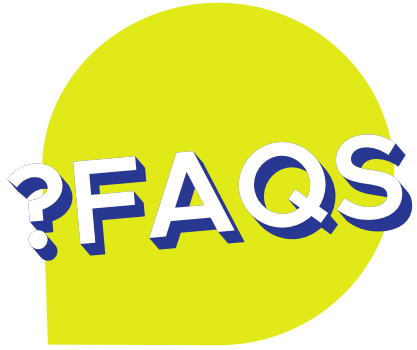


02. atumatu atumatu

dabere na nyocha,
meputa atumatu mgbanwe
nke nwere ebumnuche
akowaputara nke oma, oru
na nhazi oge.

04. nyocha

nyochaa oganihu,
kpokota ozi
na mgbanwe na-eme,
nyochaa ihe iga nke oma
megide ndabere,
choputa ihe ima aka.



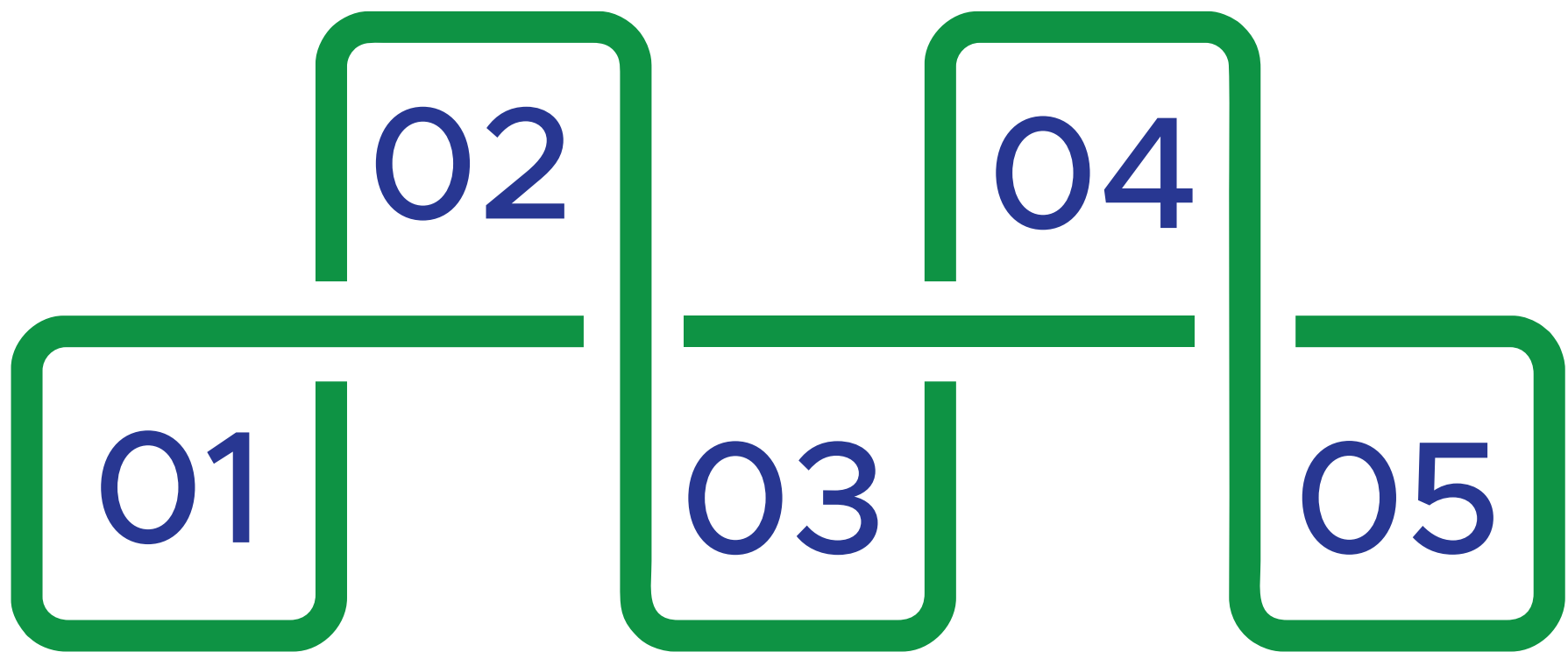
12. kedu ka ndi uwe ojii ga-esi si n'ihe o bu gaa n'ihe o kwesiri ibu

nkwenye ndi uwe ojii maka mkpa mgbanwe

Inspector General nke ndi uwe ojii ma nakwere mkpa mgbanwe ma gosiputa nkwenye na ya na ndi isi oche na-arụ ọrụ iji weputa otu ndi uwe ojii na Nigeria.

Meputa otu ndi na-arụ ọrụ onye isi ala na mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii

ebe okporo ụzọ ahụ ekwuputala usoro ntuziaka nke onye isi ala site n'iza ajuju "Gini", o ga-abu ọrụ nke panel a iza ajuju OTU ahụ site n'inye nkwa zuru ezu nke ihe omume iji mezuo ukpuru atumatu na nleba anya nke ndi isi na-enye Roadmap Onye isi ala



Gọmentị kwesiri inakwere mkpa mgbanwe

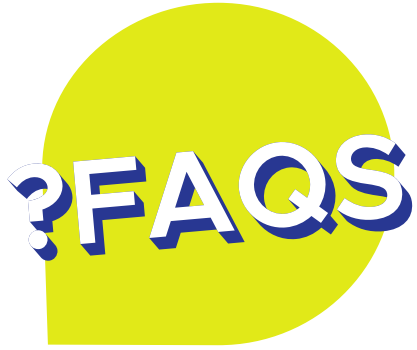
Onye isi ala anabatala ikpe maka ndozighari ma mebie nkwa ya site n'inye ulọ ọrụ nke onye isi ndi ọrụ ya ikike iduga na nhazighari ndi uwe ojii n'aha gọmentị.

Nkwado ndi omebe iwu na ntinye aka na ndozighari ndi uwe ojii

Nzukọ mba nke 9 anọwo na-akwado nkwa ndi uwe ojii na-eme mgbanwe site na imeputa usoro iwu nke na-akwado mmezighari nke usoro iwu ndi uwe ojii na-arụ ọrụ n'okpuru. Usoro iwu uwe ojii ọhụrụ 2020 nke Mr President bianyere aka na ya na Septemba 2020 bu ihe akaebe nke nkwaputa a. Omume ndi ọzọ nke ndi omebe iwu na-agakwa n'ihu iji mezie ajuju Odidi nke ndi uwe ojii yana imeziwanye odjima ndi uwe ojii

mmejuputa atumatu PLUS (+) Reform Strategy

atumatu gunyere ntule nke vetikal na mmekorita kwu oto ndi metutara na ihe impringing na ikike nke ndi uwe ojii inaputa ya mgbanwe atumatu. Ndozighari kwesiri ilekwasi anya na ndi na-etinye aka na ya wee mee ka ha mara ma nwee mmuo mmuo.



14. Gini bu ihe ndi na-agbanwe agbanwe kwu ozo?

Ndozighari elu: Nke a metutara odidi mmekorita ya na Goomenti na ulo oru ndi ozo na-akwu ugwo elu (di ka Ulo Oru Ndi uweojii (PSC), Funding Trust Fund (PTF), Ministry of Police Affairs na ndi ozo).

Ndozighari ala: Nke a metutara odidi mmekorita yana mmekorita ya na umu amaala.

15. Gini bu ihe ndi na-eme mgbanwe ndi kwu ozo?

Mgbanwe nke ime: Nke a metutara mgbanwe ulo oru nke oru ndi uwe ojii. Nke a ga-aganye ngbanwe nke ndi uwe ojii na kwa nke uwe ojii Ndozighari nke ndi uwe ojii na-ezo aka n'otu n'otu ndi oru; ebe ndozighari na ndi uwe ojii na-ezo aka na ndozighari nke ulo oru uwe ojii n'ozuzu ya.

Ndozighari mmekorita n'etiti ulo oru: Nke a bu n'obi imeghari udi njiko aka na ulo oru nchekwa ndi ozo, ma mpaghara ma nke mba uwa.

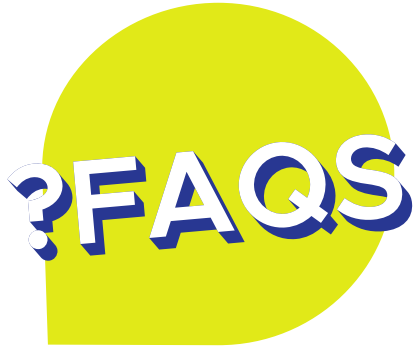


FAQS

**IBEERE TI A MAA BERE NIPA
ATUNSE OLOPA OLOPA NIGERIA**



**Awon otito ati data ti a gbekale ninu iwe-ipamo yii je awon abajade
lati awon Presidential Roadmaps lori Olopa Atunse.**

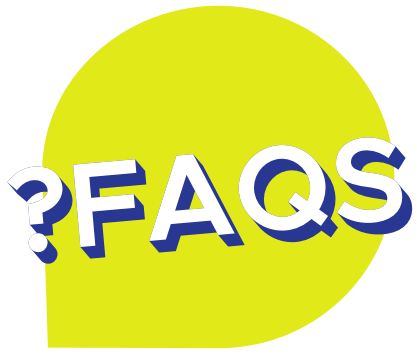


Abele

Ilana Ilana Alakoso lori Atunṣe ọlọpa ni a fi silẹ ati fọwọsi nipasẹ Igbimọ Alase Federal ni Oṣu kejila ọdun 2021.

Tele awọn alakosile ti awọn ilana fun awọn imuse ti a pipe Olopa atunṣe eto a fun nipasẹ Alakoso Muhammadu Buhari ni Oṣu Kẹta ọdun 2022 lehin lile kan ise ati awotẹlẹ. Ilana Ilana Alakoso yii lori Atunṣe ọlọpa ṣe alaye iran tuntun fun ọlọpa ni Nigeria ati siwaju sii ṣe afihan awọn awọn oḡbọn lati ṣaṣeyọri iran yii nipasẹ mọmọ imuse anchored lori awọn ilana ati ise ti atunṣe eyun -

- Igbẹkẹle Ilé ati ofin
- Alakoso, Ikasi ati Abojuto
- Imọ-ẹrọ & Ibaraẹnisọrọ
- Olopa Agbegbe & Idinku Ilufin
- Officers Training & Education
- Ifowopamọ, Awujọ Awọn oṣiṣẹ, Nini alafia & Aabo.



1. Bawo ni yi irin ajo lori olopa awon atunse bere?

Ojo kọkanlelogun oṣu kẹfa ni iṣe atunṣe ileeṣe ọlọpaa Naijiria bere 2019 nigba ti Aare Muhammadu Buhari fowo si iwe-owo owo-igbẹkẹle ọlọpa sinu ofin. Ofin yii n wa lati ṣe iranwo ati iṣe apinfunni ti Mr.Aare fun olopa pelu kan wo lati pese afikun awon orisun ti igbeowosile, pelu kan view si koriya fun olopa. Eleyi ti niwon ṣe operational nipase awon Ministry of ọlọpa Affairs. Lati mo re laudable awon ibi-afede, gegebi idabobo inawo ọlọpa. Owo naa ti ṣaseyori jise lori awon isuna 2020 ati 2021 re, pelu rira ti isise oko, apa ati ohun ija, bulletproof vests, asibori fun olopa awon iṣe ṣise.

Owo naa tun ra awon ohun elo isogun lati pade awon iwulo ilera ti awon ọlọpa jakejado orile-ede, lakoko awon ofisi ati ibugbe ibugbe fun awon olopa ti tun gba oju Ni ojo kerindinlogun osu keshan-an odun 2020, Aare Muhammadu Buhari dide si iwe ofin ọlọpa Naijiria 2020, eyiti o fagile ti atijo olopa igbese cap.19 ofin ti awon federation ti 2004 Eleyi composite iwe bi o ti gbejade ọpọlọpọ awon atunṣe ti nlo lowo ninu ọlọpa Naijiria, lati rii daju awon atunṣe alagbero ti ọlọpa ati se isiro ati jinna fidimule.

Ijoba apapo tun fowosi iseto ti ọlọpa egbe imo-ero atunṣe ni ofisi ti SGF lati sakoso awon akitiyan.

Ti murasile si iyorisi ibi-afede giga yii.

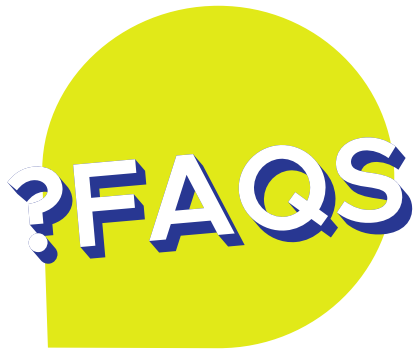


2. Kilode ti o n se atunṣe ọlọpa Naijaria Fi agbara mu ni akoko yii?

Agbara naa jẹ iyonu nipasẹ awọn ailagbara igbekale, gegebi aipe awọn orisun eniyan (mejeeji ni awọn ofin ti agbara nomba ati imoran), awọn oḡbọn ti ko pe ni ibatan si awọn italaya ọlọpa ode oni, iwadii alailagbara ati awọn agbara alajojo, ikekọ ti ko to, awọn ifunni igbeowosile, inadequate ati atijo itanna ati awọn ilana ati ki o ṣofintoto talaka awọn ipo ti iṣẹ. Awọn wọnyi ni italaya ti contributed si ogbara ti.

Igbẹkẹle ti gbogbo eniyan si awọn agbara ti ọlọpa bii irewesi iwa-ara ti ọpọlọpọ awọn olori.

Bakannaa, awọn ipenija aabo ti o wa lowolowo ni Nigeria- pelu awọn iṣoṣe, jija, ijinigbe, iwà ọdaràn orí Íntánẹ̀tì, iwà ọdaràn oníwà ipá, àti transnational odaran seto se kan oranyan nla fun a reorientation ati atunṣe ti NPF Eyi ko le se aseyori laisi atileyin ti agbegbe nipasẹ okun awọn ilowosi ọlọpa agbegbe ati ipese awọn agbegbe ti o fun laaye lati ni ifowosowopo agbegbe ti ọlọpa Lati se ade gbogbo re, #ENDSARS se atako lodi si iwa ika ọlọpa ti o dari nipasẹ Awọn ọdọ Naijiria, eyiti o waye ni Oṣu Kẹwa ọdun 2020 tun tẹnumọ awọn ijinle aibikita gbangba pelu NPF ati iwọn ibinu lodi si egregious aisedeede nipasẹ awọn oniwe-eniyan Awọn iṣele ti o wa niwaju awọn awọn ehonu eyiti o kan pelu iwa ọdaràn ti o buruju nipasẹ oṣiṣe NPF, ni pataki sugbọn kii se iyasoto nipasẹ awọn oṣiṣe ti Anti-Robbery Pataki Squad (SARS) pelu ipaniyan ti ko ni idajo, ipaniyan, sisọ awọn ọdọ awọn ẹni-kọọkan, ijiya ati aisedeede ati itoju abuku ti awọn eniyan ni itimole olopa yori si vociferous awọn ipe fun jakejado-orisirisi olopa atunṣe.



3. Ohun ti o jẹ mojuto imoye ti awọn olopa atunṣe?

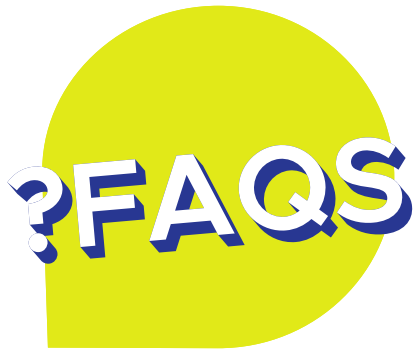
Ọlopa ijọba tiwantiwa, eyiti o pẹlu awọn iye ti isunmọ, işiroa ti ibowo fun awọn ẹtọ eniyan gegebi ipile ipile fun itoju naa ti àkọsílẹ ailewu, aabo ti aye ati ohun ini, bi daradara bi awọn idena ti ilufin.

4. Kini eniyan le yokuro lati ọdọ ọlopa iwe atunṣe ọna opopona?

O ẹ alaye iran tuntun fun ọlopa ni Nigeria ati awọn ọgbon lati ẹaṣeyọri iran yii nipase imuse imuse ti awọn ilana ati awọn işe ti atunṣe eyun Igbẹkele Igbekere ati ofin, Alakoso, Ilana İşeduro ati Abojuto, Imọ-erọ & media awujọ, Olopa agbegbe & Idinku Ilufin, Ikẹkọ Awọn oşişe & Ẹkọ ati Ifowopamọ, Abojuto Awọn oşişe, Nini alafia & Aabo.

5. Se ajosepo laarin Naijira Olopa ati awọn populous cordial?

N'agbanyeghi oke ọrọ ọ na-arọ n'iwube obodo na ikwado ọchichi onye kwuo uche ya, ndi uwe ojii Nigeria anọwo na-atọ anya ogologo oge site na ọnọdu ndi di na ya di ka ulọ ọrọ colonial nke e hibere iji kpagbuo ọha obodo na nke omume ya kemgbe ogologo oge bu enweghi ntaramahuhu. , mmebi iwu, ipunara mmadu ihe na mmegbu putara ihè nke oke ruru mmadu nke umuamaala. N'ihia ya, mmekorita din'etiti NPF na ọha

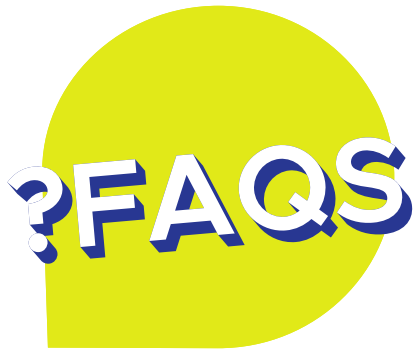


na eze ka nọgidere na-emegiderita onwe ya na-eduga n'okwa di ala nke ntukwasi obi oha na ntukwasi obi na ndi uwe ojii, mana mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii na-aga n'ihu na-achọ iji nwayọọ nwayọọ dozie nke ahụ.

6. Ọe eyi ni akọkọ igbiyanju lati tun awọn Olopa Naijira (NPF)?

Ni igba akọkọ ti awọn ipileṣe wọnyi ni Igbimọ Alakoso Alakoso Dan Mandami lori Eto Awọn Atunṣe ọlọpa nipasẹ Alakoso ọṣaaju Olusegun Obasanjo Isakoso ni ọdun 2006, atele nipasẹ Igbimọ Alakoso MD Yusuf lori Atunṣe ọlọpa ni ọdun 2008 nipasẹ Alakoso tele Umaru Yar'Adua ati Parry Igbimọ Osayande ni ọdun 2012 nipasẹ ọṣakoso Goodluck Jonathan Miiran akitiyan pelu awon nipasẹ awon Civil Society rganisation (CSO) Panel lori Atunṣe ọlọpa ni ọdun 2012 ati nikelhin Igbimọ Alakoso lori Atako Pataki Atunṣe Squad jija (SARS) ni Nigeria ni ọdun 2018 Awon igbimọ wọnyi pese orisirisi awon ọṣeduro fun okeere atunṣe ti awon.

Ọlọpa ọlọpa Naijiria pelu awon iwe funfun fun imuse botini awon ọṣeduro ọe. Nigba ti diẹ ninu awon ọṣeduro wọnyi ni ti ọe imuse ni afikun, imuse kan wa pe o nilo lati je iyara diẹ sii, okeere ati titari idaniloju si ona atunṣe ti NPF.



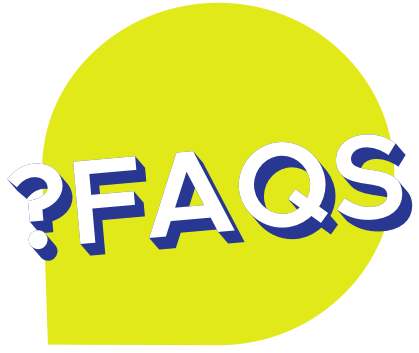
7. Ohun ti o je awon lopolopo ti o yi wako si atunse Olopa yooko “şubu yato si” bi awon ti tele?

Ipinnu ti Aare Muhammadu Buhari lati se atunse ile-işe olopa soro iwon didun, ni ori pe o tele ifasile re si lwe-aşe olopa (bayi ofin) ni odun 2020, eyiti o fagile ofin ileto atijo ti 1943, ati pelu Olopa ofin cap.19 2004.

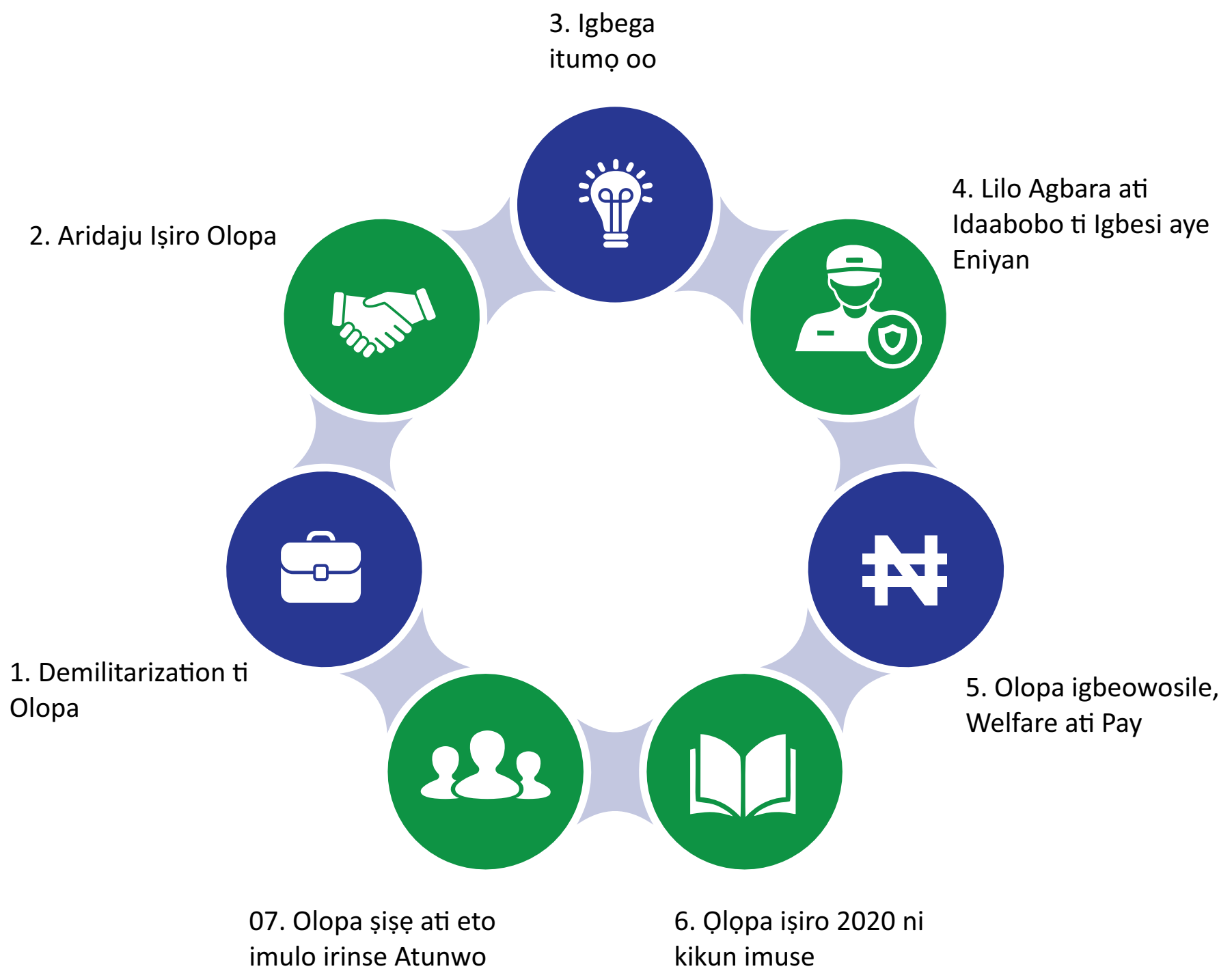
Paapaa, gbigbe igboiya kan bi itusile ti eka SARS ti olopa fihan imurasile lati rii ilana naa nipase, lakoko ti o wa ni lokan pe ilana ilana atunse olopa duro fun isodokan ti olopa isaaju awon ipileşe atunse ati apere kan fun mimuse awon iwulo atunse ti a fi sinu Ofin olopa Naijiria, 2020

8. Eyi ti ofisi ti wa ni gaari, pelu awon ojuse ti wiwako awonatunse olopa?

Olopa Atunse ati Ile-işe Iyipada (PORTO). O ti iseto nipase Egbe Şişe Alakoso lori Atunse olopa ati pe o wa ni agbegbe ofisi ti Oluyewo Gbogbogbo ti olopa Ofisi iyipada ti aarin je doko die sii ju aşayan tan kaakiri, ibi ti ayipada ti wa ni itaju re nipa dosinni ti disparate apa ati awon sipo jakejado orile-ede. Işiro ati hihan ilosiwaju yoo nira lati se ayewo. Sibesibe, isunmotosi ti PORTO si IGP yoo mu ilosiwaju re po si ipa ipa. PORTO je olori nipase eni kookan ti kii se olopa ti o mo oye naa ti olopa ati aabo ni Nigeria.

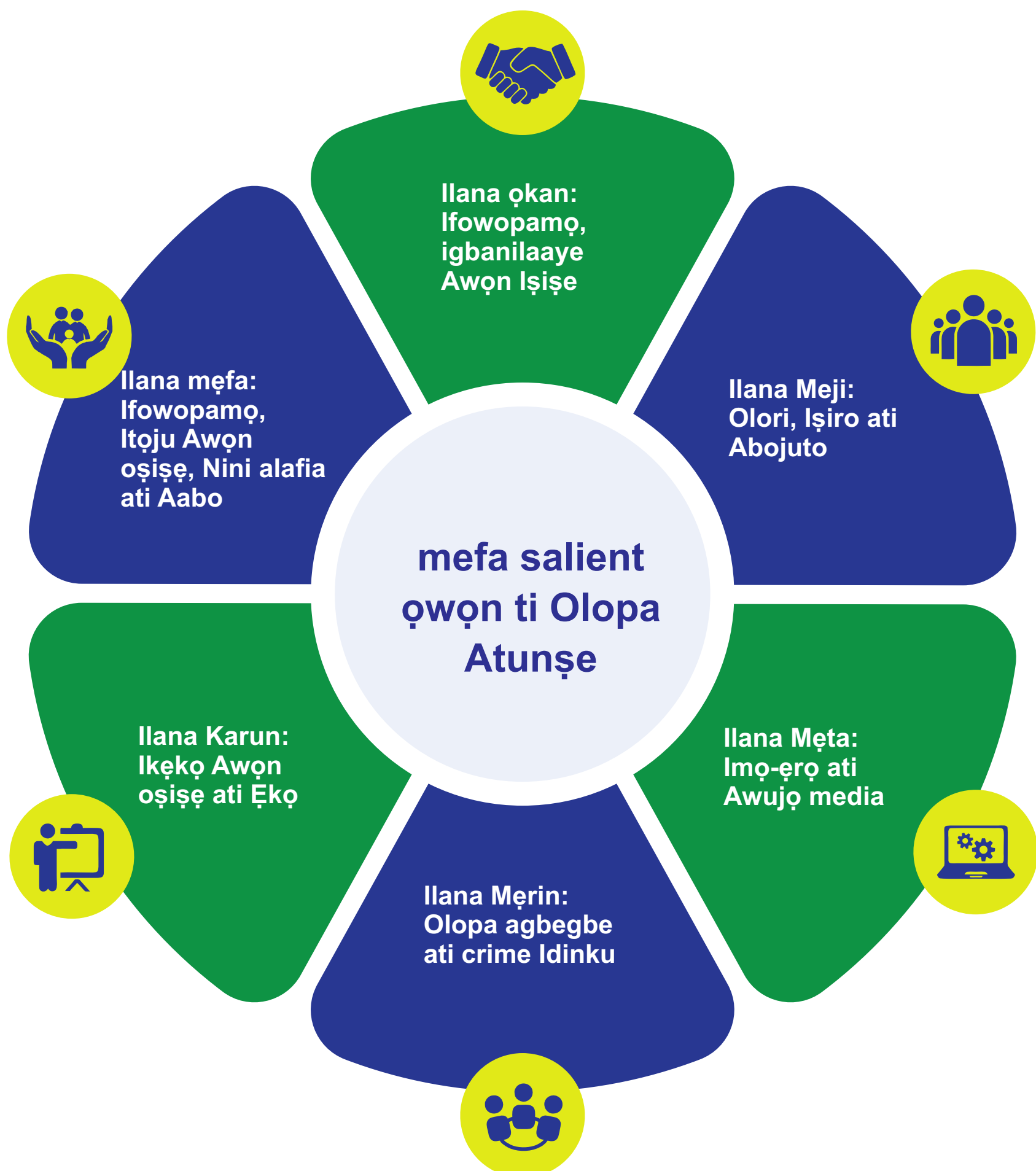


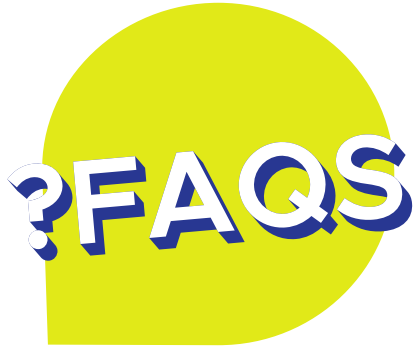
9. kedu ihe bu mpaghara amuma maka ime mgbanwe



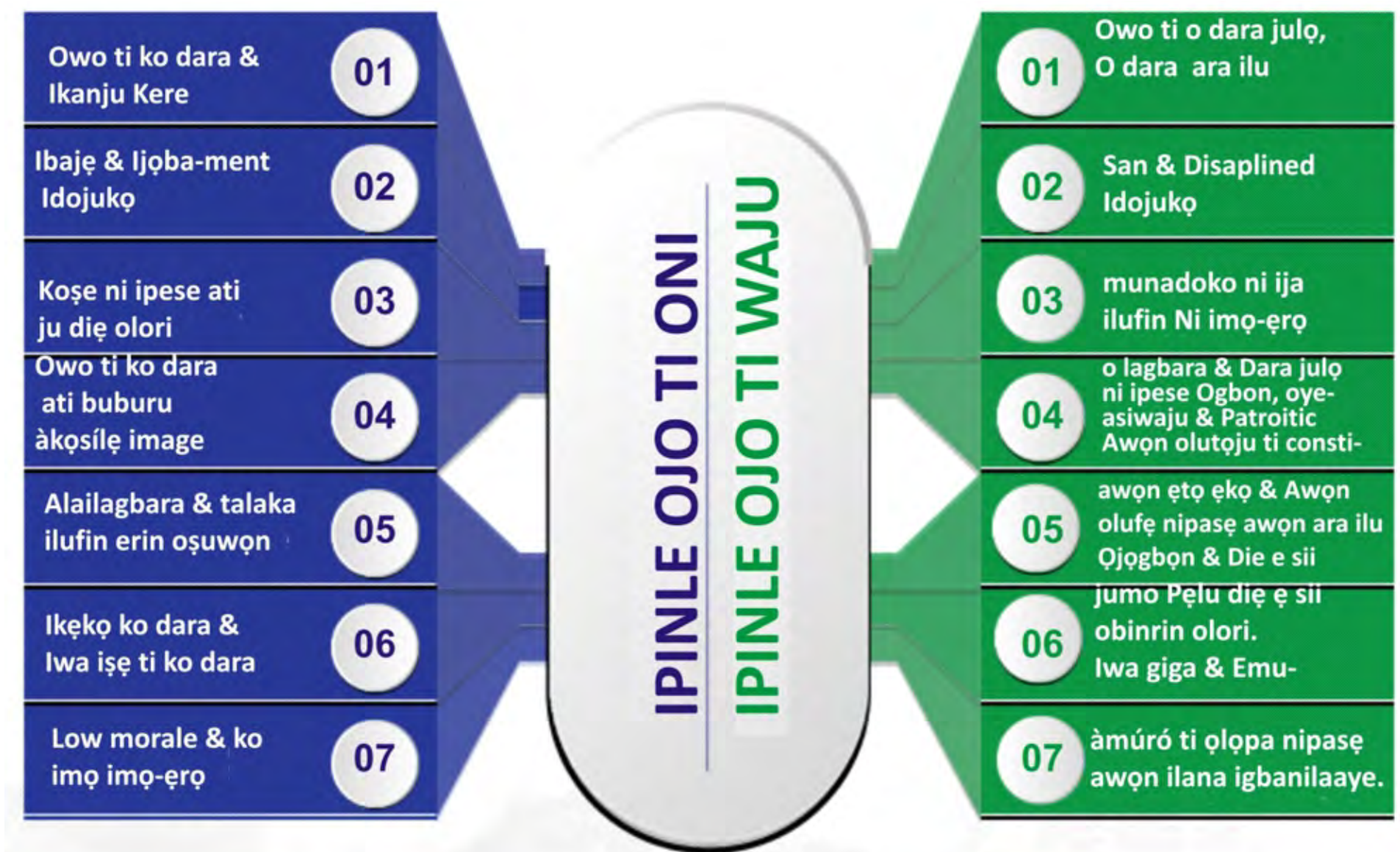


10. kedu ihe bu isi ogidi nke mgbanwe ndi uwe ojii





11. N'okwu dị mfe, kedu ihe e ji mara ndị uwe ojii nigeria ugbu a, megide nke ọdịnihu.



FAQS

12. Gini bu isi akuku anọ nke mgbanwe

1. Ilana Igbelewọn-Gba alaye si ye ki o si itupale awon agbegbe agbegbe lati fi idi kan ipilese.



3. Ilana Ilana-Da lori itupale, dagbasoke eto atunse pelu daradara tele afojusun, ipa ati timetable



2. Imuse- Fi sinu gbe eto atunse sinu ajosepo pelu awon orisirisi awon ti oro kan



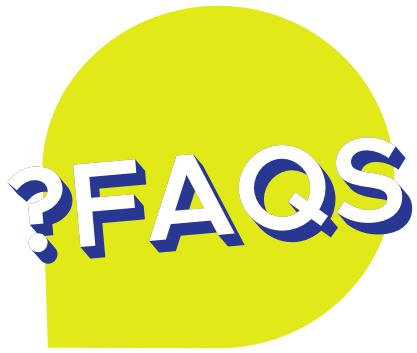
4. Işiro-Şe atele ilosiwaju, kó alaye ati data lori awon ayipada ti n şele, akajopo aseyege lodi si ipile, da awon italaya



FAQS

13. kedu ka ndi uwe ojii ga-esi si n'ihe o bu gaa n'ihe o kwesiri ibu





14. Gịnị bụ ihe ndị na-agbanwe agbanwe kwụ ọtọ?

Ndozigharị elu: Nke a metụtara ọdịdị mmekọrịta ya na Gọmentị na ụlọ ọrụ ndị ọzọ na-akwụ ụgwọ elu (dị ka Ụlọ Ọrụ Ndị uweojii (PSC), Funding Trust Fund (PTF), Ministry of Police Affairs na ndị ọzọ).

Ndozigharị ala: Nke a metụtara ọdịdị mmekọrịta yana mmekọrịta ya na ụmụ amaala.

15. Gịnị bụ ihe ndị na-eme mgbanwe ndị kwụ ọtọ?

Mgbanwe nke ime: Nke a metụtara mgbanwe ụlọ ọrụ nke ọrụ ndị uwe ojii. Nke a ga-agụnye ngbanwe nke ndị uwe ojii na kwa nke uwe ojii Ndozigharị nke ndị uwe ojii na-ezo aka n'otu n'otu ndị ọrụ; ebe ndozigharị na ndị uwe ojii na-ezo aka na ndozigharị nke ụlọ ọrụ uwe ojii n'ozuzu ya.

Ndozigharị mmekọrịta n'etiti ụlọ ọrụ: Nke a bu n'obi imeghari ụdị njikọ aka na ụlọ ọrụ nchekwa ndị ọzọ, ma mpaghara ma nke mba ụwa.



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Framework

For The Presidential Roadmap on Police Reform

Fact Sheet

On The Nigerian Police Force Reforms

Frequently Asked Questions

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