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TERRORISM, INSECURITY AND THE CHALLENGES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Tourism has been widely accepted by policy makers and scholars in most countries of the world as a veritable means for national development and employment generation. The acclaimed economic and social potentials of tourism have come into question in more recent times. The problematic is occasioned by experiences of how forms of political instability and insecurity, particularly terrorism, continue to shape the existence of the tourism industry and its capacity to deliver the promised developmental cargo. Nigeria has had its fair share of forms of political violence and criminality, which have had negative impacts on the country as a whole. For instance, oil-related militancy and criminality in the Niger Delta has made the latter almost "ungovernable" space. From the middle belt to the southern parts of the country, Fulani herdsmen are engaged in a killing spree, with hundreds killed, towns and villages scotched and hundreds displaced. Boko Haram terrorism has reduced the northeast of the country to a ghost of its former self. Towns and villages have been sacked, and survivors of Boko Haram terrorism live in displaced persons camps. The failure of the Nigerian military to completely eliminate the terror sect, and the latter's capacity to stage terror acts every now and then has dealt a serious blow to any sense of security in the region. Kidnappings in the South East and South West combine with political violence in ways that suggest that the country is an unsafe territory. The effect of criminality and violence on tourism development in the country is severe. Apart from casting Nigeria in bad light globally, widespread violence and criminality hardly encourage foreign direct investments. Moreover, if uncontrolled, violence has potential to reverse some of the gains and progress already achieved in the tourism development sector since the return to civilian rule in 1999. Presently, social and political instability have become a basis on which western developed countries regularly "advise" their citizens on the need to stay away from certain parts of Nigeria. Citizens of these countries constitute the bulk potential tourists to the country. This article thus canvasses a multi prong approach as the way out of the current menace.

Keywords: Terrorism, Insecurity, Challenges, Tourism Development, Visitors and Nigeria

Introduction

Tourism has been widely accepted by policy makers and scholars in most countries of the world as a veritable means for national development and employment generation. The acclaimed economic and social potentials of tourism have come into question in more recent times. The problematic is occasioned by experiences of how forms of political instability and insecurity, particularly terrorism, continue to shape the existence of the tourism industry and its capacity to deliver the promised developmental cargo. Nigeria has had its fair share of forms of political violence and criminality, which have had negative impacts on the country as a whole. For instance, oil-related militancy and criminality in the Niger Delta has made the latter almost "ungovernable" space. From the middle belt to the southern parts of the country, Fulani herdsmen are engaged in a killing spree, with hundreds killed, towns and villages scotched and

hundreds displaced. Boko Haram terrorism has reduced the northeast of the country to a ghost of its former self. Towns and villages have been sacked, and survivors of Boko Haram terrorism live in displaced persons camps. The failure of the Nigerian military to completely eliminate the terror sect, and the latter's capacity to stage terror acts every now and then has dealt a serious blow to any sense of security in the region. Kidnappings in the South East and South West combine with political violence in ways that suggest that the country is an unsafe territory.

The effect of criminality and violence on tourism development in the country is severe. Apart from casting Nigeria in bad light globally, widespread violence and criminality hardly encourage foreign direct investments. Moreover, if uncontrolled, violence has potential to reverse some of the gains and progress already achieved in the tourism development sector since the return to civilian rule in 1999. Presently, social and political instability have become a basis on which western developed countries regularly "advise" their citizens on the need to stay away from certain parts of Nigeria. Citizens of these countries constitute the bulk potential tourists to the country.

The article involves historical and descriptive analysis of data drawn from secondary sources to examine the interrelationship between terrorism and insecurity, and tourism development in Nigeria. It canvasses a multi-prong approach as the way out of the current menace. This will include government addressing the various grievances that serve as the sources of the various crises and also improve security infrastructure and operations within the country to regain confidence of visitors and Nigerians so that the country can eventually become a preferred tourist destination. The rest of the article is divided into five sections; the next section is the literature review/theoretical section, followed by the third section, which examines the various forms of terrorist activities and threats to security. The fourth section examines the challenges of terrorism and insecurity to tourism development in the country and the prospects of overcoming these challenges, while the last section is the conclusion.

Literature Review: Terrorism, Insecurity and Tourism Development

The US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has defined the term "terrorism" as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatants targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. This definition has been seen as the most contemporary definition of the term in the West (cited in Barash and Webel, 2009:45).

However, in contrast to the above, terrorism is not sharply demarcated from other types/forms of individual or collective violence. The major types of terrorism are predatory, retaliatory, political, and political-moralistic/religious. Terrorism may be domestic or international, "from above" i.e., state or state-sponsored terrorism, or "from below" that is terrorist violence by non-state actors such as religious groups, self-determination groups among others.

Terrorism has the intent to cause terror (extreme fear), and achieves just that when it is successful. Terrorism is intimidation with a purpose: the terror is meant to cause others to do things they would otherwise not do. Terrorism is coercive intimidation. Terrorism from this definition is regarded as a sub-category of violence in general and of political violence in particular (Barash and Webel, 2009:45).

Due to the emphasis on the violent acts committed or (threatened) by "terrorists" and neglect of the effects of those acts on their victims, a definition has been put forward to correct the imbalance. Barash and Webel (2009:46) sees terrorism as a premeditated, usually, politically

motivated, use, or threatened use, of violence, in order to induce a state of terror in its immediate victims, usually for the purpose of influencing another, less reachable audience, such as a government. Such victims may include civilian non-combatants but are not necessarily limited to them.

The above definition comprises the two sources of terrorism in the sense that it identifies both nation-states, which commit "terrorism from above" (TFA), and sub-national entities (individuals and groups alike), which engage in "terrorism from below" (TFB) (Barash and Webel, 2009:46). Terrorism is seen simultaneously as one of the oldest and one of the most recent reincarnations of political violence and thus it causes political instability and insecurity within a country (Adele, 2011; Page and Connel, 2006). Terrorism can take various forms, from simple hijacking, skyjacking, kidnapping, bombing of transport system and resorts through to the new concerns over bio-terrorism using undetectable germs (Page and Connel, 2006:505).

Terrorist violence can lead to insecurity within any polity. So for this paper, insecurity is seen as opposite of security. Security is defined as freedom from or elimination of, threat not only to the physical existence of the state, but also to its ability to protect the generality of its citizenry and provide a congenial environment for their development and the enhancement of their wellbeing. In this sense, apart from the physical survival of the country's territorial integrity, security is seen to have a positive impact on the conditions of life of the individuals within the state and provides them the right atmosphere for self-actualisation (Imobbighe cited in Ejogba, 2006:303-319). It is within the context of the foregoing that insecurity in this paper is seen as the absence of all elements of security stated above.

Tourism is defined as the science, art, and business of attracting and transporting visitors, accommodating them and graciously catering for their needs and wants (McIntosh and Gupta, 1980). Falade (2000:7) on his part sees tourism as any activity that voluntarily or temporarily takes a person away from his usual place of residence in order to satisfy a need for pleasure, excitement and relaxation. Also, tourism means the business of providing information, transportation, accommodation and other services to travellers. The travel and tourism industry is made up of companies that provide services to all types of travellers, whether travelling for business or pleasure (Ghosh, 2004:2).

However, in determining what is an interesting tourism destination, a variety of factors have been identified as playing a critical role. According to Rode (2008), these include biodiversity and healthy climate, cultural and social characteristics, accessibility of the destination, local attitudes towards foreigner, elaborated and easy to use infrastructure, price levels, shopping and commercial facilities, sportive, recreational, and educational facilities, management and service quality, market and organisational structures that make travelling easy and pleasant, convenient and (cheap) factors of production, and safety and security.

Due to the highly volatile nature of tourism activity, tourism is thus extremely sensitive to the impact of safety and security issues (Page and Connel, 2006). However, it has been observed that in spite of this sensitivity, political instability including terrorism has become a major issue for research in the 1990s (Page and Connel, 2006). Various ways through which terrorism and other threats to security can impacts tourism includes the following; conveying of negative images to prospective visitors through the media, informal means of words of mouth or through government policies which may directly impinge on people's rights among other abuses. Thus, according to Page and Connel, (2006:505), terrorism can affects tourism in the following ways;

- Reduced tourism activity

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- Relocation of tourism to other areas
- Damage to public images of tourists destinations
- Economic damage to the tourism industry.

The consequence of terrorism in many countries is a depressed tourism industry. This is the case of tourism industry in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, which led to drastic reduction in the number of tourist arrivals (Rode, 2008).

Terrorism and challenges of Insecurity in Nigeria

Nigeria, unlike some other African countries, obtained Independence on “the platter of Gold”, that is without any serious war of independence against colonial Britain. Thus, the country was spared the experience of terrorism and terror acts as it was the case with countries like Algeria, Namibia, Angola, and South Africa among others. However, after independence various crises emerged as harbingers of insecurity in the country, these include political violence resulting from political parties’ conflicts, military rule, civil war, ethno-religious crisis and the crisis which resulted from the annulment of the Presidential election won by Late Chief M.K.O. Abiola on June 12, 1993. Still, these security breaches, except the crisis of the civil war between 1967 and 1970, were effectively managed without calling into question the basis of existence of the country. Since the inauguration of the current civil rule, the country has witnessed several cases of violent crisis, conflicts and even insurgency that are currently threatening the corporate existence of the country as a sovereign polity.

The ethno-religious crisis which has been rearing its head intermittently before the civil rule almost became the dominant feature of the country from 1999. Even, areas that were hitherto not known for ethnic and religious crisis were drawn in to the crises. The reasons for the ethnic and religious upheavals apart from religious intolerance on the part of some religious organisations have been traced to the precarious socio-economic situations faced by majority of Nigerians. Due to related factors of corruption resulting in high general poverty level where about 70% of Nigerians are living below \$1 per day with high rate of unemployment with current figure of over 21%, it is not surprising that the mass of people affected often becomes foot soldiers or entrepreneurs of all the crises plaguing the country.

However, beyond the two northern states, Kaduna and Kano, which are noted for ethno-religious disruptions, ethnic and religious crises have spread far and wide. The Fulani-indigene conflicts in Plateau state that hitherto was noted for peaceful co-existence and a desire destination for most foreigners erupted into turmoil. Till now, the conflict situation in Plateau state has yet to return to normalcy. The gravity of the situation in Plateau state can be seen in the report published by the *Agence Presse France*, which noted that in three years of conflicts (September 2001-May 2004) between rival Christian and Muslim ethnic groups, about 53,787 people were killed (cited in Onouha, 2010:94).

Also, ethnic conflicts abound in Benue, Taraba, Nasarawa, Oyo, Ogun and Lagos states to mention a few. In addition, there are several communal clashes across the country. Some of the most notable causes of insecurity are the conflicts between Ife and Modakeke in Osun state, the Aguleri-Umuleri case, the Ijaw-Itsekiri-Urhobo conflict in Delta state. The various ethnic and religious crises led to formation of different militia groups with the aims of protecting the interest of their members and support groups. Some of these groups include ethnic identity and religious groups such as the Ijaw Youth Congress, Odua People Congress, Bakassi Boys, Egbesu boys, Arewa Youth Congress, Yandabas and Hisballah among others. These groups employ terror acts such as arson, kidnapping, killing among others.

The Niger Delta crisis is also a big source of Insecurity. The crisis started a full blown militancy and insurgency in the country. The crisis which some would like to refer to as outgrowth of socio-economic problem in the country witnessed by the people of this area protesting against economic neglect and marginalisation in spite of the location of the oil resources that the country depended on foreign exchange in their communities. The protest became violent with the emergence of militants groups such as Niger Delta People Volunteer Force (NDPVF) Niger Delta Vigilante Service (NDVS) and Movement for the Emancipation of People of Niger Delta among others. Their attacks were targeted at the federal government and the security agencies, Shell Oil Company and other multi-national oil companies. The strategy of these groups included bombing of oil facilities, vandalism, arson and kidnapping of oil companies' staff and other foreigners.

Although, the amnesty programme has reduced the level of insecurity in the Niger Delta. It needs to be stated that in spite of implementation of the Amnesty programme initiated under Yar Adua presidency for two years, there still remain pockets of protestation in the South-South region of the country. This is evidenced by the protest of MOSOP over what it considered as exclusion and unfair treatment in the amnesty programme and the implementation of United Nations Environmental Protection report and other matters in Ogoniland. Consequent upon these, violence is yet to completely abated as shown recently in the blowing up of a trunk line belonging to AGIP in Bayelsa state (Adeh, 2012:11).

As a fall out of the Niger Delta crisis, kidnapping and armed robbery has replaced militancy in the areas and extending to other areas of the southern part of the country. As stated earlier, kidnapping was one of the strategies of the militant groups, then foreigners were the target but now the focus has shifted to include professionals; doctors, lawyers, engineers, senior academics and politicians and their relatives among others. In a recent report by African Insurance Organisation, Nigeria accounts for 25% of kidnap for ransom cases reported worldwide within the last one year (2012)(the Insurance Institute of Mauritius Newsletter cited in The Nation, (2012:3-4). In fact the South-south and South-east geopolitical zones of the country is regarded as the den of kidnappers as hardly a day pass without a case of kidnapping reported and the problem is fast spreading to the South west part of the country (The Nation, 2012:3-4). Of recent, in the South West geo-political zone of the country, kidnappings of school children is almost becoming the order of the day especially in Lagos state (Vanguard News, 2017).

However, the emergence of the full blown terrorist group, Boko Haram, has heightened the stake of insecurity in the country and their activities which include suicide bombing is almost tearing the northern part of the country apart. Thus, *Jama'atul Ahlus Sunna Lid Da'watis Jihad* (JASLIDAT) popularly known as Boko Haram claims to be dissatisfied with anything that is western, contrary to popular believe that the group is against western education, in fact the group maintains that 'Western Civilisation' is forbidden and that they are not opposed to formal education coming from the West (Vanguard, 2009 cited from Onuoha, 2012:6). The group also claimed that the socio-economic problems affecting the northern part of the country such as corruption, mass poverty, class segregation, starvation, ignorance, diseases, stupendous wealth in the midst of general lack and other indices of underdevelopment as the reasons for taking up arms against the Nigerian state and the people (Adele, 2011:65). The group attacks security agencies, banks, government targets, buildings, properties and personnel, churches, mosques, schools, communication equipment and facilities including masts and international agencies within the country and their personnel. Among the high profile attacks are the following; June

16th 2011, bombing of the Nigeria Police Headquarter in Abuja, August 26th 2011, bombing of the United Nations House in Abuja leading to the death of twenty-three persons with 129 others injured, December, 25, 2011 multiple bombings that killed 35 worshippers at St. Theresa Catholic Church Madalla, Suleja, near the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and the recent attack on St. Andrew Protestant Church inside the Command and Staff College, Jaji, Kaduna killing more than 30 persons, among others (The Nation, 2013:4-5, The Nation, 2012:1-3).

Insecurity and Tourism Development in Nigeria: Problems and Prospects

Nigeria as a country is blessed with a wide variety of tourism potentials, some already developed while most are yet to be given necessary attention. The organisation charged with the development of tourism in the country, the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation, recognised this and is making effort to encourage the development of every component of tourism in Nigeria. However, the effects of the widespread violence, crisis and terror acts on tourism development in the country are damaging to the industry. The components of tourism in the country can be classified according to Okpelo et al, (2008:39) into two main categories; these are natural features and cultural and historic attractions and can be found in all the thirty-six states that compose the Nigerian federation including the federal capital territory, Abuja. Detailed classification and distribution of the tourist sites are given below;

- A. North Eastern Circuit (Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Taraba, and Adamawa States)
 - a. Natural Attractions: Lake Chad Sanctuary, Kyarim Park, Lake Alau, Lake Njukira, Yankari National Park, Wikki Warm Spring, Lame Burra Game Reserve, Manbilla Plateau, Hot Spring at Lamale, Kamale Peaks of Mubi, "Three Sisters Rocks" at Sorg, Jangani Mountain range of Ganye, Rolling Uplands of Muri and Zanda Hills
 - b. Cultural/Historic Attractions: Kukas (Tombs of the Shehus), Maliki Dance of the Kanuris, Rabeh Fort at Dikwa, Birnin Ngazargamu, The Legend Snake at Guwo, Collections of paintings and markings of the people of Gworzai, Shami-Menwala Festival, Bade Fishing Festival, Shira Rock Painting, Kushi Festival, Gere Masquerade, Keffin madaki Historic Monument, Lamido Palace at Yola, Grave yard of Modibbo, Calabash Carvings, Mat Weaving and Pottery and Metal Works.
- B. North Western Circuits (Kaduna, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Sokoto, Kebbi, and Niger including Abuja).
 - a. Natural Attractions: The River Garden in Kaduna with its historic Lugard Bridge, Kusugu Well in Daura, Buguadu/Rock Castle Area Game reserve, Camping grounds at Wudil, Wana Fabi and Kuruju Rocks, Tigan Dam, Gurara Falls, Zuma Rock and Shiroro George.
 - b. Cultural/Historic Attractions: The Regimental Museum of Nigerian Army at Zaria City, National Museum at Kaduna, Lugard hall at Kaduna, Katsina City Walls, Gobarau Minaret in Katsina, Yan Awaki Camel Market, Groundnut Pyramids, Historic Building in Kano, Koba Mata Dye Pits, Kano, Kano Central Mosque, Durbar in Kano, Makama Museum, Kanta Museum, Usman dan Fodio Tomb, Sultan's Palace, Argungu Fishing Festival, Ohota Festival, Abuja Pottery, Bida Glass and bead Works, hand Made glass beads and bangles, Embroidery, Dying e.t.c
- C. Middle Belt Circuit (Plateau, Benue, and Eastern Area of Kogi, including Lokoja).

- a. Natural Attractions: Jos wildlife Sabari Park, Shere Hills, Assop Falls, Wase Rock, Kara Falls, Karang Volcanic Mountain and Niger-Benue Confluence Zone at Lokoja.
- b. Cultural/Historic Attractions: Jos Zoological Garden, National Museum, Jos, Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA), Barkin Ladi Golf Club, Ogani Fishing Festival, Jos Cultural Centre, Kwagh-hir Theatre, Fishing Festivals at katsina-Ala, Iron of Liberty Cenotaph, Lokoja, The First primary School in Northern Nigeria at Lokoja, Ajaokuta Steel Complex.
- D. South Western Circuit (Lagos, Oyo, Osun, Ondo, Kwara, Western Part of Kogi State).
 - a. Natural Attractions: Badagry beach, Bar Beach, Tarkwa Bay, Tin Can Island Park, Lekki Beach, Erin Ijesha Water Falls, Ikogosi Warm Spring, Ebonmi Lake at Ipesi Akoko, Ipole/Itooro Water Falls, Borga Game Reserve, Kainji National Park (Game Reserve), Olumo Rock and Uren Bank Holiday Resort.
 - b. Cultural/Historic Attraction: Tafawa Balewa Square, National Museum, Onikan, Badagry Slave Trade Chain, Eyo Festival, Iloyo Bar, Zoological Garden at University of Ibadan, Osun Osogbo Shrine, Ife Museum of Antiquities, The Palace of various Obas, owo Museum, Holy Apostles Community (Aiyetoro), Shrine of Brikisu Sungbo, Agemo and Egungun Masquerade festivals, Wreckage of Mungo Parks Boat at Jebba, Old City walls of Benin and Bronze Casters' studio in various parts of Benin City.
- E. South Eastern Circuit (Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Enugu, Imo, Abia, Bayelsa, Rivers, Cross River State and Delta State).
 - a. Natural Attractions: The Wonder Tree at Ikot Ekpene, Ogbusike Cave, Agulu Lake, Amaokipilla Lake, The Coal Mines at Enugu, Agulu Nanka Erosion, Range of Hills around Enugu and Nsukka, Oguta Lake (Holiday Resort at Patani), Arochukwu Cave, River Niger Holiday resort at Patani, Niger Bridge at Asaba, Oil Towns of Sapele, Ughelli and Warri, Obudu Cattle Ranch, Agbokin Water fall near Ikom, Oil Museum Oloibiri, Oil Refinery at Alesa Eleme and Ahasse Beach.
 - b. Cultural/Historic Attractions: Oron Museum, The Mask Market at Ikot Ikpenne, Mmonwo festival, Ofala Festival in parts of the circuit, Mkpokiti Aerobatic Dance Troupe, Umuenze, Uzoiyi Cultural festival at Umoji, Wide Range of local crafts including pottery at Inyi, Achi, and Awgbu, Blacksmithing at Akwa and Akwerre, Zoological Garden at Enugu, National War Museum at Umuahia, The Gigantic Ikoro Drums in Bende, Aba Central Market, National Museum of Colonial History, Aba, Grave of Mary Slessor in Calabar, King Jaja of Opobo's Grave, Monument and Palace, Isaac Boro Amusement park, Slave port's at Brass and Bonny, National Museum, Port Harcourt and Amadioha Ozuzu Shrine.

From the above classification, one can observed that the various destinations in the country include the areas where there are violent conflicts, terror acts and other forms of insecurity, therefore it is not surprising that embassies of various European countries and even the security in Nigeria constantly warn their nationals and the citizens of this country should be security conscious of their movements to some of the areas with security challenges. For instance, in the wake of the attack on police facility in Abuja where 2 people were killed and 30 high profile suspects of terror activities in the country were set free and the attack of the church

within the Command and Staff College, Jaji, Kaduna, the United Kingdom High Commission in the country issued a travel alert warning against travelling to Kaduna state and advised nationals to restrict their movement to some parts of Abuja (The Nation, 2012:5).

With regard to Nigerian citizens and domestic security, the Assistant Inspector of Police in-charge of Lagos and Ogun states and security experts warned that Nigerians should be security conscious during the Christmas and New Year 2013 holiday and festivities. Nigerians living in the major urban areas such as Lagos, Ibadan, Benin and Port Harcourt were specifically warned against kidnapping attacks (Ekhomu cited in The Nation, 2012:5).

The essence of issuing travelling warnings and security advice both for external and internal consumption should not be misconstrued to mean that visitors are discouraged to visit the country or that Nigerian citizen should be afraid of the country. Rather, security alert and warnings should be seen as complementary afraid to the sustenance of tourism industry while attempts must be made by the Nigerian state to ensure creating an atmosphere for sustenance of tourism development and other sectors of the economy and the polity. This has become important because

the sudden impacts of crisis such as terrorism underlines the need for crisis planning and contingency tourism planning in much the same way that hospitals have major trauma plans in the event of major disasters such as aircraft crash (Page and Connel, 2006:508).

Security is thus seen as everyday concerns which tourists, industry operators need to be conscious and proactive. Therefore, the Worldwatch Institute (2005) concluded that "Security issues are one of the most pressing issues at global scale and they are underpinned by wider problems relating to global economy, poverty and inequality, environmental problems and other social and political pressures.

It is in the light of the foregoing that attempt must be made to identify the root cause(s) of various conflicts, crises and terror acts plaguing the country. Since it has been identified that poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic problems including economic marginalisation and deprivation drive the current crisis in the country, governments at all levels must provide the basic needs of the people such as food, shelter, water and social welfare facilities to undermine the support base of the various militant and terror groups and discourage people from taking to crime and other vices.

Also, given that sometimes people takes to crime and especially engage in militancy and terrorism in spite of their improved social status then it is the responsibility of the state to ensure the containment, neutralisation and possible elimination of such threats from affecting everyday living of the citizenry and visitors to the country. It is in this light that government has to invest in modern means of security as opposed to the traditional method of security that has not delivered much in spite of investing over 30% of the county's budget annually on security. The police and other security agencies crackdown on terrorism and other security breaches must therefore be structure to emphasis more on intelligence to prevent attacks rather than responding when the attacks have already taken place. There must be improved surveillance and patrol of the country especially the country vast borders that have too porous to allow free flow of terrorists and encourage cross border trafficking in arms and murderous armed gangs. Such surveillance will require modern technology of closed circuit television, helicopter for joint patrols by security agencies, the police, the military, customs and immigration to monitor movements in and out of the country.

The directive by the Inspector General of Police stopping roadblocks by the security agencies has helped considerably to reduce some of the challenges of security in the country, however, there is a need for a very mobile and motorised patrol that will ensure safety in all the nook and corners of the country and thus criminal activities and even in the event of any attack, such attack is easily repelled by security operatives. The morale of security operatives, the military, police and other security agencies and private security needs to be worked upon. Government must be alive to her responsibilities of providing for their welfare, ensure adequate compensation and indemnify their relations in the event of any loss of life.

Security issue especially as it concerns tourism should therefore not be left with government alone, thus individual operators of tourism business and management of various tourist destinations must be security conscious and embrace modern technology to discourage criminal activities and terror acts against their targets. Closed Circuit television system can be installed to monitor the activities around tourist destinations. Intruder alarm system can also be employed, others include vehicle tracking system for vehicles conveying tourists and even personal tracking can be mounted to ensure personal safety. Lastly, various security personnel in various tourists destinations and facilities needs to be constantly up dated on counter-terrorism strategies to pre-empt attacks and improve active response in the case of attack. Also, government should not rule out the "carrot" aspect of the strategy of resolving conflicts, thus attempt should be made to engage groups with grievances in constructive dialogue and negotiation to create a peaceful and just society necessary for the tourism industry to thrive and make Nigeria a preferred destination for visitors.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, therefore, this paper maintains that though terrorism and insecurity do affect tourism development negatively, attempts can be made to indeed manage cases of terror attacks and other security breaches as other societal problems without necessarily witnessing a collapse of the tourism industry. Thus, the paper suggests a multi-pronged engagement with the menace to save not only tourism but the nation from the brink of collapse. Further research can however be undertaken to expand the search for the relationship between terrorism, insecurity and tourism development in Nigeria by chronicling specific attacks on some places and the corresponding effects on visits to tourism destination around such places.

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