THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN COMBATING RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA*

Abstract

The paper entitled, 'the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Combating Religious Violence in Nigeria' is motivated by the violence activities instigated by Islamic movements through their multiple organization of Islamic Corporation Conferences which are criminal and infringements of the fundamental human rights of Nigeria citizens. The declared jihad on Christians and other religious adherents are for political and religious interest and dominance. Article 2 of the Cairo Declaration, subjected the United Nation Resolutions on Human Rights,1948 to be under sharia and Quranic rules; thereby contravened the fundamental principles of the Constitutional Human rights of Nigerian citizens by the instigated unjust violence and terror acts in the name of Islamic expansion. The work will examine the available Artificial Intelligence mechanism to combat religious violence acts. The paper employed phenomenological, qualitative approach with the use of library and literature materials: Holy Scripture, Law and Religious books; United Nations' documents; internet materials, encyclopedia and journals. The paper will look at the human rights violations by the religious terror groups; look at the available anti-terror laws, domestically and internationally to counter the crimes. Furthermore, the paper will recommend thus: re-visitation of the 1948 United Nations Human Rights Conference and re-validate the resolutions globally; demand for the revisitation of the article 2 Cairo Declaration and other anti-Human Rights resolutions in their respective conferences held globally, and re-validate the humanitarian protection laws; the paper will finally advice the global and domestic Governments, the use of Artificial Intelligence mechanism to enforce the counter violence conventions/ laws, accordingly.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Combating religious violence, Role of Law, Nigeria

1. Introduction

Modern day concept of religious violence was unknown to Nigeria. Notable acts of terrorism that has brought the menace to the fore include, the series of bombing in Maiduguri and neighboring towns; the 2010 New year's Eve bombing of Mogadishu Military Cantonment Mammy Market, Abuja; May 29, 2010 Presidential Inauguration bombing in Abuja, October 1, 2010 bombing that disorganized the Independency Anniversary celebration; June 16, 2011 Nigerian Police Force Headquarters bombing in Abuja, August 26th; 2011 bombing of Army Task Force Operational; December 25th, and 2011, St. Theresa Catholic Church bombing in Medalla near Abuja. On April 14, 2014, the insurgents seized a military base with death of about 2000 people[1].Eunice Olawale was a Nigerian Christian female preacher who was murdered by suspected Muslim extremists in the early hours of July 9, 2016 while evangelizing in the Federal capital city of Abuja[2]On 12 May 2022, Deborah Samuel Yakubu, a second-year Christian college student, was stoned to death by a mob of Muslim students in Sokoto, Nigeria, after being accused of blasphemy against Islam[3].Religious violence: Similarly, a study of the Crusades' impacts on the Muslim world concludes: The word 'violence' can be defined to extend far beyond pain and shedding blood. It carries the meaning of physical force, violent language, fury, and, more importantly, forcible interference[4]. Old Testament scholar Terence Fretheim expands on this, writing: Religious violence covers phenomena in which religion is either the subject or the object of violent behavior[5]. Religious violence in Nigeria refers to Christian-Muslim strife in modern Nigeria[6], which can be traced back to 1953. Today, religious violence in Nigeria is dominated by the Boko Haram insurgency, which aims to establish an Islamic state in Nigeria[7]. Since the turn of the 21st century, 62,000 Nigerian Christians have been killed by the terrorist groups: Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen, Bandits, ISWA, recent *Lakurawa* group and others.[8]. The killings have been referred to as a silent genocide[9].

2. Meaning and Forms of Artificial intelligence (AI)

Artificial Intelligence in the broadest sense, is intelligence exhibited by machines, with the use of man's intelligent to control the machines and the computer systems. It is a field of research in computer science that develops and studies

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[1]Adelaja, OA, Labo, A, &Penar, E (Public opinion on the Root Causes of Terrorism and Objectives of Terrorists: Boko-Haram Case Study. Perspectives on Terrorism,12,3537-39.2018)

[2]Chinma Ihenacho. 'RCCG pastor's wife murdered while she went to evangelize'. Naij. Retrieved July 14, 2016; Evelyn Okakwu (July 14, 2016). 'How Abuja female preacher was brutally murdered – Family'. *Premium Times*. Retrieved July 14, 2015; 'CAN reacts to brutal killing of female Christian preacher in Abuja'. Premium Times. Retrieved July 14, 2015.

[3] Oyero, Kayode (12 May 2022). 'Killing of student barbaric, NBA must cancel Sokoto event –SAN'. *The Punch*. Archived from the original on 13 May 2022. Retrieved 25 May 2022.

[4]Nayak, Abhijit (July–October 2008). 'Crusade Violence: Understanding and Overcoming the Impact of Mission Among Muslims'. International Review of Mission. 97 (386–387): 273–291. doi:10.1111/j.1758-6631. 2008.tb00645. x. Retrieved 23 November 2010.

[5]Wellman, James; Tokuno, Kyoko (2004). 'Is Religious Violence Inevitable?'. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion. 43 (3): 291. doi:10.1111/j.1468-5906.2004.00234. x.

[6] 'Who are Nigeria's Boko Haram Islamist group?'. BBC News. 2016-11-24. Retrieved 2021-06-05.

[7] ICON Launches New Report Proving Nigerian Genocide'. Missions Box. 3 August 2020.

[8] F. Haverluck, Michael (7 August 2020). ''Silent slaughter' – 2 decades of genocide in Nigeria'. Genocide Watch. August 2020.

[9] 'Nigeria's Silent Slaughter Genocide in Nigeria and the Implications for the International Community'. International Committee on Nigeria.

methods and software that enable machines to perceive their environment and use learning and intelligence to take actions that maximize their chances of achieving defined goals[10] Such machines may be called AIs. The various sub-fields of AI research are centered around particular goals and the use of tools. The traditional goals of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception, and support for robotics: (a) General intelligence-the ability to complete any task perform able by a human on an at least equal level-is among the field's long-term goals. To reach these goals, AI researchers have adapted and integrated a wide range of techniques, including search and mathematical optimization, formal logic, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics, operations research, and economics. (b) AI also draws upon psychology, linguistics, philosophy, neuroscience, and other fields. There are four types of Artificial Intelligence.[11] These four types are not all created equal. Some are far more sophisticated than others. Some of these types of AI aren't even scientifically possible right now. According to the current system of classification, there are four primary AI types: reactive, limited memory, theory of mind, and self-aware.

3. The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Detecting and Preventing Crime

Crime has grown more sophisticated due to technological advancements. To combat this increased sophistication, law enforcement and the private sector must continue to evolve with human intelligent and manipulate the technology by using tools such as artificial intelligence (AI) and machines to enhance investigations and increase their chances of success. From a law enforcement perspective, AI can be a powerful tool in criminal investigations. It can be used to analyze social media activity and recognize faces, voices, and patterns, which can be used to identify trends involving organized crime groups and other crimes. By harnessing the capabilities of AI, agencies have the potential to analyze vast amounts of data with greater speed and accuracy. Here are some ways that AI is helping to fight and prevent crimes as well as predict the likelihood of future crimes.

Infiltrating The Dark Web With AI: The dark web is the World Wide Web content that exists on darknets (overlay networks) that use the Internet but require specific software, configurations, or authorization to access.[12] Through the dark web, private computer networks can communicate and conduct business anonymously without divulging identifying information, such as a user's location.[13]

Identifying Victims with Machine Learning: Also, artificial intelligence can use machine learning models to develop a scoring system that identifies victims of sex trafficking online. For instance, the technology can be used to detect illegal activities through a multiple-factor artificial intelligence scoring system and can also aid in the facial recognition of victims.[14]

Monitoring Online Platforms for Criminal Activity: Artificial intelligence can also be used in social media and other online platforms to detect language that includes common terminology used in drug trafficking, human trafficking, and other criminal activities, particularly among the Islamic terror groups and other and violence acts.

Mining For Data and Using Pattern Analysis: Data mining is the process of extracting and discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of machine learning, statistics, and database systems.[15]Data mining is an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science and statistics with an overall goal of extracting information (with intelligent methods) from a data set and transforming the information into a comprehensible structure for further use[16].

Creating Predictive Analytics for Crime Mitigation and Crime Prevention: Predictive analytics encompasses a variety of statistical techniques from data mining, predictive modeling, and machine learning that analyze current and historical facts to make predictions about future or otherwise unknown events[17].

[10]Russell, Stuart J.; Norvig, Peter. (2021). Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach (4th ed.). Hoboken: Pearson. ISBN 978-0134610993. LCCN 20190474.

[11]The Conversation, 'Understanding the four types of AI, from reactive robots to self-aware beings, https://theconversation.com/understanding-the-four-types-of-ai-from-reactive-robots-to-self-aware-beings-67616.' (Accessed September 20, 2024).

[12]Greenberg, Andy (19 November 2014). 'Hacker Lexicon: What Is the Dark Web?'. Wired. Archived from the original on 7 June 2015. Retrieved 6 June 2015; Greenberg, Andy (19 November 2014). 'Hacker Lexicon: What Is the Dark Web?'. Wired. Archived from the original on 7 June 2015. Retrieved 6 June 2015; 'Clearing Up Confusion – Deep Web vs. Dark Web'. BrightPlanet. 2014-03-27. Archived from the original on 2015-05-16; Egan, Matt (12 January 2015). 'What is the dark web? How to access the dark website – How to turn out the lights and access the dark web (and why you might want to)'. Archived from the original on 19 June 2015. Retrieved 18 June 201

[13]Ghappour, Ahmed (2017-09-01). 'Data Collection and the Regulatory State'. Connecticut Law Review. 49 (5): 1733. Archived from the original on 2021-05-01. Retrieved 2020-09-06; Ghappour, Ahmed (2017-04-01). 'Searching Places Unknown: Law Enforcement Jurisdiction on the Dark Web'. Stanford Law Review. 69 (4): 1075. Archived from the original on 2021-04-20. Retrieved 2020-09-06.

[14]https://khalpey-ai.com/how-artificial-intelligence-can-help-stop-human-and-organ-trafficking/#:~:text=For%20example%2C%20victims%20may%20be, victims%20and%20alert%20law%20enforcement.

[15]'Data Mining Curriculum'. ACM SIGKDD. 2006-04-30. Archived from the original on 2013-10-14. Retrieved 2014-01-27.

[16]Clifton, Christopher (2010). 'Encyclopædia Britannica: Definition of Data Mining'. Archived from the original on 2011-02-05. Retrieved 2010-12-09

[17]'To predict or not to Predict'. mccoy-partners.com. Retrieved 2022-05-05.

Locating Perpetrators With AI: From a law enforcement perspective, AI can be a powerful tool in criminal investigations. It can be used to analyze social media activity and recognize faces, voices, and patterns, which can be used to identify trends involving organized crime groups and other terror and violence crimes[18]. Artificial intelligence can be used as an investigative tool by police departments to locate criminals. AI can also detect phone numbers associated with criminal activities and internet protocol addresses[19].In contemporary Islamic groups like Boko Haram, ISWA and others use information technology, which with the use of Artificial Intelligent the terrorists hide outs can be located and make them arrested or even bombed and get their hide-outs destroyed.

Modeling Criminal Behavior: Criminal spin is a phenomenological model in criminology, depicting the development of criminal behavior[20]. The model refers to those types of behavior that start out as something small and innocent, without malicious or criminal intent and as a result of one situation leading to the next, an almost inevitable chain of reactions triggering counter-reactions is set in motion, culminating in a spin of ever-intensifying criminal behavior. A criminal spin occurs when there is a sudden, rapid, or gradual acceleration of behavior that is considered criminal. The criminal spin model integrates different theories relating to the escalation in criminal or violent acts and behaviors, a criminal cycle of thinking or corresponding emotions.

Law Enforcement Utilization of Artificial Intelligence: Regulation of artificial intelligence is the development of public sector policies and laws for promoting and regulating artificial intelligence (AI). It is part of the broader regulation of algorithms. The regulatory and policy landscape for AI is an emerging issue in jurisdictions worldwide, including for international organizations without direct enforcement power like the IEEE[21] or the OECD.[22]

Digital Analysis: Criminal justice professionals continue to increase their use of AI 'to profile people, 'predict' their actions, and assess their risk . . . such as committing a crime, in the future.' Much of AI's function in criminal justice is based on using pattern recognition to detect and predict criminal activity, but that is not its only use. Let's look at some additional ways AI is used. The Law enforcement agents, specifically, utilizes AI through video and image analysis to monitor violent environments. Current technology allows police and law enforcement agencies to go beyond simply identifying people and objects, even detect violent materials. It allows them to detect complex accidents and crime scenes like bombed places—both while in progress and after the fact. Recent technological advances have also resulted in the ability to improve the detection of an individual's face captured with poor image quality, at imperfect angles, or even when their face is obscured. One method for identifying low-quality images is degrading clear images of numbers and letters to emulate the lower-quality images, then using degraded mathematical representations to make identifications.

Gunshot Recognition: gunfire locator or gunshot detection system is a system that detects and conveys the location of gunfire or other weapon fire using acoustic, vibration, optical, or potentially other types of sensors, as well as a combination of such sensors. These systems are used by law enforcement, security, military, government offices, schools and businesses to identify the source and, in some cases, the direction of gunfire and/or the type of weapon fired. Most systems possess three main components:[23]Research laboratories, such as Cadre Forensics, use AI algorithms for gunshot pattern signatures to differentiate muzzle blasts, determine timings, assign shots to specific firearms, and estimate identifying probabilities. Additionally, AI sensors that can identify and pinpoint gunshots can be installed in municipal infrastructures, such as buildings and streetlights. These sensors, which capture the timing and sound of gunshots, and assist in determining the shooter's location, allow police to arrive at a scene without ever being summoned.

Violent crimes Prevention: Violent Crime prevention is an attempt to reduce and stop terror and criminal activities, particularly religious violent and terror acts. Governments specifically apply it to their efforts to reduce crime, enforce the law, maintain criminal justice, and uphold overall stability[24].They agree that governments must go beyond law enforcement and criminal justice to tackle the risk factors that cause crime because it is more cost-effective and leads

[18]https://www.amu.apus.edu/area-of-study/information-technology/resources/artificial-intelligence-in-crime-detection/#:~:text=From% 20a%20law%20enforcement%20perspective, crime%20groups%20and%20other%20crimes

[19]https://www.amu.apus.edu/area-of-study/information-technology/resources/artificial-intelligence-in-crime-detection/#:~:text=From%20a%20law%20enforcement%20perspective, crime%20groups%20and%20other%20crimes

[20]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminal_spin

[21]The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a unique forum where the governments of 37 democracies with market-based economies collaborate to develop policy standards to promote sustainable economic growth. The OECD provides a setting where governments can compare experiences, seek answers to common challenges, identify good practices, and develop high standards for economic policy. For more than 50 years, the OECD has been a reliable source of evidence-based policy analysis and economic data. The United States is working with other members to reinforce transparency, accountability, budget discipline and responsiveness to member priorities at the OECD.

[22]Tallberg, Jonas; Erman, Eva; Furendal, Markus; Geith, Johannes; Klamberg, Mark; Lundgren, Magnus (2023). 'Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence: Next Steps for Empirical and Normative Research'. *International Studies Review*. 25 (3). arXiv:2305.11528. doi:10.1093/isr/viad040.

[23]Gunfire locator used to record conversations (KBCW CW San Francisco news report, posted to YouTube on May 23, 2014)

[24]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_prevention

to greater social benefits than the standard ways of responding to crime.[25] Multiple opinion polls also confirm public support for investment in prevention.

Judicial Proceedings: AI can be useful in many different ways to meet different requirements. Sales talk on AI for courts is abundant. It has been argued that 'it would make it fairer, and moreover, unlike human judges, AI does not get tired and does not depend on its glucose levels to function.'5 That is mostly speculation. The discussion here, however, focuses mainly on what we already know from evidence. Its focus is on 'proven technology', AI that has already proven to be useful in practice. But are robots already able to judge? The jury is still out on this one.[26]AI use is no less prevalent in the courtroom, particularly in the trial and enforcement of counter criminal and terror and religious violent acts, inclusive. Courts worldwide use AI to take pressure off overburdened court dockets, analyze legal data, and make sentencing recommendations. Researchers are attempting to 'design computer programs that can perform legal reasoning and assist attorneys in solving legal problems' to increase the speed, quality, and specificity of legal statutory interpretation. AI tools are already being used by judges to make decisions about bail, sentencing, and even whether to incarcerate or release suspects that await trial.

For the AI to be able to process and understand legal information, that information needs to be enriched: structured and provided with legal meaning.[27] At present, this structuring and meaning must be added to judgments (text documents) after they have been written. AI can be used much more effectively once legal information such as court decisions is made machine-processable before publication with textual readability, document structures, identification codes and metadata all available. Adding legal meaning in the form of structured terminology and defined relationships, will further increase the effectiveness of AI in the court process.

Other Uses of Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Justice: Artificial intelligence (AI) has been used in applications throughout industry and academia. In a manner analogous to electricity or computers, AI serves as a general-purpose technology that has numerous applications, including language translation, image recognition, decision-making, credit scoring and e-commerce. AI includes the development of machines which can perceive, understand, act and learn a scientific discipline.

- Traffic safety systems used to catch violators and terrorists (such as red-light cameras), and increase traffic safety through automatic traffic accident detection systems.
- Interpretation of radiological images to assist medical examiners with establishing causes and manner of death.
- To 'predict and recognize anomalous patterns and to learn to recognize new patterns' to assist with fraud detection.
- To predict potential elder abuse victims.
- To reduce criminal recidivism.
- To detect evidence captured in crime scene photos.
- To recognize bomb components.

4. The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Preventing and Combatting Religious violence and Terror Acts in Nigeria

Unarguably, Nigeria in recent times has witnessed an unprecedented level of insecurity[28]caused by religious jihadists: Boko Haram, Fulani Herdsmen, Bandits, *Lakurawa*[29] insurgents[30] and others. This has made national security threat to be a major issue for the government and has prompted the senate to insist that increased budgets for the security and defense sectors to address the current security challenges are crucial in winning the war against insurgency, banditry, kidnappings and other crimes[31]. In order to ameliorate the incidence of crime, the federal government has embarked on criminalization of terrorism by passing the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011, and installation of Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras (CCTV) in some parts of the country. Furthermore, the government has enhanced surveillance in all parts of the country especially in the Northern part of Nigeria with intensified surveillance and patrol activities along the Abuja – Kaduna Road as well as investigation of criminal related offences and heightening of physical security measures in the country[32]. The government is also strengthening security agencies through the provision of security facilities and the development and broadcast of security tips in the mass media. These measures

[25]'Our Kids, Our Problem'. Inlander. Archived from the original on 4 October 2018. Retrieved 4 October 2018.
[26] H.J. van den Herik, Kunnen computers rechtspreken (Can computers be judges?)? (Inaugural lecture Leiden) Arnhem: Gouda Quint p. 33.
[27] M. van Opijnen, 'Legal(ly) linked data', *Computerrecht* 2018/2 no. 55.
[28]IfeyinwaNsude. 'Artificial Intelligence (AI), The Media and Security Challenges in Nigeria'
Ebonyi State University. https://doi.org/10.4000/ctd.6788
[29]Yusuf, Ibrahim (6 November 2024). 'Sabuwar Kungiyar Yan Ta'adda na Raba Miliyoyi Domin Rudar Matasan Arewa' (in Hausa). hausa.legit.ng. Retrieved 10 November 2024.
[30] 'Su wane ne Lakurawa masu iƙirarin jihadi da ke barazana ga tsaron jihar Sokoto?'. bbc.hausa.com (in Hausa). 6 November 2024. Retrieved 10 November 2024.
[31]Jimoh, A. O. Okwe, M. Abuh, A. Daka, T and Afolabi, A. (The Guardian, 21 June, 2021). Worsening insecurity: Seven-year N8tr defense spending, freshN762b loan worry Senate, CSOs, [online] Available at: https://guardian.ng/news/worsening-insecurity-seven-year-n8tr-defence-spending-fresh-n762b-loan-worry-senate-csos/ 9. (Accessed September 20, 2024).
[32]Angbulu, S. (2021, November 25). Kidnapping: Buhari orders increased surveillance, patrol on Abuja-Kaduna Road, Punch, Available at: https://punchng.com/kidnapping-buhari-orders-increased-surveillance-patrol-on-abuja Kaduna Road/ (Accessed September 20, 2024).

are targeted at deterring or disrupting potentials attacks[33]. Despite these efforts, the level of insecurity in the country is still very high. Hence, it could be argued that the efforts of government have not yielded enough positive result.

Additionally, AI has the potential to be integrated across a variety of applications, improving the so-called 'Internet of Things' in which disparate devices are networked together to optimize performance[34]. In addition, many AI applications are dual-use, meaning they have both military and civil applications. For example, image recognition algorithms can be trained to recognize cats in YouTube videos as well as terrorist activity in full motion video captured by uninhabited aerial vehicles. In support[35], stressed future progress is in AI has the potential to be a transformative national security technology, on a part with nuclear weapons, aircraft, computers, and biotech. According to the authors AI has led to significant changes in the strategy, organization, priorities, and allocated resources of the U.S. national security community. It could, therefore, be argued that in Nigeria, the use of AI will be at least equally impactful.[36] State that advances in AI will affect national security by driving change in three areas: military superiority, for example; the use of robotic guns controlled by artificial intelligence can be used to combat terrorists in their camps to achieve upper hand against terror criminals; information and economic superiority. In the area of military superiority, the application of AI in Nigeria will both enable new capabilities and make existing capabilities affordable to a broader range of actors[37]. For example, commercially available, AI-enabled technology (such as long-range drone package delivery) may give weak states and non-state actors access to a type of long-range precision strike capability.

5. The Future of Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Justice

The use of AI in criminal justice is not likely to slow down but will increase in Nigeria. Through improving existing technologies and discovering new ones, AI will likely shape how humans interact with the criminal justice system throughout the 21st century The use of Artificial Intelligence in judicial systems across the globe has seen a rapid increase in recent years. From helping lawyers identify precedents in case law to predicting appropriate sentence duration and recidivism rates, such AI tools are becoming a permanent fixture in the way justice is administered in the 21st century. The study revealed that the application of Artificial Intelligence technologies in the fight against religious crimes and terror crimes in the contemporary Nigerian Society particularly, activities of Islamic insurgency and bandits in Nigeria for impactful war against crime if the appropriate laws are applied for the punishments appropriately. They are expected to create awareness on the use of AI in combating the Boko Haram, Herdsmen, Bandits and all forms of religious violence and other terror crimes for peaceful and sustainable Nigeria. Although there is currently no specific law or regulation that directly regulates Artificial Intelligent in Nigeria, However, the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) announced in 2022 that it was seeking the contributions of stake holders to enable the development of the National Artificial Intelligent policy (NAIP). In conclusion: AI can have a number of functions for courts and judges, and also for parties to a case and individuals seeking justice. The function with the best evidence so far of success, is the structuring of large amounts of information, which could make the administration of justice more efficient in handling cases of terror and violence crimes caused by Islamic Movements. Advisory and forecasting are functions that are still subject to many reservations. But when judges use AI results in their judgment, this is accepted in practice, provided they give their reasons. However, there are conditions attached to making AI useful for courts.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

With the help of AI, joint military action could be enforced in the areas of risk management, communicating and maintaining the status of information among and across subordinate units, assessing progress toward accomplishing mission-related tasks, and coordinating/controlling the employment of joint lethal and non-lethal capabilities[38]. Given these important tasks, it is clear that AI/AS could play a significant role in creating efficiencies in a variety of Nigerian army decision making processes. (National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAAs, 2019). As noted by Samuel White, 'Winning in the decision space is winning in the battle space.'[39] Also, AI/AS could prove beneficial in providing timely, accurate, and relevant intelligence that results in a more robust common operating picture across the joint force, something that would provide a staff with the opportunity to keep commanders better apprised of developments in the battle space[40]. AI/AS can also assist automated analysis of volumes of daily Facebook posts by the so-called Islamic State and its sympathizers, looking for actionable intelligence that even the most robust team of humans could not

[33] Angbulu, S. (2021, November 25). Kidnapping

[34] Ranger, S. (2018). What is the IoT? Everything you need to know about the Internet of Things right now, [online] Available at: https://www.zdnet.com/article/what-is-the-internet-of-things-everything-you-need-toknow-about-the-iot-right-now/ (Accessed September 20, 2024).

[35] Allen, G. and Taniel C. (2017). Artificial Intelligence and National Security. Paper, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School, July 2017.

[36] Ibid

[37] Ibid

[38] CRS (2020). Artificial Intelligence and National Security, [online]. Available at: https://fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R45178.pdf. (Accessed September 20, 2024).

[39] Schwartz, M. and Heidi M. P. (2018). CRS Report R45068, Acquisition Reform in the FY2016-FY2018

[40] Department of Defense (2018). Summary of the 2018 National Defense Strategy, [online]. Available at: https://dod.defense.gov/ Portals/1/ Documents/pubs/2018-National-Defense-Strategy-Summary.pdf. (Accessed September 20, 2024).

possibly generate in a similarly efficient manner[41]. General Dunford has described these types of scenarios as the ability of commanders to 'make decisions at the speed of relevance.'[42]

In the area of movement and maneuver, the objective is to gain positional advantage to accomplish both operational and strategic goals. This is done primarily through five key tasks: deploying forces within the operational area (OA), maneuvering to achieve the advantage, providing constant ability to mobilize over terrain or obstacles without delay, delaying or stopping the enemy, and controlling significant areas. In the area of movement and maneuver, an autonomous system such as a robot has certain advantages over a human. For example, a robot has no instinctual need for self-protection that could slow an advance. A robot does not have the emotions that could otherwise distract/impair a warfighter's judgment (for example, frustration, fear, revenge, or rage). Conversely, robots have no innate appreciation for the sanctity of human life or feelings such as compassion or mercy[43]. One example of new AI/AS technology in the movement and maneuver domain is the American Navy's new unmanned underwater vehicle, which is capable of operating for 5 months at a time without maintenance or refueling[44]. However, the future challenge is finding ways to enable these systems to autonomously predict, plan, track, and optimize re-supply demands from military users[45]. This idea of interconnected autonomy will allow troops to focus more on the mission instead of using precious time planning how they will maneuver from one place to another across the battle space[46].

Based on the paper findings, the following recommendations are proffered:

1. the government should be realistic in the fight against Herdsmen, Boko Haram, Bandits, *Lakurawa* insurgents and other terror groups and other criminal acts against humanity in Nigeria by engaging the services of Artificial Intelligent experts in all fronts.
2. There will be active training of the law enforcement agents in Artificial Intelligent expert techniques and methods of combating crimes. Also, the lawyers, judicial workers, officers and the prosecutors should be trained in the AI techniques and the ability to manipulate the AI machines; knowledge of rule of law to enable the law enforcement agents in the use of artificial intelligence in judicial systems across the globe to enable lawyers to predict appropriate sentence duration and recidivism rates, such AI tools are becoming a permanent fixture in the way justice is administered in the 21st century.
3. There should be political will power on the part of the governments both national and international governments to show sincerity in enforcing the provisions of the Terrorism Acts and the United Nations Anti-terrorism resolutions and recommendations by curbing the excesses of the terror groups and other violent crimes.
4. The government and its law enforcement agents should arrest, prosecute and convict all the terror criminals if proved to be liable and punishable accordingly. The challenges as pointed out in the paper should be critically studied by AI experts and researchers in order to bridge the gap.
5. The media should continue to create awareness on the use of AI in combating farmers/Herders' conflicts and Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria in order to draw the attention of both the government and the masses to see the need to urgently root out the deadly groups.[47]
6. There is a strong need for the government of Nigeria with the legislative arm to enact laws to establish and legalize Artificial Intelligent policy. Such enactment should include operational regulations of the Artificial Intelligent techniques and policy.
7. The international community under United Nations' Security Council should compel all religious organizations to revisit their resolutions in different conferences and remove all the anti-human rights decisions in their resolutions, particularly Abuja declaration 1989[48] and Cairo declaration 1991[49]; for the good of the states, for example the Articles 2 and 24 of the Cairo Declarations that subjected the Human Rights of citizens under Sharia should be redressed and reversed.
8. Religionists and the adherents should preach what religion is meant for: peace, social justice, good governance, integrity, morality and other norms that help the society to be united to achieve sustainable development.
9. There should be religious regulatory legislations to check mate the activities of the religionists and the adherents that discourage crimes in the name of religious political dominance.

[41] Department of Defense (2018).
[42] Chalfant, M. (2017). Congress Told to Brace for Robotic Soldiers, The Hill. [online] Available at: http://thehill.com/policy/cybersecurity/321825-congress-told-to-brace-for-robotic-soldiers. (Accessed September 20, 2024).
[43]Stone, A. (2017). Army Logistics Integrating New AI, Cloud Capabilities. [online]. Available at: https://www.c4isrnet.com/home/2017/09/07/army-logistics-integrating-new-ai-cloud-capabilities. (Accessed September 20, 2024).
[44] Stone, A. (2017). Army Logistics Integrating New AI, Cloud Capabilities
[45]Theohary, C.A. (2018). CRS Report R45142 Information Warfare: Issues for Congress, United Nations (2021). Building knowledge on counter-terrorism in the age of artificial intelligence: threats, opportunities and safeguarding human rights, [online]. Available at: https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/events/building-knowledge counter terrorism-age-artificial-intelligence-threats-opportunities-and (Accessed September 20, 2024).
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