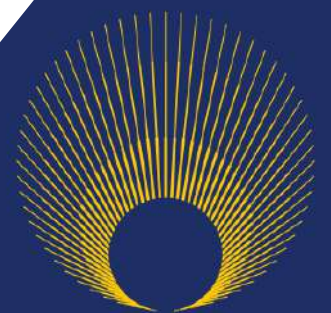# SCHOOLS' SAFETY & SECURITY

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF SECURITY INCIDENTS IN NIGERIA – INCLUDING A SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

HALOGEN
GROUP

A report by Halogen Group

APRIL 2021

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KEY MESSAGES

- Nigeria must make schools and education institutions safe and secure places to learn and grow. This is a moral and legal responsibility.

- For over a decade, schools have been high among the most frequent targets in security and safety issues in Nigeria...with an average of 5 attacks per year
(July 2009 - Mar 2021).

- 1 out of 4 attacks occur at higher institutions of learning, whilst elementary schools appear to be the easier target (at 40% of attacks recorded).

- Some of the attacks on schools might have been prevented with better physical protections and enhanced security response to early warning signs and threats. (Most schools have limited or no security infrastructure/architecture).

- There is a need to establish an environment that provides "psychological security" by equipping the students and teachers with basic security education that builds trust, empowers and ensures 'security inclusion'.

- Halogen Group has developed a safety and security risk assessment checklist for schools. We encourage all stakeholders – owners, managers, teachers, parents, students and relevant education authorities to use this checklist to determine their risks' exposures.

INTRODUCTION

As a nation, the protection of students, staff and facilities of schools and education institutions, is a moral and legal responsibility that requires a comprehensive approach.

In Nigeria, safety and security issues and challenges at schools are multifaceted and complex. From the experiences and trajectory, alongside other perennial safety and security issues and challenges that are faced by schools, Academy Halogen concludes that there is no single action that will, by itself, make the learners and staff safe at our learning environment.

The trajectory is indicating that schools in Nigeria have increasingly become soft targets for violence and security incidents. For over a decade, schools have been high among the most frequent targets in security and safety issues.

From our studies, Academy Halogen can confirm that the solutions to these challenges must be pursued across all areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. However, these must be situated alongside modern and effective security infrastructure as central components of any comprehensive schools' safety and security strategy.

This report provides an analysis of the security incidents and challenges of schools and academic institutions in Nigeria, from July 2009 till March 2021. Our research shows that most of the incidents were perpetrated by non-state armed terrorist and/or criminal groups; whilst many schools still battle with "traditional" security challenges – such as cultism, theft etc.

In this write up, Academy Halogen sought to understand the factors contributing to insecurity and attacks, the frequencies, the nature of the incidents and patterns of attacks, whilst providing recommendations that can assist in addressing them.

The report also provides a checklist that schools can employ to assess their levels of readiness/preparedness, standards required for security systems, infrastructure and core requirements that can ensure and assure a level of safety.

It is hoped that this report will spur actions towards the attainment of the aspiration to reduce insecurity in Nigeria. Halogen Group also advocate for the implementation of a layered and tiered approach to securing and enhancing the safety of learning environments, alongside the need for government to establish minimal security standard for all schools and educational institutions.

*In this report, all references to schools also cover tertiary and other education institutions

THE SIZES OF
NIGERIAN SCHOOLS

25,591,180
= the number of primary education pupils

5.5m
pupils in private schools

13,423
= the number of mixed private secondary schools

150
= the number of Polytechnics –
31 Federal,
48 State,
61 Private

10.4m
= the number of secondary education pupils

51 pupils
the average number of **children per class**

1.7m
= the number of undergraduate students

152
= the number of Colleges of Education
– 21 Federal,
49 State,
82 private

22.4m
pupils in public schools

9,015
= the number of mixed public secondary schools in Nigeria.

***192**
= the number of Universities
– 44 Federal,
49 State,
99 Private

* 20 newly licensed private universities in 2021, are included in this data

1 out of 4

attacks happen in the insitutions of higher learning

With an estimated over **35m**

pupils nationwide, the elementary schools appear to be the easiest targets for potential attack.

Almost half of the incidents **40%** - occurred in this category.

Although the gender parity index (GPI) in Nigerian

secondary schools is at **0.9%,**

girls tend to attract more attention with each attack.

WHY SCHOOLS ARE TARGETS

Security incidents, lapses and challenges manifest frequently in Nigerian schools. This includes: youth restiveness, arsons, murders, cult-related activities, mass protests and some others. Along with other public places, schools are at security risks from outside and inside because of the high traffic of potential victims and the demography of their population.

Some research showed that children were of strategic interest to the armed groups for many reasons.
1. Targeting children is a proven and effective tool to negotiate for the release of members of the insurgency group(s) in prison and to receive ransoms
2. Gain of local and international attention for the insurgents, and sometimes to show their strength, seek international collaborations with similar groups, and amplify their demands.
3. Children are useful for their military operations...to plant explosives, act as human shields or suicide bombers, and spy on the other parties because children do not often arouse suspicion.
4. Attack on schools correspond with the central ideology driving some terrorist group [for example, BokoHaram], who are opposed to Western education. The increased attacks showed that the plan was to make the nation insecure for teaching and learning.
5. Girls are of more interest to the armed groups for sexual exploitation. Abducted girls are sometimes raped and some forced into marriages in the camps [Ref: Heritage Foundation, 2018]

Other key factors include,
• Inadequacies in training of security forces and law enforcement agencies on the competencies required to ensure safety and security of schools
• Lack of timely and promptness in the handling of security issues by government
• Lack of citizen's involvement in state security management
• Low standard of security awareness of the pupils, teachers and parents
• Reluctance by citizens to volunteer security information to law enforcement agencies
• Lack of effective security networking between schools and security/law enforcement agencies
• Very limited security infrastructure at most schools – rural, urban, private and public.

A TIMELINE OF ATTACKS (July 2009- March 2021)

2009

July 29
Four buildings, including two blocks of three classrooms were set on fire by suspected Boko Haram insurgents at Success International Private School, Maiduguri.

2010

September 14
36 classrooms and offices were set ablaze at Yerwa Primary School, Maiduguri by Boko Haram insurgents.

2011

No recorded incident

2012

February 22
Some classrooms and a store were set ablaze overnight by unknown men suspected to be Boko Haram insurgents at Bundum Primary School, Kulagumna Primary School and Abba Ganaram Primary School, in Maiduguri Borno state.

February 28
At Gomari Costain Primary School and three other schools in Maiduguri, gunmen detonated a bomb that destroyed all of the schools' buildings. No casualties were reported.

March 1
Suspected Boko Haram insurgents burnt two buildings in Success International School, old Maiduguri —overnight.

March 7
A school in Gombe state, near the border with Yobe state, was set ablaze overnight.

April 2
Men suspected to be Boko Haram insurgents raided Government Senior Secondary School in Daura, Yobe. The attackers stole computers, power generators, and the school bus before setting fire on 2 blocks of 6 classrooms, the principal's office, books and certificates.

April 14
Primary schools in Maiduguri metropolis: Kulagumna Primary school and Gamboru II Primary and Junior Secondary School were burnt overnight.

June 18
Five primary schools - among other properties – were destroyed during an attack in Damaturu Yobe state.

July 22
Yobe Children's Academy, the oldest private school in the state was burnt - 30 classrooms were destroyed

August 19

A section of the Central Primary School in Damagum LGA, Yobe state was gutted by fire from targeted explosions.

August 21

Gunmen stormed Goniri village in Gujba LGA, Yobe state, killing 2 residents and then burning classrooms at a primary school.

September 4-5

Two primary schools were burnt in Damaturu, a town already hard hit by Boko Haram.

September 30

There were reported bomb blast and gunfire at a location near an Islamic boarding school in Zaria, Kaduna state, leaving two Boko Haram insurgents dead and three others wounded.

October 1

26 students of the Adamawa State University, the Federal Polytechnic, and the School of Health Technology, in Mubi, were killed.

October 18

Several government buildings and schools including Sabon Layi Primary School, Nahuta Primary School, and Best Center Vocational Training School were burnt in Potiskum, Yobe.

October 23

Government Day Junior Secondary School, Potiskum was set on fire overnight by Boko Haram insurgents. 25 classrooms, library, textbooks, generators, school furniture, science laboratory kits, files, registers and records were burnt in the attack

November 4

A primary school was among public and private properties set ablaze in Fika, Yobe state.

2013

March 12

Gunmen struck Dan Maliki primary school Kano, whilst pupils were in class. Three teachers and the headmaster were injured.

March 13

Unknown assailants burnt Gwange III Primary School, Maiduguri. This was two days after Gwange I Primary School was set ablaze.

March 18

Four school teachers were killed when gunmen launched multiple attacks on Mafoni Day Secondary School, Yelwa Central School, Shehu Sanda Kyari Secondary School and Ali-Alaskiri Primary School – all in Maiduguri.

March 24

Godiya Primary School; Lajada Private School; and Standard Private School in Biu, Borno state were burnt as soldiers and Boko Haram gunmen were locked in a gun battle.

April 9

Two teachers were killed at their homes in Maiduguri. Also, 4 officials of the Borno State Schools Feeding Committee were also killed during an inspection tour of schools in Dikwa, Borno.

June 16

Gunmen, suspected to be Boko Haram insurgents, killed seven students and two teachers of Government Secondary School, Damaturu Yobe State capital.

June 19

Suspected militants killed at least nine students who were writing exams at Ansarudeen School, Maiduguri.

June 24

Gunmen attacked and killed nine students in Gamboru, Borno state on their way to take their exams.

July 6

30 people, including at least 22 students, were killed in their dormitories in Mamudo, Yobe state.

September 21

4 killed and scores of students injured by gunmen suspected to be Boko Haram insurgents at Success Private School, Maiduguri.

September 28

Gunmen reported to have killed at least 44 students during an attack on the College of Agriculture Gujba, Yobe state.

2014

January 9

Many primary schools were burnt as gunmen also destroyed learning materials, pens and exercise books procured at N38m for distribution to schools in Gwoza, Borno.

February 11

Terrorists abducted 20 female students from Abba Ashigar School of Business and Administrative Studies in Konduga, Borno.

February 24

59 male students of Federal Government College Buni Yadi, in Gujba LGA, Yobe State were killed. 24 structures that included the administration block, students' hostel and staff quarters were burnt by gunmen suspected to be Boko Haram insurgents

February 26

A primary school and Saint Joseph Minor Seminary (secondary school) Shuwa, Adamawa was attacked by suspected Boko Haram insurgents. 3 bodies were recovered from the seminary.

April 14

Hundreds of schoolgirls were abducted from their dormitories by Boko Haram insurgents in Chibok, Borno State, when the students were writing their final year exams.

May 2

Two suspected Boko Haram insurgents were killed during a foiled attack on Government Secondary School in Gwoza LGA, Borno State.

June 23

20 people sustained life-threatening injuries at Kano School of Hygiene Technology located along Gida Murtala, BUK road, when a suicide bomber detonated.

July 28

A female suicide bomber detonated outside Kano University after police officers attempted to prevent her from carrying out an attack, injuring five officers.

July 30

One female suicide bomber targeted Polytechnic student in Kano, killing two students and injuring at least seven others.

July 31

More than 100 trainee police officers went missing days after Boko Haram insurgents attacked the Mobile Police Training Academy in Limankara, Gwoza.

September 17

13 students died and many were injured as suspected Boko Haram insurgents bombed and shot into lecture halls at the Federal College of Education, Kano.

October 29

Boko Haram seized control of Mubi town, Adamawa State, killing dozens of people. A university was attacked and a lecturer and his entire family were killed.

November 10

At least 26 students were killed by a suicide bomber at a school assembly in Potiskum

November 12

A female suicide bomber attacked the Federal College of Education, Kontagora, Niger State killing 10 people

November 24

Boko Haram insurgents locked in over 300 pupils at Zanna Mobarti Primary School. Some women and children abducted from the town were also brought into the school.

December 1

Boko Haram insurgents engaged in gun battle with the military at a location in proximity to Bukar Abba University, Damaturu, Yobe State.

December 21

Boko Haram insurgents abducted more than 50 elderly people from several villages in the Gwoza area and also abducted from two other schools. Some victims were executed by firing squad

2015

January 3

Boko Haram attacked Babangida town, the headquarters of Tarmuwa LGA, Yobe state, engaging security forces in a gun battle at the local government secretariat, the Government Lodge and at the boarding facilities of a primary school.

March 15

Boko Haram insurgents occupied and detained 300 pupils and 200 women and children at the Zanna Mobarti Primary School, Damasak, Borno State

May 8

A suicide bomber, armed with Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and AK47 rifle launched an attack on the College of Administrative and Business Studies (CABS) in Potiskum, Yobe State.

July 31

At the abandoned Dikwa College of Education, Dikwa, Borno state, a chemistry laboratory was converted to an explosive devices' factory. Some of the equipment recovered from the laboratories included a welding machine and mine detector.

2016

March 8

Three Senior Secondary School girls were kidnapped on the premises of the Babington Macaulay Junior Seminary, Ikorodu, Lagos State

2017

📅 January 13

Eight persons, including five students and three staff were abducted by unknown gunmen at Nigerian-Turkish International School in Isheri, Ogun State. The kidnappers gained entrance into the compound through a dug portion of the fence near a swamp.

📅 May 25

Six Senior Secondary School students of Lagos State Model College, Igbonla, Epe, were kidnapped by unknown gunmen

2018

📅 February 18

110 school girls were kidnapped by Boko Haram insurgents in Dapchi town, Yobe State.

2019

No recorded incident

2020

📅 December 11

Over 330 students abducted by suspected gunmen attacked Government Boys Science Secondary School in Kankara LGA, Katsina State.

📅 December 20

80 students at an Islamic school were kidnapped in Mahuta, Katsina state

2021

📅 February 17

27 students and 15 others were abducted at Government Science School, Kagara in Niger State.

📅 February 5

317 female students of Government Girls Secondary School Jangebe, Zamfara State were kidnapped in an early morning raid

📅 March 11

March 11, 2021
39 students of the Federal College of Forestry Mechanization in Mando, Kaduna state were kidnapped as gunmen invaded their campus around 9:30 p.m and shot indiscriminately

📅 March 14

Two female students of Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ayetoro campus, Yewa-North LGA, Ogun State, were kidnapped in front of their hostel at Olowu area of Ayetoro.

📅 March 15

Unspecified numbers of teachers and pupils were abducted by bandits at LEA Primary School in Rama village of Birnin-Gwari LGA, Kaduna State.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

- In the last 12 years, only two years (2011 and 2019) had no recorded attacks on schools

- There were more attacks in March compared to other months in the year - 17% of total attacks

- January and August recorded the lowest attacks, compared to other months. However, attacks tend pick up in February – at 13% of attacks recorded

- Attackers were predominantly terrorists and insurgents

- At the height of the onslaught, more than 50% of schools were shut in the Northern region of Nigeria

- A particular private establishment, Success International School, located along the Old Maiduguri road, was frequently attacked probably due to its proximity to the open path.

- In Borno, schools at all levels were closed at 22 out of 27 LGAs for at least two years

- Public secondary schools in Maiduguri, reopened in February 2016 after internally displaced people (IDPs), who occupied most of the schools, were relocated

- Primary and junior secondary schools were non-existent in two LGAs in Yobe for three years when public senior secondary schools were relocated from Gujba and Gulani to Damaturu.

- Investigations suggest that some of the attacks might have been prevented by better physical protections and an enhanced security response to early warning signs and threats, as many schools and dormitories had limited or/no security infrastructure

- In many cases, the insurgents had warned the schools and sometimes local authorities of their intention to attack, but it appeared that the threats were either ignored or not taken seriously
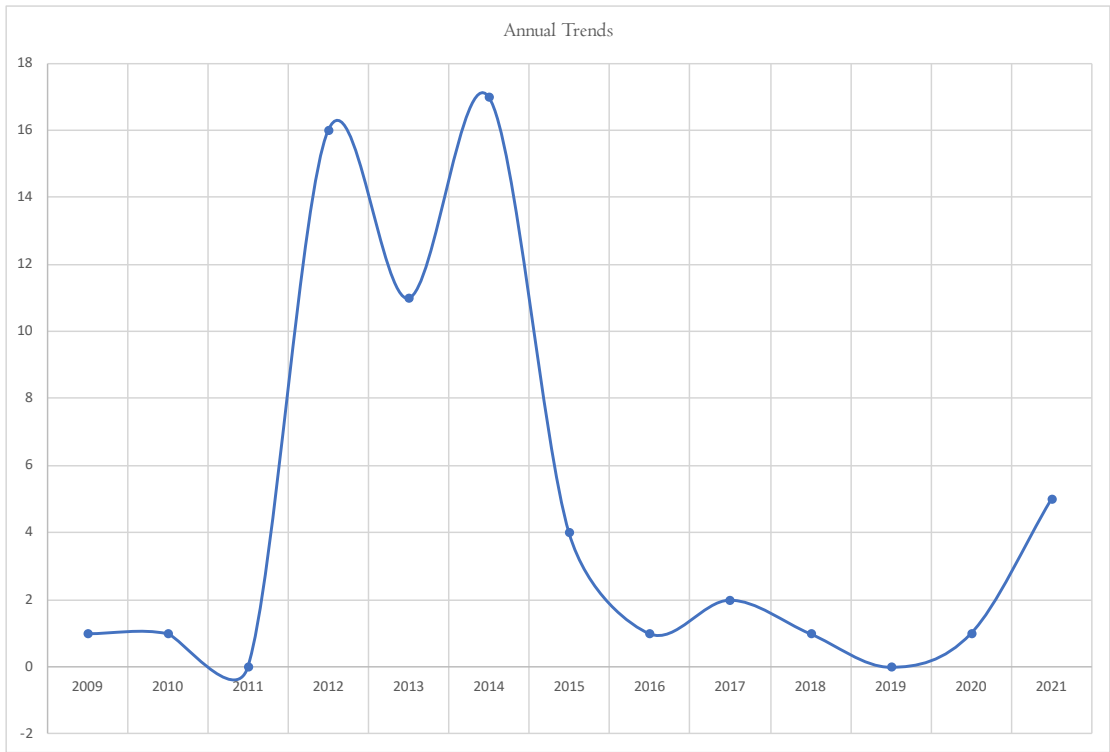
ANALYSIS & TRENDS

States with recorded incidents

low ────────────────► high
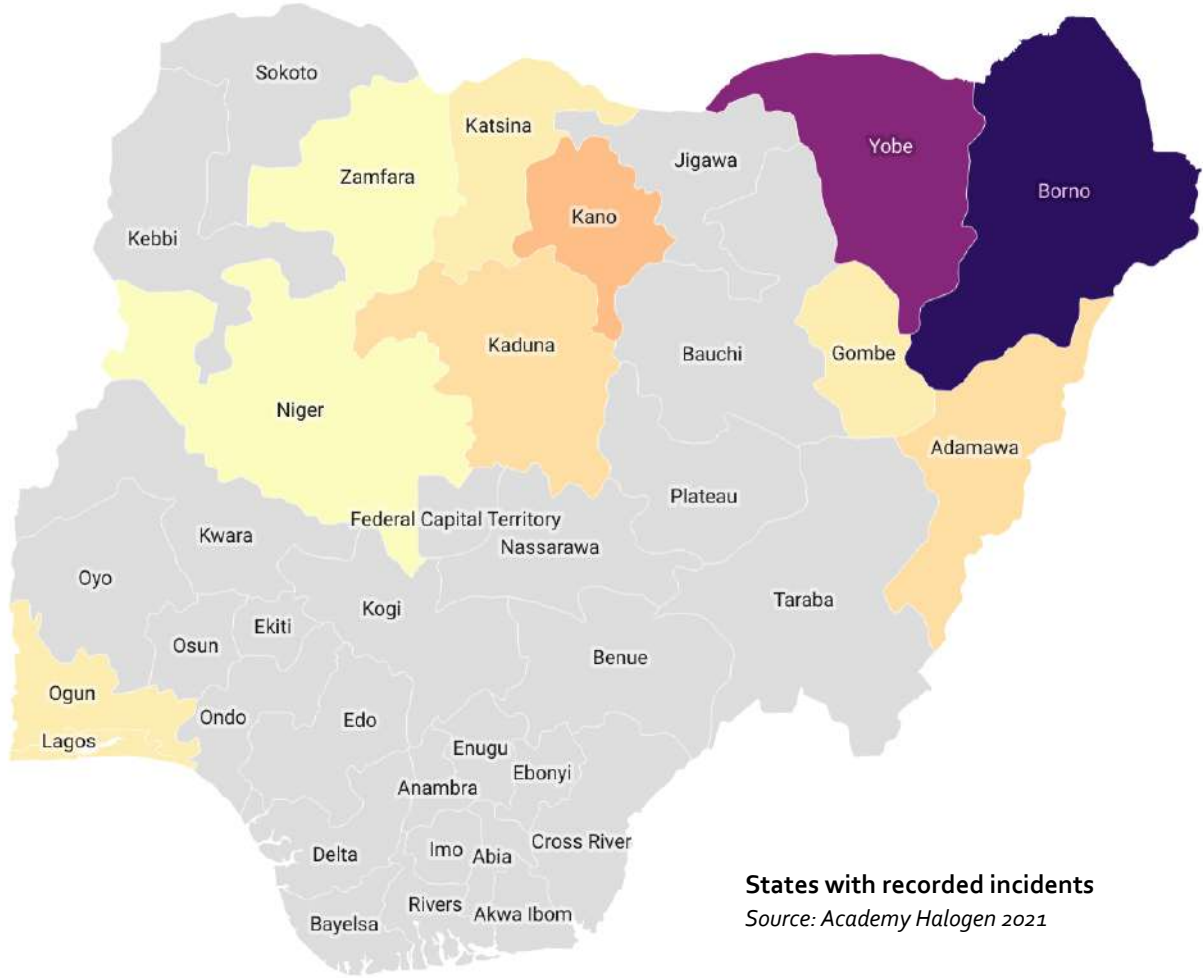
States with recorded incidents
Source: Academy Halogen 2021

Annual Trends

INCIDENTS BY INSTITUTION TYPES

PRIMARY SCHOOLS	**40%** - Perhaps due to their vulnerabilities, primary schools have been most hit by the attacks
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	**35%** - This segment often attracts more attention when attacked due to the number of girls already captured and married off, which the international community finds abhorrent.
TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS	**25%** - Attackers have been less successful in this segment, possibly as a result of some existing internal measures by tertiary institutions, as many have proprietary and/or private security operatives at their campus
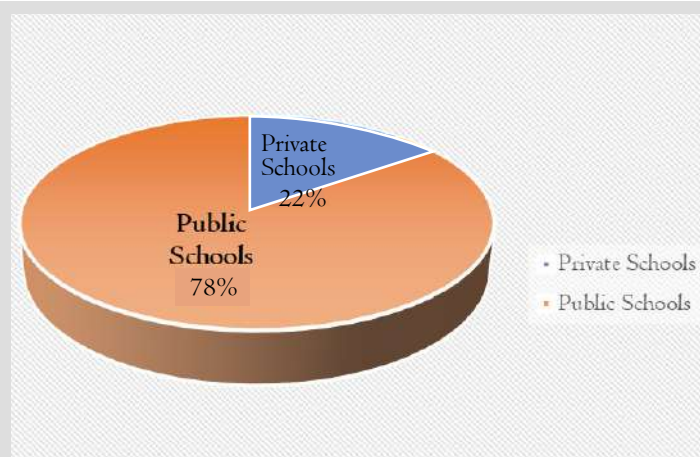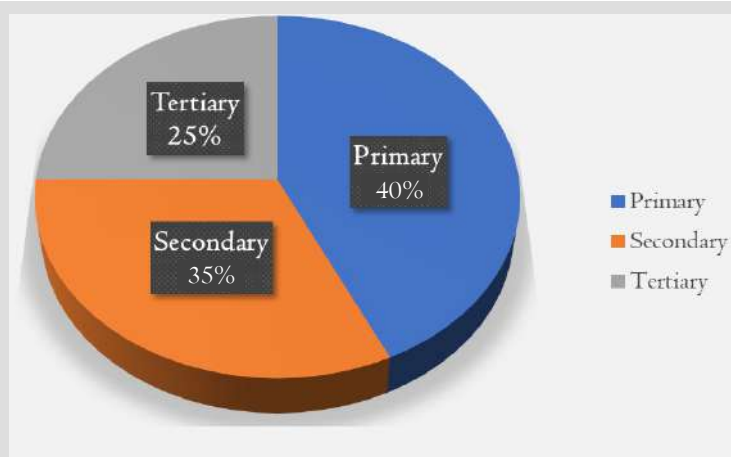
ATTACKS BY OWNERSHIP AND SCHOOL TYPE

PRIVATE	**22%** - Private education establishments are susceptible to attacks, especially if they are located at vulnerable locations
PUBLIC	**78%** - This is the largest category and it represents the current reality of public schooling in Nigeria. The attacks, however, often happen at unexpected hours, which often lead to devastating consequences.
DAY	**52%** - Most attacks on day schools occurred after school hours, although there are a few instances where assailants boldly attack while academic activities are on going
BOARDING	**48%** - Boarding schools are vulnerable at nights due to poor or inadequate security arrangements.
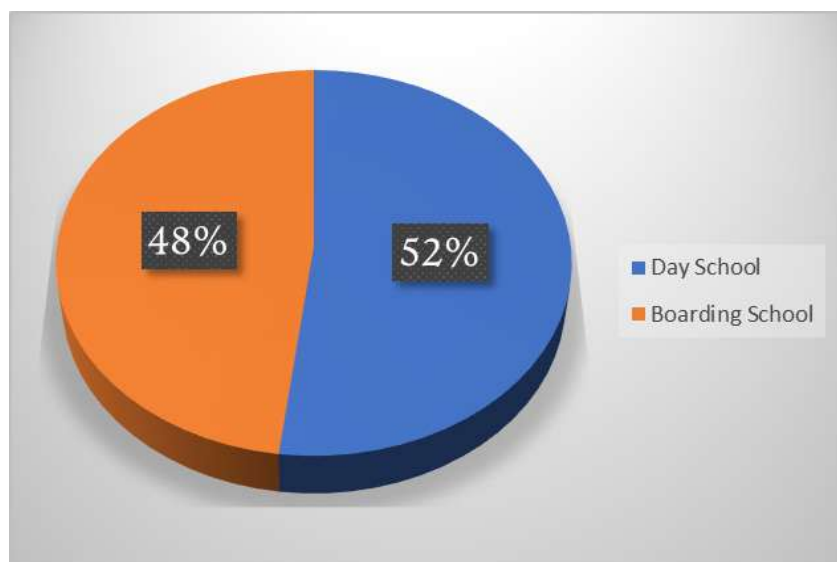
11

Numbers of Nigerian states directly affected

5

Average numbers of attack per year – from 2009 to March 2021

Regions	% of reported attacks	Notes
North East	73%	This is probably not unexpected given it is the hotbed of insurgency and a group that is averse to Western type of education.
North West	18%	Besides the peak period of 2012, school attacks are rebounding in the North West more for its pecuniary gains, it appears.
North Central	2%	Although few, they are usually of high impact
South West	7%	A few cases reported in Lagos and Ogun states – usually in isolated schools or hostels and often for a payoff/ransom. Indicators are that this may likely increase, constituting a projected 8-10% of total recorded cases.
South East	0%	None reported. However, this region cannot afford to be complacent
South South	0%	As above

RECOMMENDATIONS

In implementing any sets of measures that can ensure the safety of schools across Nigeria, it is imperative to segment the schools by;
- Private schools in the rural areas
- Public schools in the rural areas
- Private schools in the urban areas and
- Public schools in the urban areas

The segmentation above will ensure the appropriateness of measures and interventions that give cognizance to infrastructure, ownership, history, policy variations, environment, resources, demography and cultural considerations.

a. **Pre-emptive response:** There is a need to establish an environment that provides "psychological security" by equipping the students and teachers with basic security education that build trust, empower and ensures 'security inclusion'. Measures that must be taken to achieve pre-emptive response include:

o Introducing security education in schools' curriculum as a compulsory subject
o Students should become sources of security intelligence with guidance on what to look out for with regards to indicators of insecurity. The students should be one of the best sources of information. This generation of young people lives in near-constant communication. Given that there were warning signs before some of the attacks on schools, making the students a part of this process is key.
o Develop a culture of "see something say something" amongst students, teachers and parents
o Conduct regular safety audits and security drills, such as emergency drills, evacuation, lock down and emergency response activities
o Every school must have a security policy or strategy or plan.

All the measures above must be seen and become part of the school's central "culture."

b. **Robust access control** – The second pillar is controlling access to school facilities. All schools must have a robust attendance and visitor access policy. Schools must have limited points of entry (one or at most two), each of which should be monitored and controlled by personnel that can turn people away when needed.

c. **Hardening the security infrastructure** – school infrastructure and facilities must have "blocking mechanisms" that make them not too easy to access and/or attack. These mechanisms should be combinations of physical and electronic solutions and devices.

d. **Onsite incident response:** There are some options that schools can explore.
• Have dedicated police officer(s) on site
• Engagement of private security operatives – for physical and electronic solutions
• Use of volunteer security personnel from the community (such as veterans or retired law enforcement)

Each school need to examine and interrogate what will work and be appropriate for their environment and nature of operations, whilst noting that a mix of any of the above is also an option that can be considered.

Ref: Heritage Foundation, 2018

THE HALOGEN SOLUTIONS

The Halogen Group is committed to designing and executing school security strategies that are aimed at preventing and ensuring quick and efficient response to incidents and or breaches.

Whilst Halogen Group notes that there is no single fix for the myriad of security challenges facing today's school security, our solutions emphasize a proactive rather than reactive approach to school security. Our approach also takes a holistic approach to school security rather than focusing on a particular threat or event.

HALOGEN'S 3-TIERED APPROACH

TIER 1

Security and Safety Risk Assessment

- Security Intelligence Gathering
- Threat Profiling
- Safety Risk Assessment
- Security and Safety Report and Recommendations
- Security Education and Training

TIER 2

Security & Safety Design

- Policies and procedure development
- Mitigating solution design and Planning
- Safety and emergency management design and planning

TIER 3

Solution Delivery & implementation

- Security and safety processes and framework development
- Technical Security Solution Implementation
- Safety solution delivery and Implementation

OUR METHODOLOGY

- Regulatory compliance requirements
- Public school security best practices
- Evolving security threat landscape
- Current security and safety vulnerabilities
- Intelligence gathering
- Best fit mitigation and controls for schools

To assist with your school safety audit, security systems and/or infrastructure, you can contact Halogen Group

Tel: +234 1-3429012,
+234 1-3429021
+234 8081602646,
+234 700HALOGEN

Email: info@halogen-group.com

CONCLUSION

Our nation must get beyond the rhetoric and posturing on security. As a people, we must do the hard work of making our schools and education institutions safe and secured places to learn and grow. The security of schools and education institutions had not been given sufficient attention in Nigeria, as much as it deserves. Hence, this need to be included in peace-building efforts across Nigeria and must be tailored to each specific environment.

Whilst we all aim to tackle this challenge, we need to be cognizance of the fact that too much security or too heavy-handed a footprint can add psychological insecurity to the individuals - student and staff – and community, which can do harm even if there are no safety and security issues/challenges. Therefore, a balance must be struck and maintained.

The safety and security interventions required for our schools and education institutions cannot be driven from the outside; they must be seen and become part of the establishments' central "culture."

KEEPING SCHOOLS SAFE & SECURED
– A CHECKLIST

Academy Halogen has developed a safety and security risk assessment checklist for schools. We encourage all stakeholders – owners, managers, teachers, parents, students and relevant education authorities to use this checklist to determine the risks' exposures.

This checklist enables schools to evaluate and self-assess their safety and security efforts, systems, capabilities and infrastructure in comparison to the best practices in the world.

With this comprehensive list, schools can identify what they have in place, what they have in progress and/or not required.

These checklists do not guarantee 100% safety in our schools and education institutions. However, they will materially increase safety and security through deterrence, strong defense measures, and efficient management and response capabilities.

Halogen Group can assist in carrying out the audit. **Please contact us.**

DETECTION	In Place		In Progress		Not Required		COMMENTS / NOTES
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you have an intruder/burglar alarm(s) installed?							
Do you have CCTV coverage of strategic locations of the premises?							
If you have a school bus, do you have or use trackers for the school bus(es)?							
Do you have electronic security system(s) that interface with a control room or a similar set-up for your premises and facilities?							
Do you make use of metal detector(s) in any circumstance?							

PHYSICAL CONTROLS	In Place		In Progress		Not Required		COMMENTS / NOTES
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Are there defined entrance(s)?							
Are there defined exit(s)?							
Are there access control system(s) within the school?							
Do you have an emergency exit(s) that everyone is aware of?							
Do you have adequate security fencing?							
Do you have dedicated security personnel or operative(s) on the premises?							
Are there sufficient security lights in and around the premises?							
If you have a car part, do you have marshals for car parks and traffic management?							
Do you have a schedule for repairs and maintenance of equipment and facilities?							
Do you have ID badges for all staff?							
Do staff wear ID badges at all times on the premises?							
Do you have a visitors' register?							
Do students have ID badges?							
Do students wear ID badges at all times?							
Do you issue badges to visitors, suppliers and vendors?							

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT	In Place		In Progress		Not Required		COMMENTS / NOTES
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you have a standard First Aid kit?							
Are there trained first aid specialist(s) in your school/institution?							
Do you have dedicated personnel that carry out routine patrols of the premises?							
Do you have appropriate signages on site?							
Is there a key management system in place?							
Is there a dedicated "safe haven" known to all students and staff?							
Do you carry out periodic emergency drills?							
Do you have emergency response procedures including notification of authorities and parents?							
Do you have close proximity to emergency response services as follows?							
a) Police Station							
b) Fire Service							
c) Hospital							
d) Others							
Are there safety evacuation procedures in place?							
Do you have a functional Sickbay/ Clinic?							
Do you carry out regular health and safety inspections/ surveys?							

Do you have a proper waste disposal system?						
Are there adequate storage facilities?						
Are you in close proximity to a facility/facilities/building(s) that could pose a threat to your school/institution?						
Do you adhere to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSSH) guidelines?						

INFORMATION SECURITY	In Place		In Progress		Not Required		COMMENTS / NOTES
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you have a procedure for access to computers by authorised personnel?							
Do you implement data protection regulation?							
Do you have a documented system for incidents' reporting?							
Do you have the capacity to back up data in multiple storages?							
Do you provide individual login credentials to staff and students?							

RISKS COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING	In Place		In Progress		Not Required		COMMENTS / NOTES
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you organise security awareness training for:							
a) Staff							
b) Parents/carers							
c) Teachers							
d) Suppliers, visitors and others							
Do you have a mechanism to gather security intelligence from students, parents and stakeholders?							
Do you have a system of/for first respondents?							
Do you have formal relationships with local establishments that can act as support systems e.g., places of worships, hospitals, neighbouring schools and institutions, volunteer groups etc.?							
Do you conduct background checks on employees?							
Do you conduct background checks on suppliers and contractors?							

INFORMATION SECURITY	In Place		In Progress		Not Required		COMMENTS / NOTES
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you have a budget for security?							
Do you have a business continuity plan?							
Do you have a safety and security policy, strategy or plan?							
Do you have a named Chief Security Officer?							

Ref:
Heritage Foundation 208 Here's How School Security Should Be Improved in 4 Easy Steps

ABOUT US

Halogen Group is a premium, digital-enabled and integrated security group that provides end to end security risk solutions to people, enterprise and government.

Our single minded purpose is to enable SAFETY in today's open and continuously volatile world, for you, your family, your assets, both physical and virtual, and your business.

At Halogen Group, we are committed to enabling you safely pursue the ACHIEVEMENT of your goals and purposes. We do this by creating security risk solutions that help you forestall and mitigate threat.

ACADEMY HALOGEN
This is a publication of Academy Halogen. Academy Halogen is the education, policy and strategy subsidiary of Halogen Group.

OUR SCHOOLS
•School of Security Studies
•School of Security Management
•School of Security Technology
•Policy, Thought Leadership & Advisory

Head Office:
19B, Mobolaji Bank Anthony Way, Ikeja, Lagos.

Call:
+234 1-3429012,
+234 1-3429021
+234 8081602646,
+234 700HALOGEN

Email:
info@halogen-group.com

Halogenlimited│HalogenNg│@Halogensecurity

HALOGEN GROUP

ACADEMY HALOGEN