



ATHENA

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## CLIMATE CHANGE



# Governing Climate-Resilient Infrastructure for SDG 11 in Nigeria

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**Cover Image:** People are stranded by floods after several days of downpours in Kogi State. **Photograph by:** Fatai Campbell/AP Photo (2022)

# Executive Summary

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Nigeria's failure to realise Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive cities, is fundamentally a governance and delivery challenge rather than a deficit of policy intent or technical knowledge. Rapid urbanisation, with an urban population of over 123 million growing at 4.1 per cent annually, has intersected with intensifying climate risks to expose infrastructure systems built without enforceable standards, coordinated mandates, or predictable financing. The 2022 floods alone affected 4.4 million people, displaced up to 1.4 million, and caused widespread damage to roads, housing, and economic assets, while coastal cities such as Lagos face accelerating shoreline erosion averaging about 2.6 meters per year.

This policy brief argues that binding governance reform is the decisive lever for achieving SDG 11. The core constraint is weak enforcement of resilience standards and fragmented decision authority across federal, state, and local institutions, allowing political and informal considerations to override risk-informed planning.

Drawing on comparative lessons from Bangladesh, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and South Africa, this brief proposes a coherent reform package centered on statutory accountability, climate-proofed infrastructure standards, conditional and decentralised finance, coastal and nature-based defenses, and integrated data and early warning systems.

If implemented, these reforms would reduce lifecycle infrastructure losses, protect vulnerable urban populations, and directly advance SDG 11 targets, particularly disaster loss reduction (11.5) and integrated resilience planning (11.b), by aligning incentives, finance, and delivery with climate-resilient urban development.

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## From Governance Reform to Resilient Cities

Nigeria's urban infrastructure vulnerability does not stem from a lack of policy intent, but from the failure to translate statutory commitments into risk-informed decisions at scale. The pathway from governance reform to sustainable, resilient cities can be summarised as follows:

### Statutory Reform and Delivery Discipline

CRIAA clarifies mandates, [embeds climate-risk](#) standards in procurement and planning, and links compliance to finance and oversight.

### Improved Infrastructure Decisions

Climate-proofed roads, drainage, housing, and coastal investments reduce exposure to floods, heat, and erosion. World Bank evidence from Africa shows upfront resilience reduces asset losses by [20–40%](#) over project lifetimes.

### Reduced Exposure and Losses

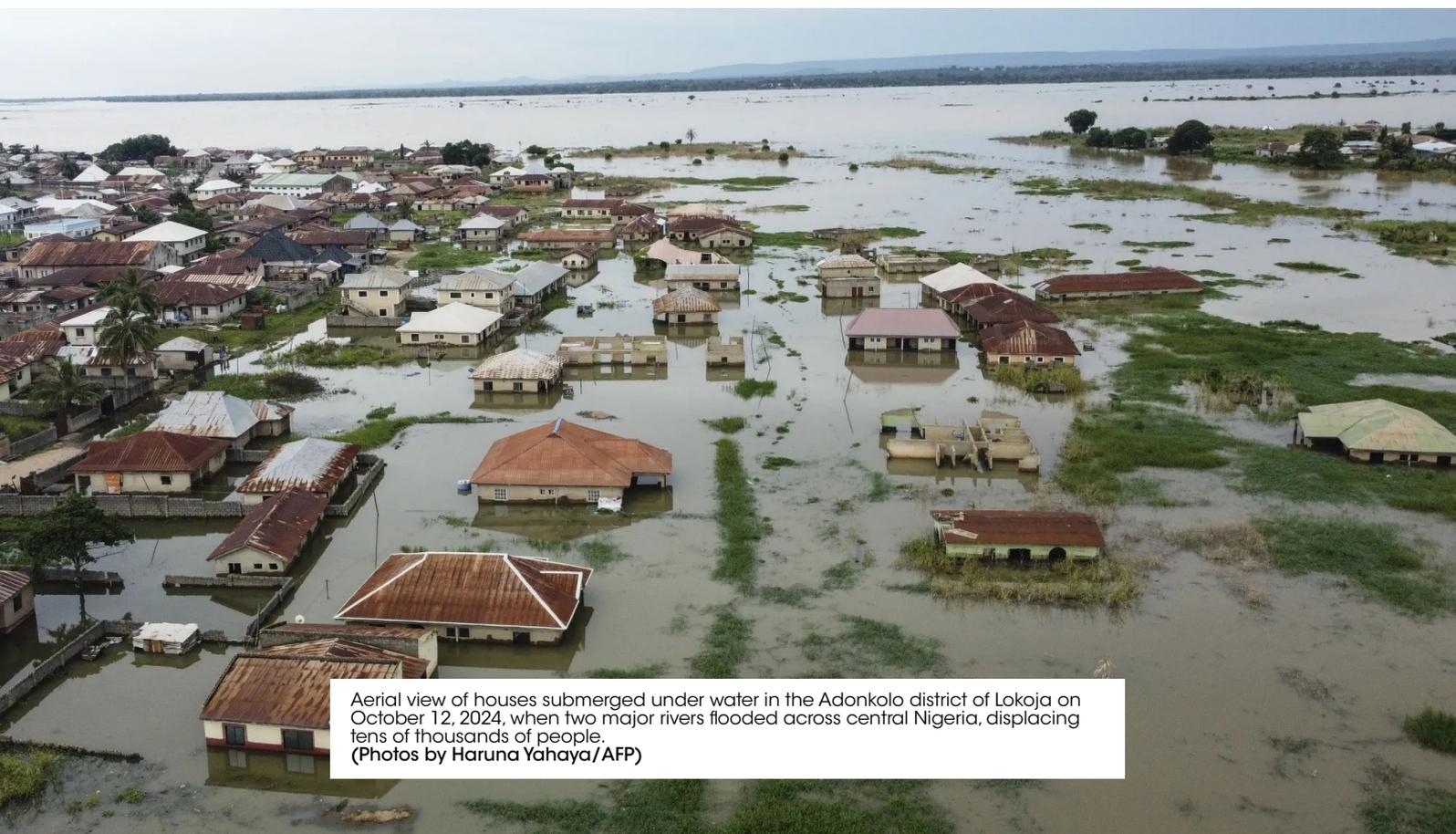
Particularly for low-income urban residents and critical economic corridors, fewer [disaster-related](#) displacements, lower household losses, and improved service continuity result.

### Accelerated SDG 11 Progress

Specifically, SDG 11.5 (reducing disaster losses) and SDG 11.b (integrated resilience planning) become achievable when governance reform shifts incentives rather than rhetoric.

### Key Insight

Governance reform achieves the greatest impact when it directly constrains how infrastructure decisions are made and financed, rather than creating new institutions.



Aerial view of houses submerged under water in the Adonkolo district of Lokoja on October 12, 2024, when two major rivers flooded across central Nigeria, displacing tens of thousands of people.  
(Photos by Haruna Yahaya/AFP)

## Urban Infrastructure Challenges in Nigeria

Urban infrastructure deficits in Nigeria are the product of decades of rapid urbanisation, weak planning, and chronic underinvestment. By 2023, the urban population reached **123.7 million**, growing at 4.1% annually, intensifying pressure on housing, drainage, transport, and basic services.

Historically, recurrent floods, coastal erosion, and unplanned settlement expansion have amplified these structural weaknesses. The 2022 floods were among the worst in a decade, affecting 4.4 million people (including **2.6 million children**), displacing 1.3–1.4 million, and causing over 600 deaths. Roads, bridges, homes, and agricultural assets suffered extensive damage, with national and humanitarian assessments documenting significant household losses and infrastructure disruption.

Coastal and metropolitan corridors demonstrate acute climate exposure. Remote-sensing and field studies show shoreline retreat along the Lagos lagoon and peninsula averaging 2.6 metres per year in some areas, threatening housing, ports, and arterial roads, and increasing the cost and complexity of infrastructure protection.

Where resilience policies exist, such as the National Climate Change Policy and state- and city-level plans, implementation gaps remain. Fragmented mandates and weak coordination among federal ministries (Works and Housing, Environment, Housing and Urban Development), response bodies (NEMA), planning and statistical agencies (National Bureau of Statistics; state and metropolitan authorities), and local governments have hindered the mainstreaming of risk-informed standards into infrastructure design, procurement, and budgeting.

### Multi-Dimensional Impacts

- **Social/Cultural:** Repeated displacement deepens informal settlement growth and community disruption.
- **Political:** Visible infrastructure failures erode citizen trust and redirect resources to emergency response.
- **Economic:** Transport and market interruptions produce quantifiable direct and opportunity losses for households and firms.
- **Psychological:** Recurrent shocks increase vulnerability and reduce livelihood security.
- **Academic/Technical:** Fragmented evidence limits evaluation of scalable, financeable resilience solutions.

This policy brief addresses a clear gap between policy commitments and the operational implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure in Nigeria by:

- Synthesising empirical damage and loss data;
- Mapping institutional responsibilities and identifying key implementation bottlenecks;
- Quantifying financing shortfalls for climate-proofed infrastructure; and
- Recommending actionable governance and financing reforms aligned with SDG 11.

## Nigeria's Urban & Environmental Snapshot

Key Indicators & Impact Metrics



**URBAN  
POPULATION**

**123,701,699**



**URBAN  
GROWTH RATE**

**4.1%** Per Year



**2022 FLOOD IMPACT**

**4.4 million**

People affected by  
2022 Flood



**DISPLACED BY 2022  
FLOOD**

**1.3–1.4 million  
& 600 Deaths**



**LAGOS SHORELINE  
RETREAT**

**2.6 m/year**

Average Annual Coastal  
Erosion Rate

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## Enforcement Gaps and Decision Fragmentation

Nigeria's urban resilience failure is not caused by a single deficit. Evidence points to weak enforcement of standards and fragmented decision-making authority as the primary binding constraints:

- **Inconsistent standards**

Federal, state, and municipal projects often diverge in implementation, undermining technical guidance.

- **Finance gaps**

Even when funding exists, climate-vulnerable infrastructure frequently proceeds without basic risk screening.

- **Political capture and informal decision-making:**

Technical planning, especially in land use and [drainage](#), is routinely overridden.

**Implication:** Strengthening enforcement and coordination offers higher returns than proliferating plans or standalone projects.



Yenagoa, capital of Bayelsa, submerged by flood weeks after a downpour in 2022 (CNN)

## Lessons from International Experience

Several countries provide lessons for Nigeria's climate-resilient infrastructure agenda:

Country	Major Hazard (s)	Core Policy Measures	Key stakeholders	Evidence/ Lessons for Nigeria
Bangladesh	Cyclones, floods, salinization	Delta Plan 2100; embankments; cyclone shelters; community early warning	MoEF, BWDB, LGUs, World Bank/ADB	Long-term delta planning combined with local early warning improves adaptation capacity; integrate national plans with LGU execution
Netherlands	Fluvial & coastal floods	Delta Programme; Delta Act; statutory protection levels; adaptive spatial planning	Ministry of Infrastructure & Water; Delta Commissioner	Legal mandates + delivery agency produce predictable, technically sound investment pipelines.
Philippines	Typhoons, storm surge, floods	Build Back Better; MDRRMCs; local DRR mandates; reconstruction standards	CCC; DPWH; NDRRMC; LGUs	Conditioning reconstruction and finance on resilience standards reduces vulnerability; requires transparent audits and fund accountability.
South Africa (Cape Town)	Drought /water shortage	Emergency demand management; restrictions; tariffs; leak detection	City of Cape Town; National Dept of Water; Civil Society	Demand management, diversified supply, and social safeguards protect vulnerable populations; applicable to water, waste, and energy networks.

### Cross-Cutting Lessons for Nigeria

#### 1. Institutionalise Resilience With Law and Delivery Agencies

A statutory framework or permanent commission could align federal, state, and metropolitan investments.

#### 2. Integrate Long-Term Planning With Local Capacity

Coastal and urban plans must link explicitly to municipal implementation and early warning systems.

#### 3. Condition Reconstruction and Finance on Resilience Standards

Transparent audit and accountability mechanisms reduce vulnerability growth.

#### 4. Implement Service-Level Resilience Measures and Demand Management

Data-driven, socially equitable measures for water, waste, and energy networks strengthen preparedness.

#### 5. Mobilise Diversified Finance and International Support

Donor funds, national budgets, and private investment should be blended, including nature-based solutions and strategic retreat where necessary.

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## Policy Options: A Coherent Package for Climate-Resilient Urban Infrastructure

Nigeria's infrastructure resilience deficit is not remedied by incremental fixes. It requires a coherent, mutually reinforcing package of reforms that align law, standards, finance, data, and local capacity. The following six policy themes constitute an integrated programme — Strengthening Nigeria's Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Agenda — grounded in international practice and Nigeria-specific evidence (UNDP flood assessments; World Bank analysis).

### 1. Statutory Foundations for Resilience Delivery: The National Resilience Delivery and Accountability Act (NRDA)

#### Core Proposition

Nigeria requires a binding legal framework that transforms resilience from aspiration into obligation. The proposed NRDA would set national resilience targets, clarify intergovernmental mandates, and create a Resilience Commission with a dedicated Secretariat and ring-fenced programme budget, operationalising the governance intent of the National Climate Change Policy.

#### Programme Design

- Enact the NRDA and establish a Resilience Commission (chaired from the Office of the President).
- Create an inter-ministerial Delivery Board (Works & Housing; Environment; Housing and Urban Development; NEMA; NBS).
- Issue binding resilience design standards for all major infrastructure procurement.

#### Sequencing

- *0–2 years*: Draft the NRDA, conduct structured stakeholder consultations, and table the Bill.
- *3–5 years*: Pass the Act, establish the Commission and Secretariat, and pilot city accreditation in 3–5 urban centres.
- *6–10 years*: Integrate statutory data-sharing, ring-fenced budgets, and conditional transfers into routine federal–state fiscal and delivery systems.

#### Governance

*Lead actors*: Federal Ministry of Environment; Federal Ministry of Works and Housing; Ministry of Housing and Urban Development; NEMA; state governments; National Assembly.

#### Risks and mitigation

Political resistance and legal overlap are likely. These should be managed through phased adoption, sunset clauses to harmonise existing statutes, and donor-supported capacity building.

### 2. Embedding Resilience in Standards and Spatial Planning

#### Core Proposition

Resilience must be engineered into Nigeria's built environment, not retrofitted after failure.

#### Programme Design

- Produce a Resilience Design Manual for roads, drainage, bridges, coastal works, and water systems.
- Mandate climate-risk appraisal for all major capital projects.
- Implement a targeted retrofit programme for critical roads and drainage in the 12 most vulnerable cities.

#### Sequencing

- *0–2 years*: Develop the Manual and pilot climate-risk appraisals on selected federal projects.
- *3–5 years*: Make standards mandatory for federally funded projects; commence retrofits in priority cities.
- *6–10 years*: Institutionalise lifecycle costing, professional accreditation in climate-smart design, and broad state adoption.

#### Risks and mitigation

Higher upfront costs and uneven enforcement should be countered through lifecycle costing, conditional transfers, and targeted grants for fiscally weaker states.

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### 3. Coastal and Nature-Based Protection: The Integrated Urban Coastal Resilience Programme (IUCRP)

#### Core Proposition

Nigeria's coastline demands a hybrid approach that blends engineering with ecology and community adaptation.

#### Programme Design

- Prioritised coastal risk mapping.
- Phased shoreline protection combining hard and soft measures.
- Community shelters and planned relocation corridors where protection is uneconomic.

#### Sequencing

- *0–2 years*: Complete risk mapping and implement 2–3 hybrid pilots (notably in Lagos).
- *3–5 years*: Scale shoreline protection and social safeguards.
- *6–10 years*: Establish a financed maintenance regime with measurable reductions in coastal damage.

#### Risks and mitigation

Displacement risks and illegal sand mining must be addressed through compensation frameworks, enforcement, and expedited permitting with oversight.

### 4. Decentralised Capacity and Conditional Finance: Urban Resilience Grant Facility (URGF)

#### Core Proposition

Resilience is built city by city. Municipalities require both capacity and incentives.

#### Programme Design

- Municipal resilience labs and accredited project pipelines.
- Performance-based grants for drainage, slum upgrading, and early warning systems.
- Public transparency portal and third-party audits.

#### Sequencing

- *0–2 years*: Design the URGF and pilot grants in 3–6 cities.
- *3–5 years*: Expand to 12+ cities with performance-linked tranches.
- *6–10 years*: Institutionalise accredited pipelines and mixed finance for municipal projects.

#### Risks and mitigation

Uneven capacity and corruption risks demand strict accreditation, independent audits, and public disclosure.

### 5. Mobilising Capital: A Resilience Investment Package

#### Core Proposition

Without predictable finance, resilience remains rhetoric.

#### Programme Design

- Establish a National Resilience Fund (public seed + concessional capital).
- Develop municipal and green bond markets for resilient infrastructure.
- Use guarantees to crowd in private investment for drainage, transport, and coastal works.

#### Sequencing

- *0–2 years*: Finalise Fund design and conduct municipal bond feasibility studies.
- *3–5 years*: Operationalise the Fund and issue pilot bonds with guarantees.
- *6–10 years*: Scale a domestic resilience bond market.

#### Risks and mitigation

Fiscal constraints and investor caution should be managed through blended finance, credit enhancement, and currency risk management.

### 6. Data and Early Warning: National Urban Risk Information System (NURIS)

#### Core Proposition

Good governance depends on good data.

#### Programme Design

- Integrate hydro-meteorological monitoring, geospatial exposure maps, asset registries, and loss databases.
- Link data to municipal early warning systems and public dashboards.

#### Sequencing

- *0–2 years*: Agree data standards, deploy priority sensors, and launch pilot dashboards.
- *3–5 years*: Standardise national loss reporting and integrate NURIS with NRDA and URGF processes.
- *6–10 years*: Operate a fully integrated, automated national risk system.

#### Risks and mitigation

Fragmented data ownership should be resolved through statutory data-sharing mandates under the NRDA and phased deployment.

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## Operationalising SDG 11

To move beyond aspirational alignment, reforms must map directly to SDG 11 indicators:

### SDG TARGET 11.5

INDICATOR  
Disaster Deaths and Economic Loss

REFORM LINK  
Resilience Standard; NURIS

### SDG TARGET 11.b

INDICATOR  
Cities with DDR Strategies

REFORM LINK  
URGF Accreditation

### SDG TARGET 11.1

INDICATOR  
Adequate Housing

REFORM LINK  
Slum Upgrading and Drainage

## Recommendations

1. Enact the National Resilience Delivery and Accountability Act (NRDA) to establish a Resilience Commission, a statutory delivery secretariat, and an inter-ministerial Delivery Board to align mandates across the Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, NEMA, and state governments.
2. Mandate climate-proofed engineering and spatial standards via a national Resilience Design Manual and require climate-risk appraisals in all major capital projects to mainstream resilience into roads, drainage, bridges, and urban masterplans (federal and state public works, Standards Organisation of Nigeria, professional bodies).
3. Launch the IUCRP, combining hybrid shoreline protection, ecosystem restoration, and socially safeguarded relocation where necessary; prioritised risk mapping, and socially-safeguarded planned relocation corridors in Lagos, Bayelsa, Delta, and other coastal states (state governments, Federal Ministry of Environment, World Bank/ADB partners).
4. Establish an Urban Resilience Grant Facility (URGF) to provide accredited, performance-based conditional grants plus municipal capacity-building for local drainage, slum upgrading, and EWS investments (Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, state ministries, local governments, development partners).
5. Create a Resilience Investment Mobilisation Package — a National Resilience Fund seeded by public and concessional donor capital, supported by guarantees and pilot municipal/green bond facilities to crowd-in private finance for bankable resilient infrastructure projects (Ministry of Finance, Debt Management Office, MDBs/DFIs, private sector).
6. Deploy a National Urban Risk Information System (NURIS) linking upgraded hydro meteorological networks, geospatial exposure maps, an asset registry, and standardised damage/loss reporting to power municipal EWS, planning, and public dashboards (NIMET, NBS, NEMA, universities/research institutes).

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## Conclusion

Nigeria's crisis is not one of ideas, but of enforcement. Rapid urbanisation and intensifying climate shocks have exposed infrastructure built without binding standards or predictable finance.

The decisive lever is governance — statutory authority, conditional finance, and accountable delivery. Without it, Nigeria will remain trapped in a cycle of disaster, emergency spending, and repeated failure.

The path to SDG 11 is therefore clear and unforgiving: resilient cities will not be delivered by plans alone, but by institutions that constrain how infrastructure is planned, financed, and built. Only then will Nigeria's cities become durable, inclusive, and worthy of the next generation.

### Author

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He has contributed to numerous policy briefs, research studies and strategic reports for government institutions, civil society organisations and international development partners.

Dr Anyanwu holds advanced degrees in Political Science and Diplomacy, Political Theory and Philosophy, Public Policy Analysis and Education. He is a member of the Nigerian Political Science Association, the Centre for African American Research and other professional bodies

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## List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CCC	Climate Change Commission (Philippines)
CCC	Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Accountability Act *
CRIAA	Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Accountability Act *
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways (Philippines)
EWS	Early Warning Systems
IUCRP	Integrated Urban Coastal Resilience Programme
LGU	Local Government Units
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests (Bangladesh)
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (Philippines)
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency (Nigeria)
NIMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NRDA	National Resilience Delivery and Accountability Act
NURIS	National Urban Risk Information System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URGF	Urban Resilience Grant Facility
World Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

\* CRIAA is used in the brief as a working shorthand for the proposed statutory governance framework; it is not a formally enacted title.



### FG Approves N1 trillion Kano Metropolitan Rail Project

The Federal Government has approved the construction of a N1 trillion Kano Metropolitan Rail Service, a major transport project intended to reshape urban mobility and economic activity in the state.

Governor Abba Kabir Yusuf announced the approval on January 8. The governor said the rail system would provide a modern, efficient and affordable mass transit network linking key districts across the Kano metropolis, reducing congestion and improving daily mobility for residents.

He described the project as a landmark intervention that would elevate living standards and strengthen Kano's position as a commercial and transport hub in northern Nigeria.

<https://dailypost.ng/2026/01/29/federal-government-approves-n1trn-kano-metropolitan-rail-project/>

### Nigerian Refugees Return to Borno From Cameroon

The Borno State Government has begun repatriating refugees who had lived in Cameroon for over a decade after fleeing insurgency.

The first batch of about 300 returnees arrived in Pulka, Gwoza Local Government Area, on January 27 as part of a phased resettlement programme.

On January 30, a second group of 705 refugees from 85 households returned to Banki in Bama Local Government Area. Upon arrival, the returnees were taken to a reception centre for registration before being moved into newly constructed houses built with support from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Borno State Government.

Governor Babagana Umara Zulum approved cash support for the returnees, with each household head receiving N100,000 and each wife N20,000, alongside the distribution of mattresses and wrappers.

<https://guardian.ng/news/over-705-nigerian-refugees-arrive-in-borno-from-cameroon/>

### Abia State Independent of National Grid

Governor Alex Otti has confirmed Abia State is now free from national grid collapses as his administration pursues a pilot programme converting organic waste into electricity.

Otti on January 9 said biogas from waste is being harnessed to generate renewable energy for residents, reducing reliance on the national grid. The initiative is being implemented in collaboration with the Enugu Electricity Distribution Company (EEDC).

“This is a pilot programme. Instead of throwing away waste, we can turn it into clean energy, and we will be able to

power a lot of places, particularly the Umuhia in-farms,” the governor said.

The governor added that, since December 24, 2025, the Abia State Electricity Regulation Authority has assumed responsibility for the regulation of power in the state, taking over from the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC).

<https://dailypost.ng/2026/01/30/abia-no-longer-affected-by-national-grid-collapse-gov-otti/>

### Court Nullifies PDP National Convention in Ibadan

A Federal High Court in Ibadan, Oyo State, on January 30 nullified the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) national convention held in the city on 15–16 November 2025.

Justice Uche Agomoh ruled that the Caretaker Committee led by Mohammed Abdulrahman and Samuel Anyanwu remains the only recognised National Working Committee (NWC) until a valid convention is conducted.

The court barred Kabiru Turaki and other officials allegedly elected at the convention from presenting themselves as national officers, noting that the gathering defied two existing court judgments.

“All decisions taken at the convention are set aside,” the ruling stated, adding that the party may operate only through the caretaker committee until a lawful national convention is held.

<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/853360-court-nullifies-pdp-national-convention-held-in-ibadan.html>

## REGIONAL UPDATES



### Benin Ex-Minister Arrested for December 7 Coup

Alassane Tigré, vice-president of Benin's main opposition party, Les Démocrates, has been placed under a detention warrant over the attempted coup of December 7, 2025. He was arrested at his Cotonou home on January 8 and remanded in custody on Thursday after appearing before judges at the Court for the Repression of Economic Offences and Terrorism (CRIET).

The case stems from an attack President Patrice Talon had earlier dismissed as a mere "incident" carried out by "thugs", though prosecutors have treated it as a serious security breach. Tigré was questioned for several hours before being sent to detention in the presence of his lawyer.

The failed coup was led by mutineers under Lieutenant Colonel Pascal Tigré of the National Guard, who remains at large alongside several accomplices as Benin seeks international assistance for their arrest.

<https://fr.apanews.net/news/benin-un-ex-ministre-arrete-pour-le-putsch-du-7-decembre>

### Insurgents Attack Niger Republic Airport

Niger's defence forces repelled an armed attack on Niamey's Air Base 101 in the early hours of January 9. According to the Nigerien Ministry of Defence, the assailants on motorcycles attempted to breach

the perimeter around 2 am but were pushed back after about 30 minutes of heavy gunfire, leaving four soldiers injured and an ammunition store damaged. The ministry said 20 attackers were neutralised and 11 others arrested, with weapons and motorcycles recovered.

As they retreated, the attackers fired on civilian aircraft parked nearby, striking two Asky planes and an Air Côte d'Ivoire Airbus A319, which sustained damage to its fuselage and right wing. No passengers or crew were on board, and no civilian casualties were reported.

<https://fr.apanews.net/news/niger-retour-sur-lattaque-de-la-base-aerienne-de-niamey/>

### Several Chad Magistrates Sanctioned

The Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSM) met in N'Djamena on January 30, 2026, under the chairmanship of Supreme Court President Samir Adam Annour, to determine disciplinary proceedings against eight magistrates. After hearing the magistrates and their lawyers, the Council deliberated before issuing its rulings.

Four magistrates — Mahamat Saleh Brema, Kagombe Moïse, Adam Mbodou Adam and Brahim Abbo Abakar — were dismissed, though their pension rights were preserved. Two others, Taoka Bruno and Issa Sougui Djimi, were suspended from duty for six months, while Oumar Ali Mahamat and Mahamat Ibrahim Issa were acquitted on the benefit of the doubt.

All eight magistrates had been suspended in early December 2025 by the Minister of Justice, pending the conclusion of the disciplinary process now completed by the CSM.

<https://fr.apanews.net/news/tchad-plusieurs-magistrats-sanctionnes-par-le-csm/>

### Cameroon Arrests 27 Suspects in Security Operation

Cameroon's National Gendarmerie has arrested 27 suspects in a major security operation in Abong-Mbang, in the East Region, aimed at dismantling criminal networks operating in the area. The raid, code-named "Operation Tentacule", was carried out on January 29, 2026, following intelligence reports on the presence of individuals involved in illegal arms possession and other criminal activities.

Security forces were deployed to strategic locations across the town, where they conducted searches, identity checks and targeted arrests. During the operation, gendarmes seized military-grade ammunition in the suspects' possession, which authorities confirmed originated from official stockpiles, raising concerns about illicit circulation. Investigators have since launched further enquiries to determine whether the weapons were diverted domestically or smuggled into Cameroon.

The 27 suspects remain in custody and are being interrogated as investigations continue. Authorities say judicial proceedings will follow once enquiries are concluded, and additional arrests have not been ruled out as further leads emerge.

<https://www.lebledparle.com/en/gendarmerie-arrests-27-suspects-in-abong-mbang-security-operation/>

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