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The Effects of Different Types of Conflict on People and the Relationships Among them in Nigeria

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Abstract: ***This paper is an analysis and synthesis of the effects of different types of conflict on people and the relationships among them. The discussion is in line with the prevailing impacts of Covid 19 on families, institutions and even governments in Nigeria. The paper concluded on the fact that Covid-19 and terrorism are two major conflicts affecting the people of Nigeria and the relationship among them.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Generally, in any institution, organization, environment or society conflict or quarrel cannot be evaded because of the alterations or variances amongst people's concepts or notions, wishes, insights and requests. Conflict could arise amid individuals of opposed notion of obstruction, divergence or discordancy among different parties (Pat.zak, 2012'). According to Wilmot & Hockr, (2019), anytime two or more public entities for example, groups, individuals, organizations, and countries meet one another in achieving their aims or purposes, their affairs or dealings might lead to mismatched or unpredictable.

Conflict is unavoidable among individuals or people. Dealing with operative or worker conflict in a judicious way is imperative to preserving a vigorous or well-developed work atmosphere. Have confidence that a little conflict will only evaporate is an imprecise hypothesis or supposition to make because simple conflicts can lead to major difficulties if care is not being taken. Administrators must know or comprehend the mutual roots of employee conflicts, so that a resolution is initiate before the problems become unbearable. However, from the research carried out by Fleetwood (2017), administrators or managers in civilized nations, in Africa spent more than 15% of their time in handling conflicts among workers. Relationships between entities in an institute might become erratic when two or more of them want a similar resource that is in small supply; anytime they have partly limited social preferences based on their corporate action; or anytime they have dissimilar manners, beliefs, skills and values.

Conflicts frequently have merit and demerit outcomes and there is nothing pre-determined around its development or course. It seems mistaken or specious to view conflict from a demerit outlook only as critical or dysfunctional since conflict is the insight of variances of interests among people (Brett, 2017). It is a matter of fact that conflict might be uncomfortable, it may even be a basis of predicaments, but it is highly essential if change is to arise, if establishments or administrations are to endure and adjust. Organizational change and invention cannot just come into place; it entails a restorative which is conflict. Therefore, they need to be held nicely to bring gains to the institution.

Over the time, manhood has fallen into one of its utmost crises (Gesinde, 2020). With nothing less than 17 million cases already in all over the world, this is indeed fathomlessly stressed with epoch-making civic health danger, 'corona virus disease'. The epidemic is the quickest pathetic world communal health disaster at this period, leading to substantial death and disease and leading to rise in discouraging healthy and socio-economic difficulties. This hazard has forced the lion's share of the people to home-confinement and the respite have involved them rather generously in a rough mortal combat in contradiction towards it, generation a state of world socio-economic stalemate. All the persistent, hair-splitting and dependable investigation for getting a vaccine to this time ended in much commotion for nothing. Sensible or judicious health opinion of awareness will comprise the spread of disease for the time being but surely will not end the mystery of this misery (Maclean & Dahir, 2020).

Trades all over the universe are powerfully linked and integrated has been pretentious due to the result of COVID-19 pandemic. Amongst the economy instability with breaks to manufacture, the operational of world supply chains has been interrupted. Firms worldwide, regardless of size, reliant on contributions from one nation or the other have started facing reductions or shrinkages in manufacture (Kuo, 2020). Transport being inadequate and even nations among countries has further affected global economic actions. Most significantly, some panic among customers and companies has distorted usual consumption patterns and created market anomalies.

The feast or spread of this pandemic has been rapid in Nigeria and no precise group of the populace was basically protected to this contagion. Reported daily deaths propose that the immune-response to this pandemic might fluctuate amidst elderly people and be

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contingent on fundamental health status (Huang, 2020). Nigeria government is taking extraordinary actions to minimize the increase of the virus through imposing lockdown on coming in and out of the states as well as intra state lockdown, permitting them to buy time for the optional measures such as testing, isolation and contact tracing is implemented (Huang, 2020). However, the health and social systems are struggling to cope with rising caseloads, supply chain bottlenecks, movement restrictions and economic strains.

The world epidemic of COVID-19 pandemic has caused destruction in fragile states, generate extensive turbulence and strictly test global crisis management systems. The effects of this pandemic are particularly serious for those wedged in the focus of conflict; the pandemic had interrupted flow of caring aids, bounds peace operation and delay or distraction of conflict groups in emerging as well as ongoing efforts at peacekeeping. Corrupt leaders adventure the pandemic to fee their purposes or aims in manners that worsen internal or global crises extremely down on dissent at home or rising conflicts with challenging states on the supposition that they will get away with it while the world is otherwise occupied.

As a result of protection of civilians in Nigeria, several of crisis has stimulated which is branded by conflict, civilians abuse by government militaries and non-state armed groups, high levels of insecurity human rights desecrations, gender-based fierceness, forced displacement, and teenager staffing. The protection crisis is mainly seen in conflict-affected areas, particularly the northwest and the northeast, nevertheless, protection concerns are general the nation and hazard being worsened by COVID-19 control measures (Scipioni, 2020). In 30th March and mid-April, subsequently to the start of lockdowns, the National Human Rights Commission (NHCR) noted extrajudicial murders and misuse of power by the Nigerian security forces. More than 18 people were killed by law enforcement agents for purportedly not complying with restrictions measures. At the time, the NHRC recorded more than 45 occasions of heartless and humiliating treatment, as well as over 27 incidents of illegal arrest and detention logged in states under movement restrictions or lockdown (BBC 16/04/2020). There are logged of illogical arrests and extrajudicial killings by the Nigerian police force prior COVID-19; still, the need for lockdowns and containment measures implementation has worsen the situation. Giving the data of Closing Civic Spaces, in Nigeria, there has been a speedy growth of human right violations by the police ever since the beginning of the pandemic (Just Security 19/05/2020). Terrorization and detention of journalists has been always being noted ever since the beginning of the lockdown. In addition, journalists in various lockdown states have not been able to cover news due to movement restrictions. Some states have used COVID-19 to pass laws criminalizing the reporting of false information. All these constitute a limitation to the freedom of press. There is the risk that restrictive laws or regulations passed during COVID-19 crisis will remain in place after the end of the pandemic.

It is not so far clear where and when the virus will hit toughest, and how political, social and economic factors might meet to aggravate or spark crises. nothing is assured that the pandemic's costs will be totally or regularly be a disadvantage for peace and security. Natural misfortunes have from time to time led to the decrease of conflicts, as the challenging parties have had to work in unity, or at least keep calm, to emphasis on stabilizing and reconstruction of their societies.

A. Objectives

The aims of this paper will focus on the following specific objectives:

1) To determine the effect of Corona virus on the pandemic on families, institutions and government.
2) To analyze and synthesize the effects of different types of conflict on people as an outcome of Corona virus pandemic.
3) To determine the relationship among families, institutions and government as an outcome of corona virus pandemic.

B. Research Questions

1) What is the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on families, institutions and government?
2) What are the effects of different types of conflict on people as a result of Covid-19 pandemic?
3) What is the relationship among families, institutions and government as a result of Covid-19 pandemic?

II. OVERVIEW OF COVID-19

According to Lau, et al. (2020), the corona virus pandemic, as well known as COVID'19, is a current world pandemic, triggered by serious 'acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. The virus was initially known in 'Wuhan, China', in the late 2019. The WHO established the epidemic from PHEIC in the late January 2020 and later resulted to contagion on middle of March. 20 July 2020, over 15.9 million cases of coronavirus disease have been registered in over 190 nations and states, leads in over 630,000 deaths globally; over 9.13 million people are in good health(recovered) from the epidemic.

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The virus most delayed often is circulated in persons via intimacy, and often times through little dews fabricated by sneezing, coughing, and talking (Huang, et al. 2020). The dews mostly fall to the floor or on the surface before going into air after some time. Spread might as well occur by little dews that can persist in the air for a very long time. Mostly, persons might be victims through a touch or contact with the diseased surfaces and a touch on the face (Lau, et al. 2020'). Transmission is in the early three days afterward the beginning of signs, while the spreading is likely to occur prior to the signs being seen, and as well from those who do not show any specific symptom'.

The mutual signs comprise; cough, fatigue, failure of the senses of smelling, briefness of breath, and fever. problems might comprise cold with severe respirational concern. The period from contact to the beginning of the signs is habitually for about five days but might 'vary between two and fourteen days. There has not been detected vaccines or 'antiviral cure for the virus. Essential care is suggestive with empathic therapy.

From the research carried out by Bourouiba, (2020), it was stated that there have been various recommended precautionary measures which comprise; washing of hands, cover of one's mouth during cough, maintenance of social distance from one another, wear a nose guard in unrestricted environments, disinfection of surfaces, increase ventilations with air filtrations indoor, including monitor and isolation of self for persons that suspects being infected already. Globally, most authorities had applied travel restriction, lockdown, place of work hazard control, and closure of facility with sporting activities on locked. Most areas had also labored to improve test volume and contact tracing of infested persons.

From the view of Stadnytskyi, et al. (2020), the corona virus has brought up world economic and social damaged, not excluding the biggest worldwide collapse since the great depression and worldwide famine that is affecting over 250 million persons in the world. It has caused to the suspension or cancellation of religious, sporting, cultural events, and ever political, general supply shortage worsened as result of panic buying, and diminished emissions of pollutant and greenhouse gas. Schools and institutions had been closed down through a national or regional basis in over 167 nations, affecting roughly 89.5% of the globe's student population. propaganda on the pandemic has been spread on mass media and social media. There had been occurrence of prejudice and favoritism against Chinese nationals and against those seen as being Chinese or as being from region with high infection rates (Stadnytskyi, et al. 2020).

In the late December 2019, the WHO was informed by health authorities in China of a bunch of epidemiologic pneumonia cases of mysterious cause in Wuhan, Hubei, and a survey was been launched at early January 2020. Basically, in the late January 2020, the World Health Organization confirmed the epidemic a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) of over 6,913 cases confirmed all over the world, affecting over 15 countries in five WHO regions. Meanwhile, many immediate people that was infected had visited Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market; the virus is therefore thought to be of zoonotic source. Moreover, SARS-CoV-2 is the name of the virus that caused the outbreak, a recently discovered virus was in linked to bat coronaviruses, SARS-CoV and pangolin coronaviruses. The consensus reached by the scientists was that corona virus has a natural source or cause. The possible bat-to-human contagion might have been amongst people treating bat carcasses and guano in the fabrication of locally Chinese made medicines.

The first person discovered with sign was later publicized to had been ill by December 2019, in which he did not have obvious contact with the then wet market gatherings. Of the earlier group of confirm cases, report has it that month that two-thirds were discovered to have a links with the market. On 13 March 2020, an unconfirmed report from the "South China Morning Post suggested a case traced back to 17 November 2019 (a 55-year-old from Hubei)" may had been the number one person infected. The WHO recognized the spread of corona virus as a pandemic on 11 March 2020 as Italy, Iran, South Korea, and Japan reported surging cases. The total numbers outside China quickly surpassed China's.

The first verified case in Nigeria was declared in the late February 2020, when an Italian citizen in Lagos tested significant to the COVID'19. It was noted that on 9 March 2020, an additional case of the virus was confirmed in Ewekoro, Ogun State, which was a Nigerian citizen who had contact with the Italian citizen. According to Ezigbo & Ifijeh, (2020), it was noted that in the late January 2020, the federal government of Nigeria alerted its citizens of the eagerness to reinforce investigation at not less than five international airports in the country to avoid the spread of coronavirus. The government declared the airports at Rivers, Lagos, Kano, Enugu, with the FCT. The Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) as well declared that they've set up a coronavirus group and was set to start its occurrence system should incase any cases emerged in the country. On 31 of January 2020, based on the increased on the pandemic in mainland China and other global nations, the federal government of Nigeria set up a Coronavirus Readiness Group to ease the effect of the virus if it finally spreads to the country.

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III. IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON FAMILIES

The present pandemic(coronavirus) occasioning in most nations across the world facing restrictions has now initiated a sudden, exclusive challenge to systemic therapy and in fact the global therapeutic irrespective of their modality and orientation (Ebenso & Otu, 2020). Families and children are presently facing main social quarantine, which resulted to staying away from school; friends and relatives including grandparents, facing the most unsafe environment where everything is contaminated by coronavirus have to be protected by extreme measures. The pandemic had greater impact especially on the younger children who are in their prime stages of cognitive and emotional developments who find it difficult to comprehend and understand the rational for all the behavioral changes in society being put in place (Ebenso & Otu, 2020).

The pandemic is associated with stigmatization of those who suffered from the outbreak. The outburst of corona virus brought increase in stigmatization factor such as being afraid of separation, discrimination, prejudice, with sidelining and all its social and economic ramification. A mark out society tend to get medication late with hidden essential medical record, especially for travelers. This act had brought great danger for community transmissions among infected families. The world health organization had also offered direct psychosocial consideration for fading growing stigma of corona virus. Health crimes started because of fear of being corona positive as also reported from India. Apart from physical suffering, the consequence of this isolation on the mental health and well-being at personal and population-levels are many. Imposed mass quarantine applied by nationwide lockdown programs can produce mass hysteria, anxiety and distress, due to factors like sense of getting cornered and loss of control.

The outbreaks have been reported to have psychological impact of quarantine which varied from immediate effects, like irritability, fear of contracting and spreading infection to family members, anger, confusion, frustration, loneliness, denial, anxiety, depression, insomnia, despair, to extremes of consequences, including suicide. Suspected isolated cases may suffer from anxiety due to uncertainty about their health status and develop obsessive-compulsive symptoms, such as repeated temperature checks and sterilization. Children who are (or suspected to be) infected with COVID-19 and need isolation or quarantine might require special attention to meet their fear, anxiety and other psychological effects. Compliance to forced home quarantine is often being violated in India, unlike in other countries.

Also, as consumers are looking to protect themselves and their immune system by adopting healthier diets, the availability of bioactive ingredients of food and functional foods has become critical, as the demand for food products has increased. During Covid-19 pandemic food safety is a significant issue in order to avoid the spreading of the virus between producers, retailers, and consumers and the unavailability of food has caused famine in most family, hence, food security issues have emerged due to the lockdown of a billion people inside their houses which has resulted in crisis and even conflict in many homes.

IV. IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON INSTITUTIONS

The coronavirus epidemic has obstructed religion in many ways, which includes; abandonment of the worship services of numerous convictions, the stoppage of Sunday Schools, as well as the restrictions of pilgrimages across rites and anniversaries. Most synagogues, churches, temples, and mosques have offered worship through live stream within the pandemic.

Nigeria in the increasing list of Africa nations which have shutdown schools and institutions. By the authorized broadcast by the permanent secretary to the president, most institutions had already directed their student home. The Academic calendar of higher institutions in Nigeria has been interrupted based on COVID-19 outbreak. From the observation of Ogunode, (2020), the shutting down of all educational institutions from primary schools to the higher institutions might has negative effect on the students' academic schemes and program because most of the institutions have commenced their first semester exams.

Most of these undergraduates are registered in primary and secondary schools, but there are also millions of students was negatively affected at the nursery and higher education levels. Mostly over 150 nations have engaged in shutting down their school doors all over the world, whereas other countries have applied limited school closures. Mainly in Nigeria, the following have been known or examined as the impact of coronavirus pandemic on most institutions: decrease in global education, disruption of academic calendar of higher institutions, suspension of local and international conferences, teaching and learning gap, loss of work force in the educational institutions, and cut in budget of higher education.

Many students studying in Nigeria have traveled back to their countries due to the COVID-19. The Nigeria government announced the closed down educational institutions to curtain the spread of COVID-19. Many Nigerian students too schooling abroad have travelled back home due to closure of higher institutions across the world. International education has been affected negatively because of the outbreak the deadly COVID-19. Many students studying abroad will be discouraged to continue their studies and many planning to study abroad cannot go achieve their pans because many countries have placed travel banned.

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Major domestic impacts are adding the external effects, as health policies to contain the spread of the pandemic bring production and economic activity to a halt. In the absence of treatments and vaccines for the virus, efforts to control the epidemic are focused on restricting the movement of people, which affects production activity to different extents, depending on the sector in question. Quarantines and social isolation have led to slumps in activities such as aviation, tourism, commerce and free zones. Companies, regardless of their size, are facing substantial falls in revenue, difficulties in obtaining credit and an increased likelihood of insolvency. In addition, severe impacts on people's working conditions and on employment or income are leading in turn to declines in countries' aggregate demand and increases in poverty.

V. IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON GOVERNMENT

The coronavirus outbreak has disturbed the running of key macroeconomic all over the world by the research carried on by Gilbert et al., (2020). For instance, most resource-least developing nations, Nigeria has faced a lot of fluctuations in the price of crude oil which gives over 60% of her gross domestic product (GDP) and over 55% of total government revenue. The rise in government expenditure determined by the necessity to fight against the effect of Covid-19 had enlarged the country's fiscal deficit and her weakness to high public debt susceptibilities. Furthermore, the depressing global capital flows which put serious pressure on Nigeria's foreign exchange reserve and exchange rates, has also affected the conduct of sundry monetary policies in the country. This situation is expected to result into macroeconomic consequences on outcomes such as economic growth, inflation, unemployment and exchange rates.

The preponderance of the vulnerabilities of macroeconomic variables due to the consequence of infectious diseases on the economy therefore calls for proper understanding of the macroeconomic effects of Covid-19 in Nigeria. Since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, there have been a number of early reviews of its impact from both policy and empirical perspectives. Given its novel nature, the trend is to assess the impact of the pandemic from different perspectives in order to understand the country specific characteristics. But the attention of government has been to understandably focus on the short-run effect of Covid-19 on several economic variables. With the observation carried out by Ozili & Arun, 2020, the subsequent trend of the pandemic will be approaching because of the easiness in the restrictions in some global countries, it'll majorly focus on how to organize macroeconomic strategy amidst the pandemic. Such decisions will fill the community health and economic strategies in the post coronavirus period in the country. An optimistic projection of the future trajectory of the effect of the pandemic on the global economy is that it would result into a relatively mild and short-lived global recession, followed by a V-shaped recovery (Wren-Lewis, 2020). It is therefore important for emerging markets to understand the best approach to cushion the effect on their economies. This becomes imperative to position the economy to attract the necessary investment needed to undertake meaningful developmental policies.

Essentially, a developing country like Nigeria already battling with poor performance of basic development indices is likely to aggravate her challenges with the permanent changes that the pandemic has brought to the world. Given the heterogeneous households and firms characteristics, it is important to understand the country-specific characteristic as the nation continues the gradual relaxation of the nationwide lockdown in order to protect livelihoods and save the economy from collapse.

In Nigeria, the NCDC(Nigerian Center for Diseases Control) has always been the government organization in charge of COVID-19 awareness and response activities. A Coronavirus awareness group was founded at the end of January by the Nigerian government due to the increasing of the widespread in China. National NGOs, civil society organizations, international NGOs and UN agencies are as well involved in countering to the pandemic and the negative effects of coronavirus control measures. In the late March 2020, the federal Government has made obtainable of various methods to avoid, ease, and respond to the widespread of the pandemic across all states in the country. These measures which was put in place includes; restrictions movement, physical and social distancing measures, as well as general health measures lockdowns of various organizations. The distribution of cases is uneven and has resulted in a diversified response from the federal government. The degree of implementation and level of compliance from the population varies from state to state; this is related to perception of the government and trust in government directives, and different levels of education and sensitization to the measures.

VI. TYPES OF CONFLICT ON PEOPLE AND THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THEM

So far, conflict has always been referring to as a clash of interest. Although, source of every conflict might be different but it has always been amongst people of different motive. Sources of conflict may be private, cultural, level, background, political and global. Groups conflict frequently in line with a certain course.

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In Intrapersonal Conflict, it always happens with the personality involved; it comes up in a personal way if the motive of the person or drive is blocked or if the personality is facing more than one decision and could not take the right decisions while facing competing objective and role (Conrad, 2019). Conflicts of a personality often relates to values, if there is no uniformity among his responsibilities and his value and belief for example avoiding undesired phone call or visitor, secretary can in some instances lie that their manager or leader is not in the office. It can lead to conflict in the mind of the secretary that can have improvement in a principle of saying the truth (Conrad, 2019).

Again, it always includes certain kinds of cognitive or target conflict. Basic element that brings conflict in a personality includes an in-compatibility, un-acceptability, uncertainties, frustrations, goal conflicts and role conflicts (Evans, 2013).

Approach Conflict most often comes up if there is another option with key penalty. In view of these, the personality has the decision among the different option of being similar in beautification. For instance, an individual has right to choose between different equal attractive jobs.

Avoidance conflict is often a situation that a personality has to choose single or more alternative with negative outcome; example, if a worker is threatened with punishment for his demotion only if he does anything he do not like to spend more time to travel on his work.

Approach-avoidance conflict need to occur in situations that a person needs to decide somethings with positives and negatives result; example a person decides the acceptance of a better work in an unwanted location (Evans, 2013).

Intragroup Conflict often starts if a personality within a group work towards achieving separate objective rather than other groups in the institution. The conflicts happen in the institutional level (Barki, 2014). It is okay for all the group, in formal and in-formal, tends to form specific operation standard and behavioral principle that are obeyed by all the members of the groups. A member can have social need that gratify him in staying in the group, and concurrently, he cannot accept his group's goal and the method needed to achieve the goals. Such a conflict can again start among leaders and followers or between manager and group of followers. Intra group conflicts can again start when there is among the members of same group (Evans, 2015).

VII. CONFLICT AND RELATIONSHIP AMONG PERSONS AND THE PREVAILING IMPACT OF COVID-19

The result of coronavirus on the Peace and safety of states mainly in the North-East region of Nigeria is dangerous as its danger goes wear down the present fragile public structures with loose gains made in prolonging institutions for peace and firmness in the states. It has been stated that violent radical clusters have used instants of regular tragedies or else to also improve their employment with advertising targeted at abusing relegated measures of the population (Melissa, 2020). The condition has exploited safety vacuum that is formed as the governmental authorities divert attentions toward checking the plague or as outbreak occurs in the different units of the security structure. Outbreak in the police force, for example, can accommodate more stress for the military to issue the capacity to enforce law and order. Outbreak in strategic military camp themselves has great influence on security risk as it can deteriorate military capacity and bring chances to nonstate armed group to increase their area of effect.

Currently, the rate of occurrences amidst nonstate security group, like 'Boko Haram', and the Government not energetically increase than month-long mode obtained in more than two years. While previous tendencies show that conflicts with 'Boko Haram' strengthen in the initial sector of the year, rates of cautious outbreaks by March 2020 are more in ten folds compare to the month-long mode for more than the previous two years. Therefore, the threat of retaliating can complicate safety challenge in the midst of the outbreak corona virus.

Likewise, a total restriction without safety measures for helpless inhabitants in a conflict-area that public relationships are feeble can cause or generate civil conflict and worsen public conflicts thus giving to an invisible increase of the coronavirus disease and obstructed control. This has confirmed to have established in two separate ways; in the variety of increase in illegal action and conflict amongst societies who cannot access livings provision and clatters with the military or police needs to be used for imposing the restrictions and embracing heavy handed approaches.

Again, health workers, the majority of whom are women in many areas or units, are at high hazard of aggression in their respective houses or in their working area. This is a dangerous predicament that might be worsened if health schemes are pressurized. Health director or skill manager need concepts of tackling the protections or well-being of their health employees. Head-line workers handling corona virus may be stigmatized, isolated and socially disliked. Offering psychosocial support, out of performance -based incentive, more transportation allowances with child care support needs to be organized.

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VIII. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

As the pandemic (COVID'19) spreads all over the region, its being classified as a social, economic and health crisis is gradually obvious. The level and period of its effects, although remains too indeterminate to measure, are becoming stronger. It will affect in the nation's poorest social and economic crisis in times, with negative effects on engagement, the combat against scarcity and the decrease of inequality.

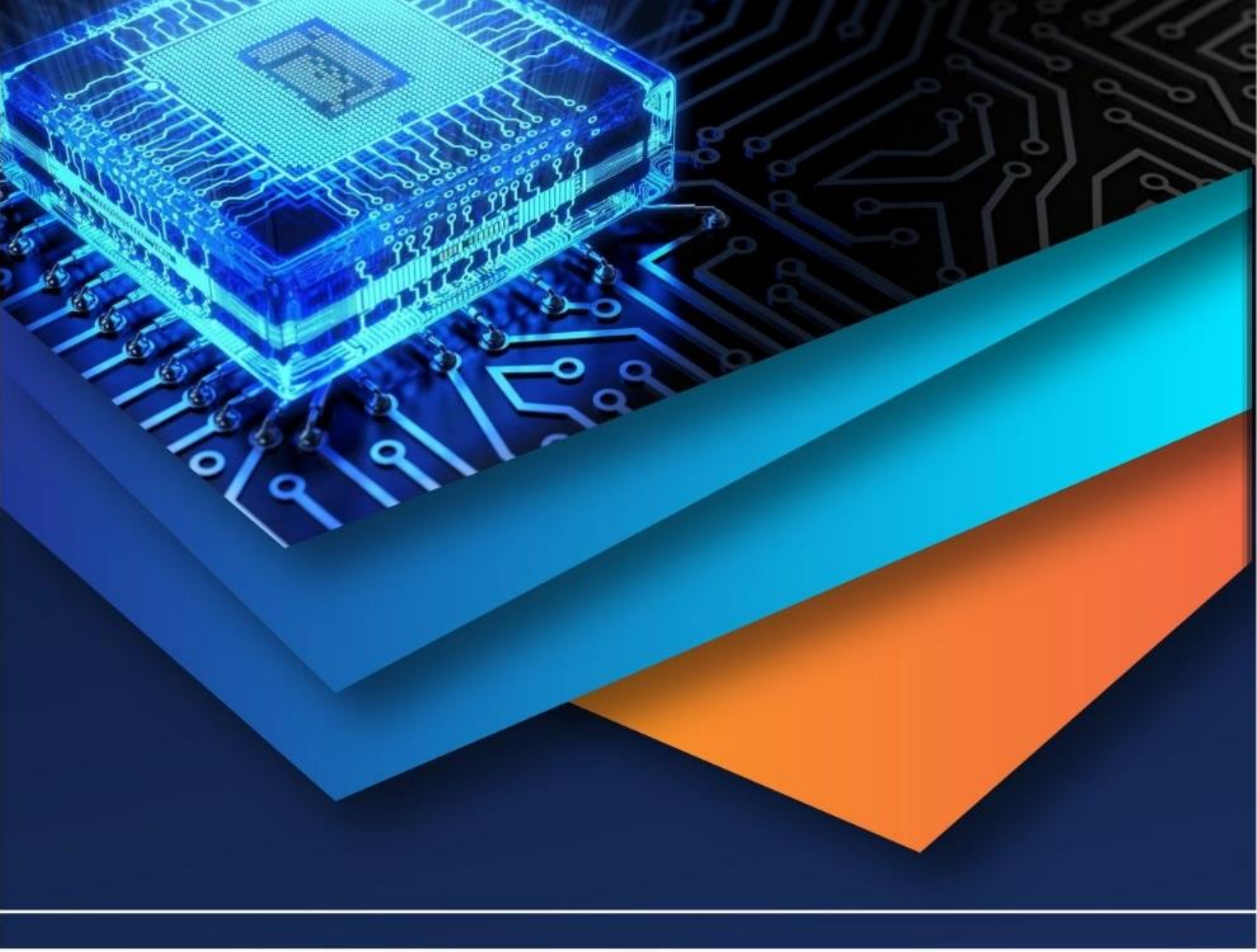
Northeastern part of Nigeria has over the time agonized from the Boko Haram revolt and yet to recover from the complex humanitarian crisis that has evacuated and exposed millions of helpless women, children and elderly population to hardship, disease epidemics, famine and starvation. Nevertheless, the conflict-affected several states in Northeastern part of Nigeria which is not far away from being the worse-hit by the coronavirus pandemic.

If critical community health pro-active measures are not taken to stop the increase of the toxic and most contagious virus. Most states have already enforced boundary mechanism and curbs to interstates. These must seriously to be implemented accurately and with severe reliability. Proper investigation of the access of people performing vital or crucial services with contact tracing, case investigation, vigorous case discovery and surveillance at Points of Entry (PoE) will be needed to attain the preferred aims of boundary restrictions/entry restrictions.

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