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Ongoing military intervention in Western Africa Operation Restore Democracy. ECOWAS military intervention in Haiti, see Operation Restore Democracy. ECOWAS military intervention in Haiti, see Operation Restore Democracy. ECOWAS military intervention in Haiti, see Operation Restore Democracy.
with Gambia on 19 January Bottom: The Gambia ECOWAS Coalition Date 19 January 2017 Present Location The Gambia Barrow) without resistance from pro-Jammeh forces. [6] January 2017 Present Location The Gambia Barrow) without resistance from pro-Jammeh forces.
Banjul, and Barrow arrives as President days later.2,500 ECOWAS forces and alleged Pro-Jammeh elements in The Gambia. Senegal border
in January 2022. Belligerents Pro-Jammeh forces Supporters of the Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction[1] MFDC[2][3] Foreign mercenaries [2] Protestors against continued ECOWAS presence ECOWAS forces Supporters of Coalition 2016 Gambian Navy[5] Commanders and
 leaders Yahya Jammeh Benjamin Yeaten Adama Barrow Macky Sall Muhammadu Buhari Nana Akufo-Addo Ibrahim Boubacar Keta[7] Faure Gnassingb[8]Strength~2,000 soldiers[4][9][10][5]Casualties and losses4 ECOWAS soldiers, 1 MFDC rebel and 2 civilians killed3 alleged Pro-Jammeh Gambian soldiers, 1 ECOWAS soldier and
10 civilians wounded ECOWAS soldiers and 3 MFDC rebels taken prisoner and subsequently released during a clash in 2022[11][12] The ECOWAS military intervention in the Gambia or the ECOWAS Mission
 in The Gambia (abbreviated ECOMIG)[13] initially code-named Operation Restore Democracy is an ongoing military intervention in The Gambia in January 2017 following long-time Gambian President Yahya Jammeh's refusal to
step down after his loss in the 2016 presidential election to Adama Barrow. This ultimately ended the country on 19 January at the request of Barrow, who was sworn in that day as the new president at the Gambian embassy in Dakar, Senegal. As troops reached the capital, Banjul, Jammeh
stepped down and left the country. Following his departure, 4,000 ECOWAS troops remained in The Gambia to maintain order in preparation for Barrow to return and consolidate his presidency. A week after his inauguration, Barrow to return and consolidate his presidency. A week after his inauguration, Barrow to return and consolidate his presidency.
order. He has renewed this request several times, and ECOWAS forces still remain in the country as of June 2025, training and assisting domestic security forces.[14][15][16]Although there were no reports of casualties in the initial
conflict. In the following months, two civilians were reported to have been killed in incidents surrounding protests against the continued military presence in the GambiaSenegal border, with four ECOWAS soldiers and one MFDC rebel killed.
The clash was reported to have temporarily displaced approximately 1,000 people. Some 45,000 refugees fled across the border into Senegal after Jammeh's refusal to step down on 18 January. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) decided to intervene militarily in the Gambian constitutional crisis that occurred as a result of
Gambian President Yahya Jammeh refusing to step down after losing the December 2016 presidential election, and set 19 January 2017 as the date the troops would move into the Gambia if Jammeh continued to refuse to step down.[17] The operation Restore Democracy".[18] ECOWAS forces were amassed around the borders
of the Gambia, and Marcel Alain de Souza, the president of ECOWAS, said, "By land, sea and air, (the) Gambia is surrounded. A total of 7,000 men will participate in the mission to re-establish democracy in Gambia."[4] In contrast, the entire armed forces of the Gambia numbered only about 2,500 troops.[19]On 19 January, Adama Barrow, who had
been staying in Senegal due to fear for his safety in the Gambia, was sworn in, [21] the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously approved UNSC Resolution 2337 on the same day, which expressed support for ECOWAS efforts to negotiate the
transition of the presidency, but requested the use of "political means first" without endorsement of military action by the UNSC, Senegalese armed forces entered the Gambia on the same day, along with some forces from Ghana, with air and sea support from the Air Force and Navy of Nigeria.[23][21]
[18] Gambia was placed under a naval blockade.[5]In the early hours of the offensive, clashes took place near the border village of Kanilai, the home town of Yahya Jammeh, between Senegalese and pro-Jammeh MFDC forces, and Senegal reportedly took control of the village.[24][25] Senegal halted its offensive in order to provide a final chance to
mediate the crisis, with the invasion planned to proceed at noon on 20 January if January based on estimates provided by the government of Senegal, around 45,000 people had been displaced and had fled to Senegal, and at least
800 more people had fled to Guinea-Bissau.[12] More than 75% of the displaced people arriving in Senegal were children, with the remainder being mostly women.[12]Jammeh, however, refused to step down even after the deadline was extended to 16:00 GMT which too he missed.[27] Mauritania's President Mohamed Ould
Abdel Aziz, President of Guinea Alpha Cond and United Nations' regional chief Mohammed Ibn Chambas tried to persuade him to step down.[28][29] Gambia's army chief General Ousman Badjie meanwhile pledged allegiance to Barrow and stated that the Gambian Army would not fight ECOWAS.[30] Barrow and a Senegalese official later stated that
Jammeh had agreed to step down.[31][32][33] Diplomats meanwhile stated that Senegalese troops would remain deployed at the border in case he reneged on the deal.[34] A deal was later announced for him to leave the country for exile,[35] and a short time later he announced on state television that he was stepping down.[36]After Jammeh went
into exile on 21 January (initially going to Guinea and then to Equatorial Guinea), ECOWAS announced that about 4,000 of its troops would remain stationed in the country for ensuring security.[37][38]On 26 January 2017, Barrow returned to the Gambia, while about 2,500 ECOWAS troops remained in the country to stabilise it. He requested the
troops to remain in the country for an additional six months. The troops remained in Banjul, and at important locations such as the port and airport as well as at the mandate of the mission would be extended by three more months. [39]
 President of Ghana Nana Akufo-Addo stated in mid-February that the number of Ghanaian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambia will be downsized to 50.[40]On 21 April 2017, ECOWAS forces clashed with Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambia will be downsized to 50.[40]On 21 April 2017, ECOWAS forces clashed with Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambia will be downsized to 50.[40]On 21 April 2017, ECOWAS forces clashed with Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambia will be downsized to 50.[40]On 21 April 2017, ECOWAS forces clashed with Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambia will be downsized to 50.[40]On 21 April 2017, ECOWAS forces clashed with Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambia will be downsized to 50.[40]On 21 April 2017, ECOWAS forces clashed with Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambia will be downsized to 50.[40]On 21 April 2017, ECOWAS forces clashed with Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation of Gambian soldiers deployed for stabilisation o
Armed Forces spokesman said there was a misunderstanding and an investigation is in progress.[41] One civilian was declared by Gambian government to have been killed in Kanilai in a protest against ECOWAS forces while a civilian and an ECOMIG officer was declared by Gambian government to have been killed in Kanilai in a protest against ECOWAS forces while a civilian and an ECOMIG officer was declared by Gambian government to have been killed in Kanilai in a protest against ECOWAS forces while a civilian and an investigation is in progress.
 was shot dead and nine were wounded by Senegalese soldiers in Kanilai after soldiers opened fire on protesters in what they described as "self-defense" during a protest in which thousands participated against the heavy military presence in their community. [43][44][45]The term of the ECOWAS military mission was extended by a year on 5 June
2017, with it being further extended until 2021.[46][47] It was then continuously extended, and ECOWAS forces still remain in the country as of June 2025.[48][49][16]The public wanting them to leave the country.[50] President
Barrow has argued that the continued presence of foreign forces and that there is no cost to the Gambian people.[51]In January 2022, a clash occurred between ECOWAS soldiers and one MFDC rebel
killed. The clash was reported to have temporarily displaced approximately 1,000 people. A total of 10 combatants were taken prisoner and subsequently released. The intervention force was composed of Senegalese, Ghanaian, Malian, Togolese and Nigerian forces. Nigerian provided aircraft and naval assets. [4][19] The Gambian army chief declared
that the army would not involve itself in a political dispute, while the navy chose to declare its support for Barrow.[52][5] However, some paramilitaries and mercenaries stayed loyal to Jammeh.[53][5][7] The Senegalese rebel group Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance reportedly joined pro-Jammeh forces and there were reported clashes
on the border with Senegal.[2] United States Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs John Kirby announced that the United States was supportive of the intervention.[54] The United States was supportive of the intervention.
 working to ensure the democratic wishes of the Gambian people will be respected", adding that the presidential elections had been free and fair.[55] The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs called for a "cool-headed" and calm resolution to the conflict.[56] The UN Security Council voted unanimously on 19 January 2017 to pass United Nations Security
Council Resolution 2337 requesting a peaceful transition of power. The resolution did not endorse the use of military force. It instead requested ECOWAS to pursue "political means first".[57][58][59]^ "Jammeh's party petitions Supreme Court to halt Barrow's investiture". AfricaNews. 20 January 2017.^ a b c d e Kwanue, C. Y. (18 January 2017).
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Gambia, Unanimously Adopting 2337 (2017) | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases". www.un.org. Retrieved 29 May 2020.Retrieved from " of the Nigerian Armed ForcesMotto(s)"Onward Together"Fleet1 landing ship tank1 frigate2 offshore patrol
vessels2 minesweepers9 fast patrol boats2 patrol craftsEngagementsNigerian Civil WarFirst Liberian Civ
 Naval StaffVice Admiral Emmanuel OgallaInsigniaNaval ensignAircraft flownAttackLynx Mk.89[citation needed]ReconnaissanceAerostarTrainerAgustaWestland AW109Military unitThe Nigerian Navy (NN) is the naval branch of the Nigerian armed forces. With more than 70 warships, it is categorised as the fourth strongest navy in Africa (after South
Africa, Egypt, Algeria and Morocco).[1] It is considered well-trained and has participated in several peacekeeping missions. The Nigerian Marine, as it became known after 1914, was a quasi-military
organization. This force expanded to become the Southern Nigerian Marine in 1893. A Northern Nigeria equivalent was formed in 1900. The two Marines were merged in 1914. [citation needed] Responsibilities included administration of the ports and harbours, dredging of channels, buoyage and lighting. It also operated ferry services, touring
launches, and other small craft that plied the various creeks and other inland waterways.[2]The first of these new organizations was the Inland Waterways Department,[3] which took over the running of ferries and
touring launches. The third organisation was the Nigerian Naval Force, made up mostly of reserve Royal Navy officers and ex-Service personnel who had been transferred to the Nigerian Ports Authority from the defunct Nigerian Ports Authority
planned Navy. The first basic training establishment for the future Navythe HMNS Quorrawas started on 1 November 1957 with 60 junior ratings, who underwent a 6-month basic seamanship course.[4]In July 1959, the Nigerian Naval Force was transformed into a full-fledged Navy when Queen Elizabeth II granted permission for it to use the title
 "Royal Nigerian Navy". The name was changed to the "Nigerian Navy" in 1963 after Nigeria became a republic.[5] The constitutional task of the Navy was expanded in 1964 after the repeal of the "Nigeria".[citation needed] Other
tasks assigned to the Navy by the 1964 Act were essentially coast guard duties, namely assisting in the enforcement of customs laws, making hydrographic surveys, and training officers and men in naval duties. [4] These tasks were essentially routine functions of any navy. Consequently, the naval leadership began to mount pressure on the political
leadership to re-define the constitutional role of the navy. In 1993, this pressure yielded the desired result and under a new law, Armed Forces Decree 105 (now known as the Armed Forces Act), was incorporated as part of the 1999 Constitution.[6] The Nigerian Navy was given expanded military and constabulary roles, especially in the oil and gas
 sectors of the Nigerian maritime economy, [7] The NN is currently structured into 11 Branches at the Naval Headquarters, 6 commands western Naval Command, Central Naval Command and Eastern Naval Command with headquarters located at Apapa,
 subsidiary companies. Naval Dockyard Limited (NDL)Naval Shipyard Limited (NMSL)Naval Building & Construction Company Limited (NMSL)Navy Micro Finance Bank Limited (NMSL)Navy Micro Finance Bank Limited (NMSL)Navy Clearing Services Limited (NMSL)Navy Micro Finance Bank Limited (NMSL)Naval Engineering Services Limited (NMSL)Navy Clearing Services Limited (NMSL)Navy Micro Finance Bank Limited (NMSL)Navy Micro Fin
 and Forwarding Services Limited (NCFSL). The autonomous units and support facilities enable the NN to maintain the fleet and personnel for sustained operations. The NN has also, recently, established a Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate at the NHQ for better management of NN projects. [2] The Naval Headquarters is
the administrative and policy-making organ of the Nigerian Navy. At its head is the Chief of the Naval Staff, who exercises full command of the Nigerian Navy. The branches are: Policy and Plans, Training, Operations, [8] Administration, Naval
 Engineering, Logistics, CTRANS, Accounts and Budget,[9] CCIT, and Safety and Standards.[10] These branches are headed by Principal Staff (Nigeria) The Chief of the Naval Staff is the highest ranking military officer of the Nigerian Navy.[12] The position is often occupied by the most senior
commissioned officer appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. The Chief of the Naval Staff reports to the Officer is to formulate and execute policies towards the highest attainment of National Security and operational
competence of the Nigerian Navy.[14]The current Chief of Naval Staff is Vice Admiral Emmanuel Ikechukwu Ogalla, who was appointed on 19 June 2023, by President Bola Ahmed Tinubu to succeed Gambo.[15][16]Directly under the Naval Headquarters are three operational commands (Western Naval Command, Eastern Naval Command, and
Central Naval Command), one training command, one logistics command, and several autonomous units. The Western Naval Command Headquarters is located at Apapa in Lagos. It covers the sea and coastal areas from the Nigerian coastline to the limit of the nation's
 exclusive economic zone.[17] The command has the following units under its jurisdiction: Headquarters, Western Naval CommandWestern Fleet at Apapa. NNS Beecroft, an operations base at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. NNS WEY, a maintenance unit at Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. Navy Reference Hospital, Ojo, Lagos. Fleet Support Group (West) at Apapa. Navy Reference Hospital (West) at 
Town, Ojo. Forward Operating Bases Igbokoda and Badagary in Ondo and Lagos states, respectively. Nigerian Navy Secondary School, Imeri, Ondo State. The Western Naval Command Also maintains presence at Tongegian Navy Secondary School, Imeri, Ondo State. The Western Naval Command Also maintains presence at Tongegian Navy Secondary School, Ojo. Nigerian Navy Secondary School, Imeri, Ondo State. The Western Naval Command Also maintains presence at Tongegian Navy Secondary School, Ojo. Nigerian Navy Secondary School, Ojo. Nigeri
Island in Ondo State. The Western Command is headed by a Flag Officer Commanding who is of the rank of Rear Admiral RO Osondu, Rear Admiral SAG Abbah, Rear Admiral OH Ngalabak., [18] Rear Admiral Oladele Bamidele Daji and Rear Admiral Barabutemegha
Jason Gbassa. The current Flag officer commanding is Rear Admiral Yakubu Bala Wambai. The Eastern Naval Command is the second operations command of the Nigerian Covers the sea area from longitude 8 30' E, and from the Nigerian coastline to the limit of the nation's
 exclusive economic zone.[19] The headquarters is at Calabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Port Harcourt. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operations base at Ealabar. The Command has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operation is jurisdiction: NNS Victory, an operation is jurisdiction.
Operating Bases Bonny and Ibaka in Rivers and Akwa Ibom States respectively. Naval Outpost at Ikuru in Rivers State. Fleet Support Group (East) at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Reference Hospitals at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Port Harcourt. Nigerian Navy Secondary Schools at Calabar and Navy Secondary Schools at
 operations command of the Nigerian Navy. The headquarters is in Yenagoa in Bayelsa State. Its area of responsibility stretches from the Benin River entrance (longitude 5 00'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 5 00'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E), encompassing the coastal states, including Kogi.[11]The commance (longitude 5 00'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 5 00'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 5 00'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 5 00'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 5 00'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E), encompassing the coastal states of Bayelsa, Delta, and Edo, and the landward states, including Kogi.[11]The commance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E), encompassing the coastal states of Bayelsa, Delta, and Edo, and the landward states (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E), encompassing the coastal states (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the Santa Barbara River entrance (longitude 6 30'E) to the 
 has the following units under its jurisdiction: NNS Delta, an operations base in Warri, Delta StateNavy Hospital, Warri, Delta State Forward Operations base on the River Niger at Lokoja, Kogi State. Naval
Outposts at Idah and Onitsha in Kogi and Anambra States respectively. Nigerian Navy Secondary School Okura-Olafia, Kogi StateThe main functions of the Naval Training Command are the coordination and harmonization of training doctrines and standards for all local training in the Nigerian Navy, as evolved by the Naval Headquarters. The
Command is headed by the Flag Officer Command Academic Training Officer, Cabo, CAO, CINTO and CPM.
[clarification needed][20][21] The units under the Naval Training Command are: Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training, Safety Operations Sea Training, and Consolidated Operations Sea Training, Safety Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training, Safety Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training, Safety Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island, Lagos. It is responsible for Basic Operations Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island Sea Training Unit at Victoria Island Sea Tr
 vessels after major refits.NNS Quorra at Apapa, which provides various professional courses for officers and ratings. Nigerian Navy technical personnel. The Nigerian Navy Finance and Logistic College at Owerrinta. Nigerian Naval College and the Nigerian Navy technical personnel.
 Navy Basic Training School, which are co-located at Onne, Port Harcourt. The two establishments conduct basic training for officers and ratings respectively. Other professional schools, including the Nigerian Navy College of Health Sciences at Offa in Kwara State and the Nigerian Navy School of Music Ota in Ogun State, and the Hydrographic
School in Port Harcourt, the Naval Provost and Regulating School in Benue State, the Nigerian Navy School of Armament Technology, Underwater warfare school, both at Apapa, Lagos. The Logistics Command is headed by a Flag Officers
Commanding of Rear Admiral rank. The permanent headquarters is at Oghara, Delta State. However, the Nigerian Navy Order establishing the Logistics Command has been released and the command. [22] The autonomous units are those units which
 require prudent management and high-level control that need not be duplicated or represented at the lower hierarchy. Though small in size, they report directly to the Chief of the Naval Staff. Prominent among the autonomous units is the Nigerian Naval Dockyard, located in Victoria Island, Lagos. Hitherto, third line maintenance had been carried
out either in foreign dockyards or private ones in Nigeria, at very high cost. The Naval Dockyard in Lagos, which was commissioned on 27 August 1990, now takes care of high level maintenance, such as major overhaul of ships engines, additions and alterations, and modification of designs. The Naval Shipyard in Port Harcourt was also acquired in
 1990 from Messrs Witt and Bush. Smaller ships of the Nigerian Navy and merchant ships are repaired there. The shipyard has built and delivered some tugboats and barges to some private organizations. The 101 Squadron was established in 1985, based at Navytown, near Ojo. It operated AgustaWestland Lynx helicopters for anti-submarine warfare
 and search and rescue (SAR) operations from the Meko class frigate NNS Aradu. For quite some time, the Squadron has operated Agusta 109 Helicopters from Warri Naval Base on anti-smuggling and oil protection duties.[23][22]The Nigerian Navys 69th
Anniversary Ceremonial Sunset Dinner. The announcement was made by Vice Admiral Emmanuel Ikechukwu Ogalla, Chief of Naval Staff, as part of a broader restructuring initiative aimed at addressing evolving security threats. NNSOC is designed as a rapid deployment force with advanced capabilities for land-based and maritime operations.
 focusing on internal security and complementing the efforts of other Nigerian military services and security agencies. The command is situated on the North Bank of the River Benue in Makurdi, Benue State, strategically positioned to bolster security in Nigerias Middle Belt region. Special Units Special Boat Service (SBS) Deep Blue Special
 Intervention ForcesNigerian Marine CorpsA member of the Nigerian Special Boat Service (Nigerian Special Boat Service is a special poet Service is a special poet States Coast Guard personnel. Main article: Special Boat Service (Nigerian Navy. It is a male only outfit fashioned after the
 Royal Navy's Special Boat Service. It is predominantly focused on, but not restricted to; littoral and riverine operations, including reconnaissance and surveillance; covert beach reconnaissance in advance of an amphibious assault; recovery or protection of ships and oil installations subject to hostile state or non-state action; maritime counter-
 terrorism; and offensive action.[24]On 21 April 2020, ten SBS commandos boarded the Tommi Ritscher,[25] a container ship captured by pirates off the shore of Benin.[26] Benin authorities gave the SBS commandos a letter of commendation. There are four main departments on Nigerian Navy ships. These are operations, marine engineering, weapon
engineering, and logistics. An officer, who is referred to as the head of department, is in charge of each department, is in charge of each department. He reports directly to the commanding officer on all naval ships, as well as being the head of the
Operations Department on smaller ships. On larger ships the Executive Officer remains the second in command, but the Principal Warfare Officer is the head of the Operations Department. In the ratings cadre, the most senior seaman rating is referred to as the Coxswain. The Coxswain (E.M.T) more like M.P, is responsible for organizing the ratings
for work and discipline.[27]On 3 September 2018, in an official ceremony held at the Naval Dockyard in Lagos, the Nigerian Navy commissioned six new Ocea fast patrol boats include two FPB 110 MKII hulls Nguru (P 187) and Ekulu (P 188) delivered[29] earlier this year by France's Ocea Shipbuilding
company and four smaller FPB 72 MKII hulls Shiroro (P 185), Ose (P 186), Gongola (P 189), and Calabar (P 180), All vessels were delivered between late 2017 and April 2018. The six new Ocea fast patrol boats came on the heels of a Two new Ocea fast patrol boats.
units of the FPB 72 MK II boats in three batches: three in 2012, one FPB 98 in 2013, two in 2017 and two in January of this year. The FPB 72 and FPB 98 were ordered by the Nigerian Port Authority but handed over to the Nigerian Port Authority but handed over the Nigerian Port Authority but handed over the 
 Nigerian Navy has placed an order for 15 new build Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB). The order which comprises 8.5 metre and 9.5 metre Guardian fast patrol boats amongst others would also includes training for the Nigerian Navy and maritime personnel.[30]On 8 September 2018, the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency handed
over its AgustaWestland AW139 Search and Rescue helicopter to the Nigerian Navy.[31] In December 2019, the Navy ordered 4 Units of ARESA SHIPYARD. These units achieve speeds of 40 Knots and can transport up to 18 naval personnel inside is armoured cabin and has been used
since his delivery for the protection of strategic facilities along the Nigerian coastal area. On 10 December 2021, Nigerian Navy. [32]The Nigerian Navy has been undergoing
 significant modernisation since the beginning of the last decade in response to the criminal activities occurring in its area of responsibility in the Gulf of Guinea. Presently in possession of the Nigerian Navy is a MEKO 360 Type H1 frigate, NNS Aradu, which completed a refit in 2020 and will undergo refurbishment at Dearsan Shipyards in Turkiye.
The NNS Aradu will serve as a combat training ship for Nigeria's acquisition of a new light frigate from Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the construction of 2x Dearsan Shipyards has also been contracted with the contracted with the construction of 2x Dear
Technologies in China, 1x 35metres Offshore Survey Vessel and from Ocean Shipyards in France, 2x 46metres Seaward Defence boats from Naval Dockyard Limited, Nigeria and a second LST-100 from Damen Shipyards in UAE. Nigeria and long-term acquisition plans aim to fill some of these capability gaps. [36] For example, the keel for a
 Damen LST-100-class landing ship for amphibious operations and force projection has been laid.[37]ClassImageTypeVesselsCommissionedOriginNotesFrigateMEKO 360 Type H1 frigateNNSAradu (F89) 1982GermanyRefitted in 2020. Will undergo refurbishment in Dearsan Shipyards in Turkey[38]Patrol Frigate (2)Hamilton-
classOffshore Patrol vesselNNSThunder(F90) NNSOkpabana (F93)2012 - 2017United StatesFormerly US Coast Guard cutters of the Hamilton-class, transferred to the Nigerian Navy as an excess defense article under the Foreign Assistance Act. ClassImageTypeVesselsCommissionedOriginNotesOffshore Patrol Vessels (4)Centenary ClassOffshore
 Patrol VesselNNS Centenary (F91) NNS Unity (F92)20152016ChinaThe Nigerian Navy operates two of the P18N offshore patrol vessel (OPV) variantOPV 76Offshore patrol VesselNNS Tbd (P203) NNS Tbd (P204)2025TurkeyUnder Construction by Dearsan Shipyard with delivery expected June 2025Fast Attack Craft (6)Ekpe classFast Attack
CraftNNS Ekpe (P178) NNS Damisa (P179) NNS Agu (P180)1982GermanySiri classFast Attack CraftNNS Siri (P181) NNS Ayam (P182) NNS Ekun (P183)1980-1981FrancePatrol Vessels (18+3)Andoni ClassPatrol BoatNNSAndoni(P100) NNS Ayam (P182) NNS Ekun (P183)1980-1981FrancePatrol Vessels (18+3)Andoni ClassPatrol BoatNNSAndoni(P100) NNS Ayam (P180)1982GermanySiri classFast Attack CraftNNS Siri (P181) NNS Ayam (P180)1980-1981FrancePatrol Vessels (18+3)Andoni ClassPatrol Vessels (18+3)Andoni ClassPatrol BoatNNSAndoni(P100) NNS Ayam (P180)1980-1981FrancePatrol Vessels (18+3)Andoni ClassPatrol Vessels (18+3
 Limited for the Nigerian Navy.[39] SDB4 & SDB5 is under constructionTuzla classPatrol BoatNNS Tbd (P205)2025South KoreaGifted by South KoreaCifted by South KoreaDorina ClassOcea FPB 98 MKIINNS Dorina (P101) NNS Chalawa (P198) NNS Zur (P199) NNS
 Lekki (P200)2013-2025FranceBuilt by Ocea SSMNguru ClassOCEA FPB 110NNS Nguru (P187) NNS Ekulu (188) NNS Sokoto (193) NNS Aba (194)2018-2023ChinaGifted by ChinaZaria ClassPatrol BoatNNS Zaria (173) NNS Burutu (174) NNS Ibeno (P199)2015-2023ChinaGifted by ChinaZaria ClassPatrol BoatNNS Zaria (173) NNS Burutu (174) NNS Ibeno (P199)2015-2023ChinaGifted by ChinaZaria ClassPatrol BoatNNS Ibeno (P187) NNS Ibeno (P187) NNS Ibeno (P187) NNS Ibeno (P188) NNS Ibeno (P188)
 Faro (P197) NNS Shere (P198)2009-2025MalaysiaBuilt by Singaporean company, Suncraft GroupInshore Patrol Boat5IsraelManta ClassPatrol Boat5IsraelManta ClassPatrol
 P272 delivered by the end of 2020, P273 & P274 delivered by March 2021Aresa 1800 Fighter IIFast Interceptor Craft4SpainBuilt by Aresa ShipyardWave Rider classPatrol Boat3Sri LankaEpenal GunboatRiverine patrol
 vessel30NigeriaDesigned by and built by Enepal GroupRHIBsRigid-hulled inflatable boatN/AUnited Arab EmiratesSouth Africa United StatesMinesweepers (2)Lerici ClassMinehunterNNS Ohue (M371) NNS Barama (M372)1987-1988ItalyAmphibious Warfare ShipsLST-100Landing Ship, TankNNS Kada (LST1314)2023United Arab Emiratesbuilt by
 Damen Shipyards, Arrived Nigeria in 2022ClassImageTypeVesselsCommissionedOriginNotesTraining Vessels (2)Presidential YachetNNS AmariyaPresidential yacht and training shipEmer classTraining ShipNNS Prosperity (P167)2015IrelandPatrol Vessels (16)Argungu classPatrol BoatNNS Argungu (P165) NNS Yola (P166) NNS Brass (P169) NNS
 Epe (P170)GermanySome remain in service while others are in storageMakurdi classPatrol BoatNNS Makurdi (P167) NNS Hadejia (P168) NNS Jebba (P171) NNS Oguta (P175) NNS Bomadi (P176) NNS Badagry (P177) NNS
 Shiroro (P185) NNS Ose (P186) NNS Gongola (P189) NNS Calabar (P190) NNS Calabar (P190) NNS Osun (P191)2013-2020FranceBuilt by OCEA SSMHydrographic SurveyNNS Lana (A499)2021FranceBuilt by OCEA SSMHydrographic SurveyNNS Lana (A499)2021FranceBuilt by OCEA SSMHydrographic SurveyNNS Lana (A499)2021FranceBuilt by OCEA SSMFast Crew SuppliersIkenne
CLassFCS 4008NNS Ikenne (P269) NNS Kano (P270)2021NetherlandsBuilt by Damen ShipyardAuxiliary ShipsKyanwa (A 501) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 502) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 503) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 504) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 504) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 505) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 506) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 507) ex USCGC SedgeUnited StatesNNS Ologbo (A 508) 
 serviceNotesHelicopterWestland LynxAnti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) helicopterUnited Kingdom3AgustaWestland AW109Light utility helicopterItaly14[41]AW139Utility helicopterItaly2[42]1 AW-139 inducted into service in December 2021Unmanned Aerial VehiclesAR-500BRotorcraft UAVChina4ALTI TransitionUAVSouth Africa12ADS
 AerostarUAVIsrael9RemoEye 002BsUAVSouth KoreaManufactured by South Koreas Uconsystems[43] Okafor, Chinedu (3 April 2024). "Top 10 African countries with the strongest navy". Business Insider Africa. Retrieved 7 July 2024. a b "History". Nigerian Navy. Retrieved 27 May 2020. That is not a strongest navy and the strongest navy and the strongest navy. Retrieved 27 May 2020. That is not a strongest navy and the strongest navy and the strongest navy. Retrieved 27 May 2020. That is not a strongest navy and the strongest navy and the strongest navy. Retrieved 27 May 2020. That is not a strongest navy and the strongest navy and the strongest navy. Retrieved 27 May 2020. That is not a strongest navy and the strongest navy and the strongest navy. Retrieved 27 May 2020. That is not a strongest navy and the strongest navy and the strongest navy. Retrieved 27 May 2020. The strongest navy and the strongest navy and the strongest navy.
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 documents of the United States Coast Guard. Retrieved from "The Navy fireman are one of the several Navy with engineering or mechanical skill. Nigerian navy fireman has related engineering or mechanic, or electronics repair
 technician. Equipment associated with fireman training includes propulsion and diesel engines; electronic machinery plant control systems and intricate electrical wiring and distribution systems. Nigerian navy fireman department name
fireman have a proud history. The name originated in the days when the fireman was responsible for keeping the fires burning in the ships propellers. However, the main duties of the Nigerian navy fireman department is
to perform some engineering work through repairing, maintaining, and preserving equipment for underway operations. The Nigerian navy fireman department are also responsible in keeping accurate electronic and written records, observing safety standards associated with engineering machinery. Standing power plant and ship security
 watches while in port and underway. The Nigerian navy fireman department also responsible for operating electrical and sound-powered communication system. Serving as a member of damage control, emergency, and rescue and assistance teams and taking part in the underway replenishment by transferring fuel and supplies from ship to ship at
sea. Nigerian navy fireman department enlisted salary ranking are petty attractive and these officers are ranked third class, whose general duties are concerned with ships engines, boilers, etc. The are enlisted men in the Nigerian navy fireman department enlisted salary ranking are petty attractive and these officers are ranked third class, whose general duties are concerned with ships engines, boilers, etc. The are enlisted men in the Nigerian navy fireman department enlisted men in the Nigerian navy fireman department enlisted salary ranking are petty attractive and these officers are ranked third class, whose general duties are concerned with ships engines, boilers, etc. The are enlisted men in the Nigerian navy fireman department enlisted salary ranking are petty attractive and these officers are ranked third class, whose general duties are concerned with ships engines, boilers, etc.
 Requirements SSCE or equivalent with 5 credits including English Language. Qualifications Guidelines: Applicants must be between the ages of 18 22 years Applicants must be between the ages of 18 22 years Applicants must be citizen of Nigeria by birth. Applicants must be free from any previous criminal conviction by a court of law. Applicants with any of
 the following medical/physical challenges are NOT to apply: sight problem, communicable diseases, mental problems, stammering, or any physical disability. Applicants who have tattoos are also not to apply. If you are inquisitive to know the ranks of the Nigerian Navy, the salary structure of each rank, and the allowance of each office
then this article is for you. So whether you want to understand the role of the Nigerian Navy, you will find all the information you need on this page. We will make sure you get all the information that will interest you about the Nigerian Navy, their monthly salary, and other juicy news you
wont like to miss. Roles Of The Nigerian Navy The duties of the Nigerian Navy are what most individuals dont know exactly. In this chapter, I will list out the current role of the Nigerian Navy which was incorporated in the 1999 constitution. They are responsible for; Basic Operations Sea Training Consolidated Operations
Sea Training of all Nigerian Navy ships when assigned. It also conducts harbor and ship acceptance trials of vessels after major refits. Protecting merchants, biological activities, and oil and gas installations. Projecting Nigerian Navy are
divided into two. The commissioned Officers Below is a list of the Nigerian Navy, Symbol, And Salary Structure: Commissioned Officers Below is a list of the Commissioned Officers Panks Of The Nigerian Navy from the highest to the lowest; If you are here and you wish to enroll in the Nigerian Navy you can check out Nigerian Navy
Recruitment. You can also get to know when the Nigerian Navy. It is a rank above the Navy admiral. READ ALSO: How Many Jobs Are Available in Air Freight/Delivery Services It is a rank above the Navy admiral.
is given to the most senior admiral of the Nigerian Navy. And it is also equivalent to the rank of the Nigerian Navy since the other one is rarely granted and is an honorary type. It is equal to the General in the Nigerian Army and the chief
marshal of the Nigerian Airforce. Salary Structure Of The Admiral Of The Nigerian NavyBeing the highest rank of the Nigerian NavyBeing the Ni
general and air marshal. A vice admiral is typically senior to a rear admiral and junior to an admiral and junior to an admiral and junior to an admiral earns 13,363,229 annually and N1,496,458 as monthly salary. Rear Admiral Another rank of the Nigerian Navy that is prominent is the
 Rear Admiral. It is considered a two-star rank. A rear admiral is a senior naval flag officer rank, equivalent to a major general and air vice-marshal and above that of a commodore and captain, but below that of a vice admiral. Salary Structure Of The Rear Admiral Of The Nigerian NavyRear-Admiral earns 12,038,945 annually and N1,376,349
monthly. Thats huge right? Commodore (cdre) Commodore (cdre) Commodore of The Nigerian Navy Commodore N744,589 monthly salary and earns 7,385,856 annually. Captain The captain is a senior
commissioned officers rank in the Nigerian Navy and is equivalent to the rank of Major in the other Armed Services. Navy captains can hold a variety of high-level leadership positions. It is another rank of the Nigerian Navy that cannot be left aside. READ ALSO: List Of Best Preservatives Of Chin ChinSalary Structure Of The Captain Navy that cannot be left aside. READ ALSO: List Of Best Preservatives Of Chin ChinSalary Structure Of The Captain Navy that cannot be left aside.
NavyThe salary of the captain of the Captain of the Nigerian Navy is 3,715,859 annually and he earns N459,003 monthly. Commander is the first senior commissioned officer rank in the Nigerian Navy and is equivalent to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the other Armed Services. And it is the rank below the rank of the Captain. Salary Structure Of The
Commander Of The Nigerian NavyThe salary of the Naval Commander and the Naval Commander and the Naval Commander and the Naval Commander is a commissioned officer rank in many navies. The Lieutenant commander is a rank in many navies. The Lieutenant commander is a rank in many navies.
below the commander and superior to the Lieutenant in the Nigerian Navy. Salary Structure Of The Lieutenant commander of the Lieutenant commander of the Lieutenant is one of the ranks in the Nigerian Navy, ranking above
Lieutenant Junior Grade or sub-lieutenant of the Nigerian Navy paygrade. Salary Structure Of The Lieutenant of the Nigerian Navy paygrade. Salary Structure Of The Lieutenant of the Nigerian Navy paygrade. Salary Structure Of The Lieutenant of the Nigerian Navy paygrade.
commissioned officer rank in many nations navies and It is typically the second senior officer rank. It is a rank in the Nigerian Navy That is above the acting sub-lieutenant of The Sub-Lieutenant and below the lieutenant and below the lieutenant and below the lieutenant.
 ShipmanA midshipman is an officer of the lowest rank, among the Commissioned officers in the Nigerian Army. READ ALSO: Job Opportunities In Microbiology in Nigeria Salary Structure Of
The Mid-ShipmanOf The Nigerian NavyThe salary of the Migerian Navy From The Admiral To The Mid-ShipmanBelow are some of the symbols of the Nigerian Navy, Ranks Of Non-Commissioned Officers Of The Nigerian NavyFirst,
Non-commissioned officers are those who enlisted through the general recruitment process, they are sometimes called the ranks and file of the Nigerian naval force. Therefore the ranks are way below that of the commissioned officers. There are seven ranks of non-commissioned officers. There are seven ranks of non-commissioned officers.
Petty OfficerPetty OfficerPetty OfficerLeading RatingOrdinary RatingTraineeSalary Structure Of Non-Commissioned officers is way below that of the commissioned officers although the salary of non-commissioned officers although the salary of non-commissioned officers.
keep on increasing. Below is the salary to expect as a non-commissioned officer of the Nigerian Navy; Warrant Chief Petty Officers monthly salary is N70,855Able Ratings monthly salary 
monthly salary is N45,854Trainee monthly salary is N0.00Final Words On The Nigerian Navy RanksYour journey as a Naval staff starts with a step and continues gradually with the right connection and studies. This article on the ranks of the Nigerian Navy has explained broadly what is to be expected as a Naval staff in terms of role, salary, and the
badge picture. If have any questions or opinions that will be helpful or you want us to answer, let us know in the comment section. View Jobs at Nigerian Navy Full Time Jobs Nigerian Navy is inviting credible applicants who are willing to partake in its ongoing recruitment to fill theposition below: Job Title: Fireman
Location: Nigeria About Nigerian Navy: The Nigerian Navy: The Nigerian Navy (NN) is a branch of the Nigerian Armed Forces. It is among the largest navies on the African continent, consisting of several thousand personnel, including English Language. Interested and
qualified candidates should: Click here to apply online Click Here For More Information / Notice The recruitment examinations at designated centres nationwide on a date to be announced later. Applicants are advised to read the
detailed instructions at www.joinnigeriannavy.com Applicants are advised in their own interest not to submit multiple submissions will be disqualified. Applicants are further advised in their own interest not to give any form of gratification or inducement to any person or group of persons for assistance
at any stage of the recruitment exercise. Any applicant who falsifies or forges his/her documents and is discovered at any time will be handed over to the appropriate law enforcement agency for prosecution. Candidates are advised to read the following instructions thoroughly before completing the Nigerian Navy online Recruitment Form. Any
incomplete or wrongly completed Form will be rejected and will not be processed: Applicants must be citizens of Nigeria by birth. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 22 years by 30th September, 2023 for School Certificate holders and 18 26 years for those with higher qualifications such as Nurses, NCE, OND, drivers, etc. Applicants must not
be married or have children. Applicants must be free from any previous criminal conviction by a court of law. Applicants with any of the following medical/physical disability. Applicants who have tattoos are also not to
apply. Applicants must not be below the height of 1.69 meters for males and 1.65 meters for males and 1.65 meters for females. Applicants are required to possess any of the following educational/professional qualifications: West African Senior School Certificate Examination Certificate (not more than 2 sittings and not older than 6 years from the date of application, also
applicable to sub paragraphs 2-5). General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level. National Examination Council (NECO). National Business and Technical Examinations (NABTEB). WAEC City and Guilds or London City and Guilds or 
would be required to produce their primary school leaving certificate at the selection interview. All applicants must indicate/provide their National Identification Number (BVN). Applicants are
warned that it is an offence to present false or forged documents for the Recruitment and cannot be tendered and accepted during the Recruitment or advancement while already in the Nigerian Navy. Only
qualifications obtained under proper service provisions are acceptable while in the Nigerian Navy. Applicants Declaration Form, Police Certification Form and Guarantors Form which must be properly completed, endorsed and presented
during the interview. Applicants must come to the recruitment centres with the following documents: Photocopies of Birth Certificate or Age Declaration. Photocopies of the rank of Commander and above (or equivalent in
the Nigerian Army and Nigerian Army and Nigerian Air Force) or Chief Superintendent of Police (CSP) and above who hails from the Applicants State of Origin. Duly completed Parent/Guardian Consent Form signed by Applicants State of Origin. Duly completed Parent/Guardian Consent Form signed by Applicants State of Origin.
cards of their WAEC, GCE, NECO and NABTEB results to the recruitment centres. Application Form is to be completed and submitted online. Any applicant suspected or confirmed to have impersonated, falsified, forged or presented false document(s) shall be disqualified from the Recruitment exercise and handed over to the appropriate law
enforcement agency for prosecution. The date for the Recruitment Aptitude Test will be posted on the NN portal in due course. Application Closing Date6th May, 2023. Job CategoryFire Fighting Jobs Director of Product Design
Lead (Remote) at Moniepoint Incorporated Manager Relationship, ACB at Stanbic IBTC Bank superintendent of Correction At Nigerian Fire services Assistant superintendent superint
Nigerian Navy? Many people recognise Navy officers in their white uniform. While it is largely believed they only wear white, these officers are primarily based on the sea, where they use maritime power to protect the country. The Nigerian Navy logo. Photo:
@nigeriannavyhqSource: UGCThe public should know the 5 roles of the Nigerian Navy. This information is necessary for all patriotic citizens. If you are unfamiliar with these duties, read on to discover them. Roles of the Nigerian Navy in 2022The 5 functions of the Nigerian Navy in 2022The 5 functions of the Nigerian Navy.
Nigeria is to defend and maintain the sovereignty of the country's waters. It is responsible for protecting the country from any threats within its domain. PAY ATTENTION: heck out news that is picked exactly for YOU find the Recommended for you block on the home page and enjoy! Nigeria borders the Atlantic ocean. It has a coastline of
approximately 853km. It is not unusual for attacks on countries to be launched through water channels. The Navy ensures the safety of the country from such threats. It also protects it from internal and territorial waters, contiguous
zones, and exclusive economic zones. It enforces and assists in the coordination of national and international maritime laws acceded to by the country. It ensures that all laws related to water bodies are followed. For instance, the coastal state has various living and non-living resources, which can only be protected by these officers. A grey and brown
battle tank on a body of water. Photo: pexels.com, @AthenaSource: UGCAnother role of the Nigerian Navy department is to ensure and protect the country's prestige. Relevant officials represent and protect the interests of the nation, initiate and facilitate strategic agreements, and promote friendly relations with other countries.4. Training and
equipping combat-ready naval forces The Navy has training centres or camps where qualified people undergo training. The training offered is rigorous. It includes seamanship, physical fitness, firearm handling, shipboard damage control, teamwork, and discipline. One of the Navy has training centres or camps where qualified people undergo training. The training offered is rigorous. It includes seamanship, physical fitness, firearm handling, shipboard damage control, teamwork, and discipline.
for the movement, routing, and convoy organisation of ships. It is also involved in the tactical diversion of allied merchant shipping. However, it does not employ shipping personnel. A grey galleon ship on the water. Photo: pexels.com, @Inge WallumrdSource: UGCHow long is Nigerian Navy training? The length of training varies depending on the
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particular area of training. Some programmes may take as little as two weeks, while others may take much longer. How many bases are in the Navy? There are seven bases in the Navy? There are seven bases in the Navy. The Naval Headquarters are located in Abuja. The other command centres are located in Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Bayelsa. The headquarters are located in Abuja, Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Kano, and Lagos, Oguta, Calabar, Lekki, Cal

Abuja. What is the major function of the Navy? The main function of the Navy in Nigeria is to defend and maintain the sovereignty of the country's water bodies. The motto is Onward Together. The officers are required to work together. What are the functions of the Navy? The roles of the Nigerian Navy include naval defence, policing, diplomatic roles, training and equipping combat-ready naval forces, and controlling shipping. Understanding the 5 roles of the Nigerian Navy is important for all citizens. This information will be handy if you wish to join the Navy. READ ALSO: Nigerian Navy is important for all citizens.

ranks and their salary structure in 2022. The Nigerian Air Force is responsible for peacekeeping, search, and rescue missions in the county's aerial space. The Air Force uses airplanes, helicopters, and other aerial machines to achieve its objectives. There are different Air Force uses airplanes, helicopters, and other aerial machines to achieve its objectives. planning to join the Nigerian Navy in 2025 or you're simply curious about how much naval officers earn in Nigeria, then you're in the right place. The Nigerian Navy is not just the nation's territorial waters, supporting internal security operations, and defending Nigerias maritime borders. Whether you're aiming to become a naval officer through the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), applying via the Direct Short Service Commission (DSSC), or entering as a rating (non-commissioned recruit), its crucial to understand the salary structure, ranks, allowances, and recruitment requirements of the Nigerian Navy. In this post, Ill break down the Nigerian Navy salary in 2025, ranks, pay by level, available benefits, and who can apply. If youve been asking: What is the Nigerian Navy pay well? What are the recruitment requirements for the Nigerian Navy in 2025? then this article is for you. What Does the Nigerian Navy Do? The Nigerian Navy Do. The Ni include:Defending Nigerias territorial waters and coastlineSecuring offshore oil infrastructure and national peacekeeping missionsProviding disaster relief and humanitarian servicesSupporting other armed forces during internal security operationsThe Navy recruits both non-commissioned officers, and compensates them based on a structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres the full breakdown of the full breakdown of the monthly salary structure by Rank (2025)Heres (Enlisted)These are entry-level personnel and technicians who carry out day-to-day operations under the supervision of commissioned officers. RankMonthly Salary ()Trainee (In Training)45,000 55,000Ordinary Seaman50,000 60,000Able Seaman50,000 70,000Leading Seaman75,000 85,000Petty Officer90,000 100,000Chief Petty Officer100,000Chief Petty Officer100,000Chief Petty Officer90,000 100,000Chief Petty Officer90,000 100,000 100,000 100,000Chief Petty Officer90,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 1 120,000Warrant Chief Petty Officer120,000 150,000Commissioned Officers (NDA, DSSC, SSC)These are trained military leaders responsible for command, navigation, engineering, and other administrative duties. RankMonthly Salary ()Midshipman (Training Officer)150,000 180,000Sub-Lieutenant180,000 220,000Lieutenant220,000 250,000 Lieutenant Commander 250,000 280,000 Commander 300,000 350,000 Commander 300,000 500,000 Commodore 600,000 800,000 Rear Admiral (Chief of Naval Staff) 2,000,000 1,500,000 Admiral (Chief of Naval Staff) 2,000,000 4,500,000 Rear Admiral (Chief of Naval Staff) 2,000,000 1,500,000 Admiral (Chief of Naval Staff) 2,000,000 4,500,000 Early 1,500,000 Early 1,500,0 variety of allowances depending on deployment, rank, and duties. Common Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gearHardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and maintenance of military kits and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and gear Hardship Allowance For purchase and gear Hardship Allowance For pur quartersTransport Allowance For personnel traveling on dutyMedical Allowance For those participating in international UN missionsEntry-Level Salary in the Nigerian Navy (2025)Heres a quick summary of what new entrants can expect to earn: Training (During Basic Training): 45,000 55,000 Go,000 Midshipman (Officer Cadet via NDA): 150,000 for Canada specialize, these salaries increase significantly. Nigerian Navy Recruitment Requirements 2025: Who Can Apply? The Nigerian Navy conducts annual recruitment for both officers and ratings. Below are the general eligibility criteria for each category: For Non-Commissioned Officers (Ratings): Must be a Nigerian by birthAge: 1822 years Educational qualification: At least 5 credits in WAEC/NECO/NABTEB (including English and Mathematics) Must be physically and medically fitMust not have any criminal recordMinimum height: 1.68 meters (male), 1.65 meters (female)For Commissioned Officers (NDA, DSSC, SSC):Must be Nigerian by birthAge: 2228 years for DSSC/SSC applicantsDegree (B.Sc or HND) in a relevant field from a recognized institutionNYSC discharge or exemption certificateMust meet the physical and medical fitness standardsClean criminal recordHow to Apply for Nigerian Navy recruitment 2025To apply for the Nigerian Navy in 2025, follow these steps: Visit the official Nigerian Navy recruitment category: Ratings, DSSC, or NDAFill out the application form correctly with all necessary informationUpload required documents (birth certificate, credentials, passport photo)Submit and print your acknowledgment slipPrepare for the screening, aptitude test, and physical fitness exercisesNote: Application is 100% free. Do not pay any individual or agent promising job placements.FAQs Nigerian Navy Salary & Recruitment 2025Does the Nigerian Navy pay well?Yes. The Navy offers competitive salaries, especially at officer levels. In addition to salaries, there are numerous allowances and benefits. Do Navy recruits get paid during training?Yes, but graduates are advised to apply for officer positions (e.g., via DSSC or SSC) for faster career growth. Is housing provided? Yes. The Navy precruitment usually opens in the first half of the year. Always visit the official portal for updates. Conclusion The Nigerian Navy offers a structured and well-compensated career path for both ratings and officers. With salaries ranging from 45,000 to over 2 million depending on rank, and numerous allowances, it remains one of the most attractive military institutions in Nigeria. If you're thinking of joining the Navy in 2025, now is the time of the most attractive military institutions in Nigerian Navy offers a structured and well-compensated career path for both ratings and officers. With salaries ranging from 45,000 to over 2 million depending on rank, and numerous allowances, it remains one of the most attractive military institutions in Nigerian Navy offers a structured and well-compensated career path for both ratings and officers. to prepare. The Nigerian Navy (NPF) is one of the most prominent security agencies in the country, tasked with ensuring the safety and security of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Nigerias waters the open sea waters the open sea waters the open sea waters the open sea within 12 nautical miles of the open sea waters th article. Just like other armed forces, the Nigerian Navy is divided into two categories: Commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers who are involved in leadership and decision-making in the Nigerian Navy. Its rarely conferred as its more of an honorary position, equivalent to the rank of Marshal of the Nigerian Army. Salary: This position hasnt been occupied. This is the highest non-ceremonial rank of the navy. The admiral is responsible for the overall command, leadership and direction of the Nigerian Navy at home and on international levels. Salary: 1,358,595 This rank is equivalent to Lieutenant General in the Nigerian Army and Air Vice Marshal in the Nigerian per month Otherwise referred to as two-star officers, rear admirals are the most junior Admiralty officers and are sometimes called flag officers. They command naval formations and fleets. Salary: 1,003,245 per month This rank is equivalent to Brigadier in the Nigerian Army. Officers at this level command naval task groups and are involved in strategic planning and policy development. Salary: 615,488 per month Officers in the rank of captain are usually in charge of the largest ships at sea. Theyre also tasked with operational planning and coordination within the Navy. Salary: 309,654 per month This is equivalent to the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Navy. Officers in this rank command smaller ships and are involved in planning and executing naval operations. Salary: 281,673 per month This rank is the assistant or deputy to the commanders hold leadership positions on larger ships and are also tasked with training personnel and other administrative duties. Salary: 230,652 per month This rank is equivalent to a captain in the Nigerian Army. The lieutenant commands small vessels and is involved with more specialised roles such as navigation or engineering. Salary: 195,685 per month Officers in this rank are assigned to various ship or shore-based duties, typically as watch or divisional officers in this rank are assigned to various ship or shore-based duties, typically as watch or divisional officers in this rank are assigned to various ship or shore-based duties, typically as watch or divisional officers. the Nigerian army. Monthly salary: 150,625 per month This is the lowest rank for commissioned officers in the Nigerian Navy. This rank is reserved for entry-level officers undergoing basic naval operations and leadership training. Salary: 118,835 per month The biggest women-only festival in Lagos is BACK. Get your tickets here for a day of fun, networking and partayyyyy ALSO READ: The New National Anthem of Nigeria: Full Lyrics of Nigeria, We Hail Thee These are enlisted members of the Navys military strategies. Officers in this rank are the highest-ranking NCOs in the Nigerian Navy. They hold supervisory roles, guiding and mentoring junior NCOs of the Nigerian Navy. The chief petty officer oversees junior personnel and the day-to-day running of their departments onboard ships or shore establishments. Salary: 90,825 per month Officers in this rank are tasked with specialised duties within their departments, such as engineering, navigation or communications. Salary: 80,852 per month Theyre the fourth most senior officers within their departments, such as engineering, navigation or communications. Salary: 80,852 per month Theyre the fourth most senior officers within their departments, such as engineering, navigation or communications. have completed basic training and can be deployed to the field. Theyre given tasks onboard ships or shore establishments under the supervision of their superiors. Salary: 50,855 per month These are entry-level officers undergoing training in the fundamentals of naval operations. They can be deployed to fight in a war. Salary: 45,854 per month These are newly admitted individuals to the Nigerian Navy with little to no experience in the naval world. Monthly salary: 150,625 Read this next: 7 Nigerians Share Their Best Experiences with Uniformed Officers Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit. your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.109,638 active editors 7,014,863 articles in EnglishHMSNeptune was a dreadnought battleship built for the Royal Navy in the first decade of the 20th century, the sole ship of her class. Laid down at HMDockyard, Portsmouth, in January1909, she was the first British battleship to be built with superfiring guns Shortly after her completion in 1911, she carried out trials of an experimental fire-control director and then became the flagship of the Home Fleet. Neptune became part of the Grand Fleet when it was formed shortly after the beginning of the First World War in August 1914. Aside from participating in the Battle of Jutland in May 1916, and the inconclusive action of 19 August several months later, her service during the war generally consisted of routine patrols and training in the North Sea. Neptune was deemed obsolete after the war and was reduced to reserve before being sold for scrap in 1922 and subsequently broken up. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutWreckage of Thai Airways International Flight114... that Thai prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra was minutes away from boarding an aircraft that exploded (wreckage pictured)?... that L.Whitney Watkins was given the Bull Moose Party's nomination in a 1912 election despite his own opposition?... that the statue Receiver was repainted in 2013 to match the likeness of NFL player Donald Driver after his retirement?... that actress Jennifer Metcalfe used the experience of her father's cancer in Episode6465 of the British soap opera Hollyoaks?... that the children's novel Queenie portrays the early years of the NHS in England?... that painter Nicolino Calyo left Naples after participating in a failed uprising against King FerdinandIV, then fled Spain following the outbreak of the First Carlist War?... that Class War was held responsible for the poll tax riots? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: John R. CasaniRichard Gerald JordanFranco TestaRaymond LaflammeGertrud LeuteneggerMaria VoceNominate an articleJune 28: Vidovdan in SerbiaNed Kelly1880 Police captured Australian bank robber and cultural icon Ned Kelly (pictured) after a gun battle in Glenrowan, Victoria. 1895 The U.S. Court of Private Land Claims ruled that James Reavis's claim to 18,600sqmi (48,000km2) of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico was "wholly fictitious and fraudulent". 1904 In the worst maritime disaster involving a Danish merchant ship, SSNorge ran aground on Hasselwood Rock and sank in the North Atlantic, resulting in more than 635 deaths. 1950 Korean War: South Korean sympathizers. 1969 In response to a police raid at the Stonewall Inn in New York City, groups of gay and transgender people began demonstrations, a watershed event for the worldwide gay rights movement. Charles Cruft (b.1852)Olga Sapphire (b.1907)Meralda Warren (b.1959)Aparna Rao (d.2005)More anniversaries: June 27June 28June 29ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutMyosotis scorpioides, the water forget-me not, is a herbaceous perennial flowering plant in the borage family, Boraginaceae. It is native to Europe and Asia, but is widely distributed elsewhere, including much of North America, as an introduced species and sometimes a noxious weed. It is an erect to ascending plant of up to 70cm, bearing small (812 mm) flowers that become blue when fully open and have yellow centers. It is usually found in damp or wet habitats, such as bogs, ponds, streams, ditches, fen, and rivers. This focus-stacked photograph shows a water forget-me-not growing in Niitvlja bog, Estonia. Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus Recently featured: Whitehead's trogon Atacamite Turban Head eagle Archive More featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Wikipedia. Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from "2Battleship formation of the Royal NavyFor the German counterpart during World War I, see I Battle Squadron.1st Battle SquadronThe 1st Battle Squadron at sea, April 1915Active19121945CountryUnited KingdomBranchRoyal NavyTypeSquadronSize8 x Battleships. The 1st Battle Squadron at sea, April 1915Active19121945CountryUnited KingdomBranchRoyal NavyTypeSquadron at sea, April 1915Active1912194 was initially part of the Royal Navy's Grand Fleet. After World War I the Grand Fleet was reverted to its original name, the Atlantic Fleet. The squadron changed composition often as ships were damaged, retired or transferred. As an element in the Grand Fleet, the Squadron participated in the Battle of Jutland. [1]On 5 August 1914, the squadron was constituted as follows:[2]HMS MarlboroughHMS ColossusHMS Hercules en route to Jutland, the composition of the 1st Battle Squadron was as follows:[1]Sixth DivisionHMS Marlborough Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney; Captain G. P. Ross; HMS Revenge Captain E. B. Kiddle; HMS Hercules Captain L. Clinton-Baker; HMS Agincourt Captain A. D. P. R. Pound; HMS Collingwood Captain J. C. Ley; HMS St. Vincent Captain W. W. Fisher; HMS Neptune Captain V. H. G. Bernard; HMS RevengeFollowing the Battle Squadron was reorganized, with Colossus, Hercules, St. Vincent, Collingwood and Neptune all transferred to the 4th Battle Squadron. In January 1917, the squadron was constituted as follows:[3]HMS MarlboroughHMS AgincourtHMS Benbow joined July, 1916HMS CanadaHMS Emperor of India joined July, 1916HMS RevengeHMS Royal Oak joined May, 1916HMS Royal Sovereign joined June, 1916By 1918, Agincourt had been transferred to the 2nd Battle Squadron, and Resolution, Ramillies and Iron Duke had joined the squadron on completion.[4]For many years the squadron served in the Mediterranean as the main British battle force there. On 3 September 1939 the 1st Battle Squadron, serving in the Mediterranean Fleet, consisted of Barham, Warspite and Malaya, with headquarters at Alexandria, Egypt, under the command of Vice Admiral Arthur Power. In January 1944 the Eastern Fleet was reinforced by HMSQueen Elizabeth, HMSRenown, HMSValiant, HMSIllustrious, HMSUnicorn and seven destroyers. The Admiralty sent this force out to India under the command of Vice-Admiral Henry Rawlings, who also served as Second-in-Command of the Fleet. It consisted of HMSKing George V, HMSHowe, HMSDuke of York and HMSAnson at various times. Commanders were as follows:[7]Vice-Admiral Sir Stanley Colville (191214)Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly (JuneDecember 1914)Admiral Sir Cecil Burney (191416)Vice-Admiral Sir Stanley Colville (191214)Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly (JuneDecember 1914)Admiral Sir Cecil Burney (191416)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (191619)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (192224)Rear-Admiral Sir William Fisher (192224)Rear-Admiral Sir Green Gree (192930)Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher (193032)Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse (193234)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Forbes (193436)Vice-Admiral Henry Pridham-Wippell (JulyOctober 1940)Vice-Admiral John Tovey (October December 1940)Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Power (194344)Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings (194041) 10 December 1912 10 December 1913Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, 10 December 1913 25 August 1915Rear-Admiral Ernest Gaunt, 25 August 1915Rear-Admiral Sir William C. M. Nicholson, 1 December 1916 20 March 1919Rear-Admiral The Hon. Victor A. Stanley, 1 April 1919 1 April 1920Rear-Admiral Henry M. Doughty, 24 March 1920 14 April 1921Rear-Admiral William A. H. Kelly, 3 May 1922Rear-Admiral William H. D. Boyle, 3 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral Cecil M. Staveley, 15 October 1925Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1926Rear-Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1928Rear-Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1926Rear-Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1926Rear-Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1926Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral David T. 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Navy History Composition of the Grand Fleet Retrieved from 3The following pages link to 1st Battle Squadron External tools (link countransclusion counts of the Royal Navy (links | edit)Revenge-class battleship (links | edit)HMS Repulse (1916) (li Pacific Fleet (links | edit)HMS New Zealand (1911) (links | edit)HMS Africa (1905) (links | ed major commands of the Royal Navy (links | edit)HMS Hibernia (1905) (links | edit)HMS Commonwealth (links | edit)HMS Commonwealth (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1903) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1903) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1903) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1904) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1905) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1905) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1905) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1906) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1907) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1907) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1908) (links | edit)HMS Hindustan raid (links | edit)6th Battle Squadron (links | edit)HMS Dominion (links | edit)4th Battle Squadron (links | edit)Action off Cape Passero (links | edit)David Norris (Royal Navy officer) (links | edit)Bernard Rawlings (Royal Navy officer) (links | edit)David Norris (Royal Navy officer) (links | edit)David Navy offi (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/1st Battle Squadron" by Maduawuchi Obialo The Nigerian Navy is vital in protecting the countrys maritime interests and ensuring the safety of its waterways. The Nigerian Navy provides its employees with opportunities for professional advancement as well as financial security thanks to its clearly defined ranks and salary structure. We will look into the many ranks in the Nigerian Navy dates back to the British colonial era, when Nigeria was governed by them. The Royal Navy made a substantial contribution to preserving marine safety off the coast of Nigeria. Nigeria needed a dedicated naval force to safeguard its marine resources and territorial waterways when the country gained independence in 1960. The Nigerian Navy officially came into existence in 1956, although it didn't get its first domestically trained officers until 1958. The Navy first concentrated on training and capacity-building in order to create a force that could defend the interests of the country at sea. Nigeria accumulated a modest fleet of ships at this time, mostly patrol boats and minesweepers. The Nigeria accumulated a modest fleet of ships at this time, mostly patrol boats and minesweepers. The Nigeria accumulated a modest fleet of ships at this time, mostly patrol boats and minesweepers. The Nigeria accumulated a modest fleet of ships at this time, mostly patrol boats and minesweepers. beyond coastal defence by acquiring more modern ships, such as frigates and offshore patrol vessels. These vessels had more advanced surveillance, communication, and armament equipment. In addition to taking part in multinational maritime drills and joint operations with foreign Navies, the Nigerian Navy has been actively involved in international collaborations. These exchanges have improved abilities, encouraged the exchange of best practices, and strengthened diplomatic ties. The Nigerian Navy has encountered difficulties in its maritime territory, including piracy, illegal fishing, and oil smuggling. As a result, the Navy has established specialist units and expanded patrols as part of its efforts to improve maritime security. The modernization of the Nigerian Navy has advanced significantly. It operates several different types of ships, including as frigates, corvettes, offshore patrol ships, and amphibious assault ships. The Navy has also been seeking to improve its domestic shipbuilding capabilities to lessen dependency on imports. The Nigerian Navy is still working to increase its capabilities and responsibilities in maintaining maritime security and defending the interests of the country. Investments in infrastructure, advancements in technology, and staff training are still essential for growth. The history of the Nigerian Navy demonstrates how it developed from a young force into a reputable maritime force. The Nigerian Navy is well-positioned to tackle the opportunities and challenges of the modern maritime environment thanks to a solid foundation and an unwavering commitment to continued development. RANKS IN THE NIGERIAN NAVY The Nigerian Navy has two categories of ranks: commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers. Each category includes a number of ranks indicating different levels of responsibility, experience, and ability. The commissioned officers, and the following are the various ranks of Nigerian Navy officers, from highest to lowest:NIGERIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS RANKS AdmiralVice AdmiralCommodoreCaptainCommanderLieutenantCommanderLieutenantCommanderLieutenantMid-Shipman.NIGERIAN NAVY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS RANKSWarrant OfficerPetty Of Consolidated Armed Forces Salary Structure (CONAFSS) of the National Salaries are subject to change. Having said that, the following are the annual salary ranges for Nigerian Navy officers:NIGERIAN NAVY SALARY STRUCTURE FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS RANKS PER YEARThe following are the salaries of commissioned officers who are senior ranking of the senior 8,134,745 per yearCaptain: 3,726,659 4,231,579 per yearLieutenant: 2,404,037 2,789,818 per yearLieutenant: 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 2,404,037 Nigerian Navy receive additional financial compensations in the form of allowances for their selfless devotion to the country. NIGERIAN NAVY SALARY STRUCTURE FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS RANKS PER YEARThe compensation structure of the Nigerian Navy for junior ranking officers this 2025 is as follows: Navy Warrant Officers: 1,908,718 2,061,520 per annumMaster Warrant Officer: 1,783,029 1,962,697 per annumWarrant Officer: 1,022,320 1,192,499 per annumMaster Warrant Officer: 1,783,029 1,962,697 per annumWarrant Officer: 1,022,320 1,192,499 per annumMaster Warrant Officer: 1,783,029 1,962,697 per annumWarrant Officer: 1,022,320 1,192,499 per annumWarrant Officer: 1 joining the Nigerian Navy, its a good idea to have a concept of what to anticipate. The following is a list of the allowances offered to trainees in the Nigerian Navy trainees in the Nigerian Navy trainees is between 15,000 and 20,000 per month to short service cadets. The Nigerian Navy trainees is between 15,000 and 20,000 per month to short service cadets. The Nigerian Navy trainees is between 15,000 and 20,000 per month to short service cadets. The Nigerian Navy trainees is between 15,000 and 20,000 per month to short service cadets. Defence Academy (NDA) pays regular cadets of the Nigerian Navy between 25,000 and 30,000 per month while they are in training.

What is the duty of a fireman in nigerian navy. What is the duty of fireman in navy.