

Impact of Corruption on Security in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Corruption is a complex and multifaceted concept which is defined in various ways depending on the context. The various types of corruption are bribery, embezzlement, extortion, abuse of discretion, favoritism, nepotism, and clientelism. Security is the protection of life or individuals, organizations, and assets from various threats, risks, and vulnerabilities. It also has to do with the measures to prevent, detect, and respond to potential harm, ensuring safety, stability, and continuity. The paper considers these two concepts of corruption and security, and how corruption impacts security in Nigeria, with the plans to mitigate it.

KEYWORDS: *Corruption, insecurity, misuse of power, personal gain, lack of accountability, security, bribery, bureaucracy, military, Nigeria Army, procurement, sustainable development*

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INTRODUCTION

Nigeria is geographically situated in West Africa, covering an area of 923,769 square kilometers (356,669 sq mi), with the current population of 237,096,837 as of Monday, June 2, 2025 based on Worldometer's elaboration of the latest United Nations data [1], as shown in Figure 1. Nigeria population is equivalent to 2.89% of the total world population, ranks number 6 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population, with a population density of 261 per km² (675 people per mi²) and median age of 18.1 years [2, 3].

Corruption has seriously and significantly impacted Nigeria's internal security, exacerbating various security challenges. There is corruption among the senior military officers, police officers, paramilitary officers, and other security agencies, which is seen as a major factor contributing to Nigeria's worsening insecurity, as shown in Figure 2. In Nigeria, it is so sad that issues that borders on internal security is treated with levity by our political leaders cum security personnel who are so particular about financial rewards – a pointer to governance failure and corruption, as shown Figures 3.

Studies and reports indicate that the Nigerian Army and all security agencies operating in the country are seriously enmeshed or marred in corruption, particularly in areas of arms and ammunitions procurement, as well as financial transparency. This can hinder the military's effectiveness in its operations, including combating terrorism, and undermines national security [4, 5].

Nigeria is said to have already lost over \$550 billion to corruption since 1960 according to the World Justice Project. In 2019 alone, Nigerians paid =N=675 billion in bribes. The theft of these monumental figures is as destructive as the acts of terrorism committed against innocent citizens by Boko Haram and other similar groups [6]. There is also the "Military Industrial Complex," of which terrorism in the Northeast has become a major cash cow, which according to Adebayo (2018) said, "And if you clinically dissect this mounting causality in the hands of Boko Haram and our soldiers' incapacity to rout them, corruption will be at its cusp. It is akin to what Eddie Iroh, in his *Toads of war* and Victor Nwakwo in *The Road to Udimma*, called the evils of

corruption and war-profiteering which prolonged the carnage of Biafra” [7], as shown in Figure 4.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Corruption has been a persistent issue in Nigeria since its independence in 1960 and has been impacting the country's security negatively. Below is the historical background of corruption and impacts on security in Nigeria [8-12]:

- **Colonial legacy:** The roots of corruption in Nigeria started during the colonial era, where the colonial masters exploited the country's resources, thereby creating a culture of corruption and dependency.
- **Military regimes:** Nigeria's military regimes, particularly those of General Babangida (1985-1993) and General Abacha (1993-1998), were notorious for corruption and gross mismanagement of public funds. Other military regimes were: Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi (1966), Yakubu Gowon (1966-1975), Murtala Mohammed (1975-1976), Olusegun Obasanjo (1976-1979), Muhammadu Buhari (1983-1985), and Abdulsalami Abubakar (1998-1999).
- **Civilian administrations:** Corruption has been and is still prevalent in civilian administrations to date, with notable cases including the administration of President Shehu Shagari (1979-1983). Right from President Nnamdi Azikiwe (1963-January 1966) to the present or current President Bola Ahmed Tinubu (2023-Date), corruption is still on the increase unabated.

These civilian regimes have faced and are still facing various challenges, which include corruption, insecurity, and economic instability, but the country is striving towards consolidating its democracy.

THE NIGERIA PARLIAMENT

The country operates a Bi-cameral legislature, officially known as the National Assembly, made up of two Independent Chambers, i.e. the Senate (Red Chamber) and the House of Representatives (Green Chamber) [13].

CHALLENGES FACING NIGERIA

There are numerous challenges confronting the country which are threats to the nation's stability and democratic governance. Some of the key challenges include [14-16]:

- **Corruption:** Corruption is a persistent monster undermining trust in government and hindering effect governance.
- **Security challenges:** Insecurity, such as insurgency, kidnapping, and banditry, poses significant threats to both citizens and non-citizens alike and also to economic development.

- **Ethnic/religious tensions:** Both ethnic tensions and religious divisions and conflicts continue to destabilize the country and create both political and social unrest.
- **Socioeconomic disparities:** The wide gaps in wealth and access to resources exacerbate social vices and crime.
- **Civil-military relations:** The military's historical dominance and influence in politics can undermine civilian authority and democratic stability.
- **Governance and accountability:** Weak institutions, lack of transparency, and impunity for human rights abuses erode trust in government and the rule of law.
- **Legacy of military rule:** The decades of military rule have created negative legacies, which includes a culture of authoritarianism and disregard for democratic norms.
- **Leadership crisis:** The struggle for political power and legitimacy among political elites can destabilize democratic governance.

These set of challenges highlight the need and the necessity for strengthening democratic institutions, promoting accountability, and ensuring effective governance to build a virile, stable and prosperous society.

THE ISSUE OF SECURITY

Corruption and security issues are said to be deeply intertwined in Nigeria, with some far-reaching consequences for the country and its citizens. Corruption occurs throughout the world, but is of special concern in developing countries. According to Rose Ackerman, widespread corruption is a symptom of a poorly functioning state, and a poor functioning state can undermine economic growth. Those who pay and receive bribes can expropriate a nation's wealth, leaving little for its poorest citizens. Globally, corruption is perceived as the principal factor threatening the security of every nation. The current security challenges Nigeria is experiencing is alleged to have generated from corruption amongst government security machineries at all level. Studies revealed that corruption and unethical practices pervade all levels of government in Nigeria from the highest government officials to some of the lowest, including the security related institutions [17-19].

Corruption undermines national security by diverting the nation's resources meant for security purposes, thereby weakening the country's ability to protect its citizens and maintain order, as shown in Figure 5.

Furthermore, the embezzlement of funds allocated to security agencies, such as the army, police, and others, hampers their effectiveness in combating insecurity, including insurgency, kidnapping, and banditry due to lack of necessary equipments.

Corruption perpetuates the culture of impunity, allowing security personnel to engage in unprofessional conduct without accountability [8].

According to Sadiku, after over 60 years of independence, Nigeria is still groping in the dark, yet to transform its potential into success and catch up with other developing nations due to leadership/governance, lack of stable electricity supply, sectarian violence, ritual killings, assassinations, endemic corruption, inadequate food production, and insecurity, among several others – these are known as “Nigerian problems.” For Nigeria to realize its real or true potential, it must overcome the following insecurity issues of terrorism, Boko Haram terrorist group, farmer-herder conflicts, kidnapping, child/human trafficking, armed robbery, violence, food insecurity – as shown in figure 6, and cybersecurity – as shown in Figure 7, which are threats to disintegrate the nation – as evident in the clamor for separatist agitations e.g. Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), The Yoruba Nation, and The Arewa nation – all advocating for secession [20-23].

DASUKIGATE

An Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) investigating officer, Adariko Michael, alleged that ₦2.2 billion was spent on prayers in Nigeria and Saudi Arabia to win the war against Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. He said this while giving evidence as the first prosecution witness (PW1) in the trial of Sambo Dasuki, a retired military officer who served as the National Security Adviser to President Goodluck Jonathan and briefly to President Muhammadu Buhari, in the alleged two billion dollars arms deal fraud. Others charged with Mr. Dasuki, a retired colonel, were a former General Manager with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Aminu Baba-Kusa, Acacia Holdings Limited and Reliance Referral Hospital Limited.

The key charges were:

Count one: That Mr. Dasuki was alleged by EFCC on 27 November to have misappropriated ₦10 billion from the ONSA account with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). EFCC said he converted it into \$47 million and 5.6 million euros, allegedly used for the People’s Democratic Party (PDP) presidential primary election.

Count five: EFCC alleged that between 9 October 2014, and 17 April 2015, Mr. Dasuki transferred

₦1.45 billion to Acacia Holdings Limited, controlled by Aminu Baba-Kusa, under the guise of organizing prayers.

In another count, EFCC said that between 4 April 2014, and 30 November 2014, Mr. Dasuki allegedly transferred ₦4.68 billion to Sylvan McNamara Limited, purporting it to be payment for security infrastructure, whereas the funds were allegedly diverted for PDP’s gubernatorial campaigns in Ekiti and Osun States.

The EFCC alleged that the arms funds were doled out to friends, relatives, political allies, particularly members of the then ruling Peoples’ Democratic Party for purposes unrelated to the purchase of arms. Mr. Dasuki was arraigned on 14 December 2015 but was finally released on December 24, 2019 [24-26].

THEORIES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

The three theories adopted or put forward in this paper explains that the state of insecurity in Nigeria is caused by the elite factor, fragility of the state, weak or rather dysfunctional security architecture and Criminal Justice System and failed social contract between the government and the citizens [27, 28]. Insecurity is the antithesis of security [29]. Security means freedom from all forms of threats, attacks, fears, and anxiety but while insecurity means no feeling of or absence of security or exposure to danger; hazard; uncertainty; want of confidence; doubtful; inadequately guarded or protected; lacking stability; troubled; lack of protection; and unsafe [30, 31]. Thus, insecurity is referred to as a state of vulnerability to harm and loss of life, property or livelihood.

In other words, insecurity refers to a feeling of uncertainty, anxiety, or lack of confidence in oneself, others, or the world.

TYPES OF INSECURITY

Some of the most common types of insecurity include [32]:

- **Relationship insecurity** – this is marked by doubts and fears in romantic or close interpersonal relationships. It often stems from attachment styles formed in childhood [33].
- **Social insecurity** – this involves fear or anxiety in social settings, where individuals may worry about being judged or rejected [34].
- **Body image insecurity (Personal or self-insecurity)** – this is the lack of confidence in one’s abilities, appearance, or worth. This often leads to low self-esteem and social withdrawal [35].
- **Job insecurity (or Financial or money insecurity)** – this is anxiety about money, job

stability, or the future and can affect both low- and high-income individuals [36].

- **Insecurity of basic needs** – this refers to the lack of consistent access to essential resources for survival and well-being, such as food, shelter, clean water, health care, and safety and security insecurity (i.e. exposure to violence, war, crime, or domestic violence) [37].
- **Existential insecurity** – this is a deeper form of insecurity which is tied to questions about life's meaning, purpose, or fear of death [38].
- **Professional or Career insecurity** – this is uncertainty of fear about one's job performance, career trajectory, or professional worth [39].

TYPES OF SECURITY

The main types of security are as follows:

1. Personal security

- This refers to protection of individuals from physical harm or violence.
- It includes protection from crime, domestic violence, assault, and terrorism [40, 41].

2. National Security

- This involves the safeguarding of a nation from external threats such as military attacks, terrorism, or espionage.
- It also includes political and economic stability as part of a broader framework [42, 43].

3. Social Security

- It involves a system of public measures to provide economic assistance to individuals in case of unemployment, disability, old age, or poverty [44, 45].

4. Cybersecurity (Information Security)

- This involves the protection of digital systems, networks, and data from unauthorized access, attacks, or damage.
- It encompasses data confidentiality, integrity, and availability [46, 47].

5. Economic Security

- This refers to the stability of income, employment, and access to basic needs such as housing and food.
- Threatening by unemployment, inflation, debt, and market instability [48, 49].

6. Human Security

- This is a holistic concept that includes protection from chronic threats like hunger, disease, and repression, and as well as protection from sudden disruption in daily life. According to the components of human security (UNDP, 1994), this has to do with: economic security, food

security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security [50].

7. Environmental Security

- This has to do with the protection of the environment as a foundation of human well-being and global stability.
- It includes issues like climate change, resource depletion, pollution, and natural disasters [51, 52].

8. Political Security

- This is about protection of human rights, civil liberties, and political stability.
- It also involves freedom of expression, fair legal systems, and protection from oppression [53].

SABOTAGING OF SECURITY

According to Leadership News, reports have it that, the Staff Officer Grade II, Operation Hadin Kai (OPHK), Major Ademola Owolana, has disclosed that total of 33 security personnel – consisting of 18 soldiers and 15 policemen – have been arrested for selling arms and ammunition to terrorists and other non-state actors at the briefing of Defence correspondents on the activities of the Joint Tax Force North-East operation from 2024 to 2025 in Maiduguri. The operation was said to span 11 states, with arrests recorded in Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Ebonyi, Enugu, Lagos, Plateau, Kaduna, Rivers Taraba and the FCT.

It was also reported by the authorities that this included two long-term arms traffickers within the military: Sgt. Ameh Raphael and Sgt. Seidi Adamu, who had =N=45 million and =N=34 million respectively in their accounts. While a police officer, Inspector Enoch Ngwa, reportedly had =N=135 million linked to arms deals.

Further investigations indicated that some officers acted under pressure from their communities, while others were motivated by the financial rewards of trafficking in arms. Eight civilians, including a traditional ruler, have also been arrested in connection to the illegal trade. The Joint Task Force has urged stronger punitive measures to deter future violations. Also in a recent case, a soldier from the 144 Battalion was caught in February 2025 with 30 rounds of ammunition during a routine search operation. From January to May 2025, over 186 collaborators, including logistics suppliers and spies aiding terrorists, were arrested. The authorities are also battling drug networks that support insurgent activities. There is collaboration with the NDLEA and military intelligence units, but the lack of tracking equipment is hindering operations.

It is also alleged that some NGOs are smuggling supplies to terrorist hideouts under the guise of humanitarian aid, and while some insider rogues continue to divert military resources to enemy forces, thereby undermining the troops' morale and effectiveness. These challenges notwithstanding, Operation Hadin Kai has recorded some key gains, by resettling over 10,000 displaced civilians to Kukawa town in May 2024. Moreover, between 2024 and 2025, the military killed 694 terrorists and seized hundreds of weapons and vehicles.

In order to bolster surveillance, the Army's Unmanned Aerial Base Command has completed more than 1,100 drone missions, logging flight hours in support of ongoing counter-terrorism efforts [54], as shown in Figure 8.

BUDGET PADDING BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

This is corruption at its peak. Budget padding by the National Assembly in Nigeria refers to the insertion of unnecessary or inflated projects into the national budget. This practice in recent time has sparked controversy and criticism from various stakeholders, including civil society organizations and citizens. Recent cases are:

- In 2024, the National Assembly was accused of padding the budget by inserting 7,447 projects worth ₦2.24 trillion, with some projects lacking specific locations or implementation frameworks.
- Senator Abdul Ningi alleged that a parallel budget totaling ₦3.7 trillion was inserted without his knowledge or approval from the National Assembly.
- BudgIT, a civic-tech organization, found that 55 projects worth ₦580.7 billion were inserted, with each costing at least ₦5 billion [55, 56].
- **Impact:**
- Budget padding undermines transparency and accountability in governance.
- It diverts resources away from critical national priorities and essential projects/infrastructure.
- The practice perpetuates poverty, weakens public trust, and erodes the legitimacy of national governance structures [56], as most of the National Assembly members and national leaders' integrity are questionable.

Some other key impacts of insecurity in the country are:

- **Economic Instability** – This is where insecurity hinders economic growth and development, discouraging investment and disrupting economic activities.

- **Displacement and Humanitarian Crisis** – Conflicts and violence lead to displacement, famine, and illiteracy, exacerbating humanitarian crises.
- **Loss of Lives and Livelihoods** – Insecurity results in loss of lives, destruction of property, and disruption of livelihoods, particularly in areas affected by banditry, kidnapping, and insurgency, as shown in Figures 9 and 10.
- **Negative Impact on Education** – The attacks on schools and educational institutions lead to low enrollment, attendance, and completion rates, increasing the number of out-of-school children.
- **Psychological Trauma** – Citizens experience psychological trauma, anxiety, and fear due to the persistent threat of violence and insecurity.
- **Weakened Government Institutions** – Insecurity erodes trust in government institutions and their ability to protect citizens, further weakening the social contract.
- **Increased Poverty and Unemployment** – Insecurity exacerbates poverty and unemployment, creating a cycle of vulnerability and instability [57-59].

LOOTINGS IN FUEL SUBSIDY REGIME

Reports have it that Abdulrasheed Bawa, the EFCC Ex-Chairman from 2021 to 2023, has exposed in his book, "The Shadow of Loot & Losses: Uncovering Nigeria's Petroleum Subsidy Fraud," alleged massive corruption in Nigeria's fuel subsidy regime, detailing how billions of naira were looted through ghost imports, over-invoicing, forged documentation and systemic collusion between corrupt officials and private firms [60].

ILLEGAL ARMS SMUGGLING

Troops of Sector 5 of Operation Udo Ka in collaboration with operatives of the 63 Brigade and Department of State Services (DSS) intercepted a truck carrying over 164,000 live cartridges/ammunitions in Anambra. The alleged notorious gunrunner, Mr. Emeka Omenife, was arrested when traveling along the Asaba-Onitsha expressway, reportedly confessed of being part of an international ammunition trafficking syndicate that moves weapons from Ghana to Nigeria [61]

SOLUTIONS TO CORRUPTION AND SECURITY ISSUES

Some of the steps to take towards addressing corruption and security issues would require a comprehensive, pragmatic and systematic approach, such as [8, 19, 62-70]:

1. Strengthening Legal and Institutional Frameworks:

- By enacting and enforcing strong anti-corruption laws.
- Establish independent anti-corruption commissions or watchdogs.
- Strengthen judicial independence to prosecute corruption effectively.

2. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability:

- By implementing e-governance and open data platforms.
- Mandate asset declarations for public officials
- Improve public access to government records.

3. Promote Ethical Leadership and Public Sector Integrity:

- By the introduction of conduct and ethics training for public officials.
- Establish whistleblower protection laws.
- Regular audits of public offices and agencies.

4. Strengthen Civil Society and Media Engagement:

- Give support to investigative journalism.
- Empower NGOs to monitor government and corporate behavior.
- Promote civic education on rights and responsibilities.

5. Implement Security Sector Reforms:

- Professionalize police and military institutions (and other security agencies) through training and oversight
- Demilitarize internal security where appropriate.
- Vet and monitor security personnel for human rights abuses.

6. Foster International Cooperation:

- Establish joint international treaties and conventions (e.g., UNCAC).
- Cooperate on cross-border investigations.
- Exchange best practices and technical assistance.

7. Monitor and Evaluate Progress:

- Establish independent audit and review bodies.
- Use third-party evaluations and public feedback mechanisms.
- Set measurable targets and KPIs.

8. Community Mobilization

9. Addressing Root Causes

CONCLUSION

In addressing the impact of corruption on security in Nigeria, it is essential to implement comprehensive reforms that would promote transparency, accountability, and good governance in all our national life. As the giant of Africa, the country must

take bold steps to ensure security of all the citizens and non-citizens (public safety) in order to enhance all round development in digital technologies, commerce, agriculture (food security), healthcare, education, etc. so that Nigeria can take its rightful position among the comity of nations.

For more information about the impact of corruption on Nigeria security, the following books should be consulted [71, 72].

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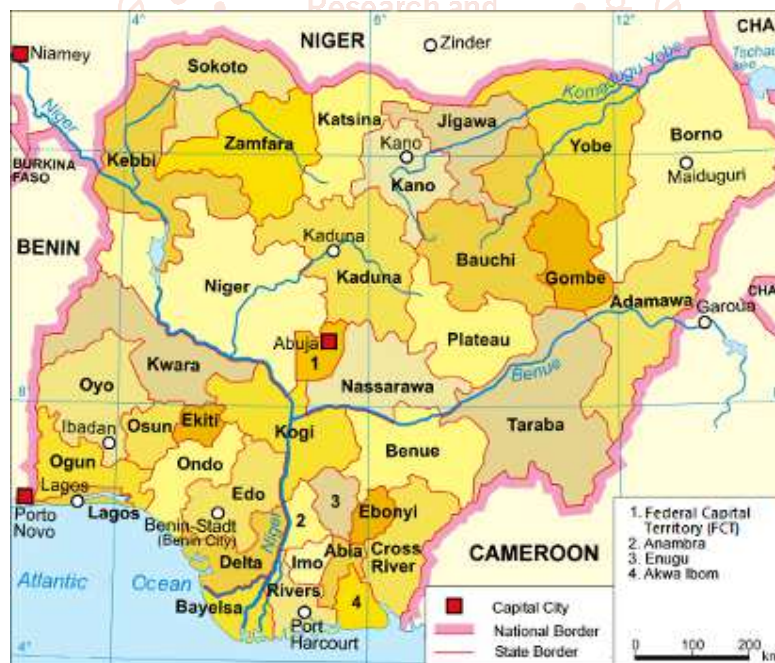


Figure 1. Map of Nigeria

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=images+on+map+of+nigeria+by+wikipedia&sca_esv=41514daae&c8f90aa&udm=2&biw=1011&bih=580&sxsrf=AE3TifPFUKerX0PuArPzDxcOCyY3xbLRNQ%3A1749033200334&ei=8CBAApQFIRBhbIPr5T00Qw&ved=0ahUKEwj_Yoy0yNeNAxWKYEEAHS8KPcoQ4dUDCBE&oq=images+on+map+of+nigeria+by+wikipedia&gs_l=EgNpbWciJWltYWdlcyBvbiBtYXAgb2YgbmInZXJpYSBieSB3aWtpcGVkaWFIntQBUNILWLNtcAF4AJABAJgBiwKgAeslqgEGMC4xLjIuAEMyAE-AEBmAlAoAlAmAMaIAYBkgcAoAfmB7IHAlgHAMIHAMgHAA&scient=img#vhid=8lQP1Gq-skckeM&vssid=mosaic



Figure 2. Crime in Nigeria

Source:https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=41514daaec8f90aa&sxsrf=AE3TifMHw2UWO3KNeQCa-7CSJwzdiUGNEA:1749039071080&q=images+on+corruption,+national+security+and+nigeria+by+wikipedia&udm=2&fbs=AIjpHxU7SXXniUZfeShr2fp4giZ1Y6MJ25_tmWITc7uy4KlEqDdErwP5rACeJAty2zADJg3UD1r71JqFGYuBswhKi2_YERYySnIGoY6zbTQzhvU0tkRHJbxXiqMFcgi5A4nloxVujWtLNGknCfk b20TG4DuHPvS81JokCaHe5NO3CPI3KUILUuqBpj3B_WHSDZn3NDbEmzbHr9Ek7GdzzJ0SkX5RTg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiFwZ6k3teNAxWBuKEAHQ6ZBNUQtKgLegQIERAB&biw=1036&bih=539&dp r=1#vhid=pVKYY-M_bbqytM&vssid=mosaic



Figure 3. Security guard

Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Security_guard



Figure 4. Boko Haram insurgency

Source:https://www.google.com/search?q=images+boko+haram+groups+in+nigeria+by+wikipedia&sca_esv=8bb728f928719ded&udm=2&biw=1036&bih=539&sxsrf=AE3TifN4waLmQpRIEB2v70SyP4wbFa5Aw

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Figure 5. End SARS

Source:https://www.google.com/search?q=images+on+sars+in+nigeria+by+wikipedia&sca_esv=8bb728f928719ded&udm=2&biw=1036&bih=539&sxsrf=AE3TifPdFSBGMFjWlWCIZ8kdL1H5y5zJzg%3A1749042375889&ei=x0RAaLGANonhbIPi7WX4A4&ved=0ahUKEwjx_4vM6teNAXWPU0EAHYvaBewQ4dUDCBE&oq=images+on+sars+in+nigeria+by+wikipedia&gs_l=EgNpbWciJmltYWdlcyBvbiBzYXJzIGluIG5pZ2VyaWEgYnkgd2lraXBIZGlhSpr8AVCGBliw1wFwAXgAkAEAmAH4BqABnjSqAQ4wLjMuMTYuMy4xLjAuMbgBDMgBAPgBAZgCAKACAjgDAIgGAZIHAKAHuAiyBwC4BwDCBwDIBwA&scient=img#vhid=O-qOYjEFN8aySM&vssid=mosaic



Figure 6. Food security

Source:https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=41514daaec8f90aa&sxsrf=AE3TifOMBuEVSOMRb1yH7bpDwLb7YQyCDg:1749033086004&q=images+on+security+by+wikipedia&udm=2&fbs=AlljpHxU7SXXniUZfeShr2fp4giZ1Y6MJ25_tmWITc7uy4KleOJTKjrFjVxydQWqI2NcOhYPURiv2wPgv_w_sE_0Sc6Q_7Pv7I13oPoHoSfb2CeJ8hufYaACclghvGZKXCxScg1BDtOOWRJypbVAsDtEGdCAiQcgQUgyLbukE6scNOPAf7EuSjNhbSZhJMo3i1YmHWVG2qzUzOuLHz_eKpQmvb7A3RQyg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiDvKrx9eNAXVyV0EAHeTrJwcQtKgLegQIExAB&biw=1036&bih=539&dpr=1#vhid=_sCo-rJAn9t6oM&vssid=mosaic



Figure 7. Cybersecurity

Source:https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=41514daaec8f90aa&sxsrf=AE3TifONR_ruBWMA_cFaUn0e2E3e7NJnyw:1749032112212&q=images+on+security+by+wikipedia&udm=2&fbs=AIJpHxU7SXXniUZfeShr2fp4giZ1Y6MJ25_tmWITc7uy4KleoJTKjrFjVxydQWqI2NcOhYPURlv2wPgv_w_sE_0Sc6Q_7Pv7l13oPoHoSfb2CeJ8hufYaACclghvGZKCXsCg1BDtOOWRJypbVAsDtEGdCAiQcgQUgyLbukeE6scNOPAf7EuSjNhbSZhJMo3i1YmHWVG2qzUzOuLHz_eKpQmnb7A3RQyg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiA6v6txNeNAxWCQEEAHfIFER4QtKgLegQIFhAB&biw=1036&bih=539&dpr=1#vhid=771D4xoflVAiEM&vssid=mosaic



Figure 8. Unmanned aerial vehicle

Source:https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=cc2ca69670373081&sxsrf=AE3TifOOs4oAA_9LiuLqvXqtfhnFi6WBMg:1749151465902&q=images+of+drones+by+wikipedia&udm=2&fbs=AIJpHxU7SXXniUZfeShr2fp4giZ1Y6MJ25_tmWITc7uy4KleoJTKjrFjVxydQWqI2NcOhYPURlv2wPgv_w_sE_0Sc6Q_7Pv7l13oPoHoSfb2CeJ8hufYaACclghvGZKCXsCg1BDtOOWRJypbVAsDtEGdCAiQcgQUgyLbukeE6scNOPAf7EuSjNhbSZhJMo3i1YmHWVG2qzUzOuLHz_eKpQmnb7A3RQyg&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjfgKLgNuNAxWh7QIHHeHmIkoQtKgLegQIExAB&biw=1036&bih=539&dpr=1#vhid=MbyHpZDxKCCpzM&vssid=mosaic



Figure 9. Communal conflicts in Nigeria

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=images+map+of+concentration+of+threats+in+nigeria+by+wikipedia&sca_esv=8bb728f928719ded&udm=2&biw=1036&bih=539&sxsrf=AE3TifMosEZ2Z_Nb_W9QiwQe4UL_327QDw%3A1749042483226&ei=M0VAaJ_ODZuwhbIP_fm7kQE&ved=0ahUKEwjfs6P_6teNAxUbWEEAHf38LhIQ4dUDCBE&oq=images+map+of+concentration+of+threats+in+nigeria+by+wikipedia&gs_l=lp=EgNpbWciPmltYWdlcyBtYXAgb2YgY29uY2VudHJhdGlviBvZiB0aHJlYXRzIGluIG5pZ2VyaWEgYnkgd2lraXBIZGlhSMpBIClkQFY0rIEcAd4AJABBZgB2ROgAbqbAqoBFDuMy4xNS4zLjluMy42LjMuNi40uAEMyAEAAEBmAlAoAlAmAMaIAyBkgeAoAfxD7IHALgHAMIHAMgHAA&scit=img#vhid=F6kPjdXBSAqE7M&vssid=mosaic



Figure 10. Fulani herdsmen

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=images+of+fulani+herders+by+wikipedia&sca_esv=cc2ca69670373081&udm=2&biw=1036&bih=539&sxsrf=AE3TifOZok6ODpZa0b8UIN6uJXGaqck7dQ%3A1749151774645&ei=HvBBaJJO6im9u8PkuaSqQk&ved=0ahUKEwiUl6RgtuNAxUok_0HHRKzJJUQ4dUDCBE&oq=images+of+fulani+herders+by+wikipedia&gs_l=lp=EgNpbWciJWltYWdlcyBvZiBmdWxhbmkgAGVycyBieSB3aWtpcGVkaWFIaFAAWABwAHgAkAEAmAEaOAEaQgEaUAEMyAEAmAlAoAlAmAMakgcAoAcAsgcAuAcAwgcAyAcA&scit=img#vhid=ylluJxICKu-dkM&vssid=mosaic