**THE IMPACT OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA ON INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

|  |
| --- |
| **TABLE OF CONTENT** |
| **CHAPTER 1**TITLE PAGE | i |
| DECLARATION | ii |
| CERTIFICATION | iii |
| DEDICATION | iv |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | v |
| TABLES OF CONTENTS | vi |
| ABSTRACT | ix |

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

* 1. Background of study 1
	2. [Statement of problem 4](#_bookmark0)
	3. Objectives of study 6
	4. Significance of study 6
	5. [Research questions 7](#_bookmark1)
	6. [Research propositions 7](#_bookmark2)
	7. [Research methodology 7](#_bookmark3)
	8. [Scope of the study 8](#_bookmark4)
	9. [Definition of terms 8](#_bookmark5)
	10. Organisation of study 9

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

* 1. [Introduction 10](#_bookmark6)
	2. [Literature review 10](#_bookmark7)
		1. [Concept of Security and Insecurity 10](#_bookmark8)
		2. [Concept of development 11](#_bookmark9)
		3. [Reasons for uncertainty in Nigeria 12](#_bookmark10)
		4. [Consequences of Insecurity Challenges on Business Activities in Nigeria 15](#_bookmark11)
		5. [Security difficulties facing Nigeria 16](#_bookmark12)
		6. [National security 18](#_bookmark13)
		7. [Manifestation of insecurity in Nigeria 20](#_bookmark14)
		8. [Theory based explanation of the causes of uncertainty in Nigeria 21](#_bookmark15)
		9. [Sustainable development in Nigeria 23](#_bookmark16)
		10. Impact of industrialisation in Nigeria 24
	3. [Theoretical framework 24](#_bookmark17)
	4. [Research gap 26](#_bookmark18)

[CHAPTER 3](#_bookmark19)

* 1. [Introduction 27](#_bookmark20)
	2. [Causes of insecurity 27](#_bookmark21)
	3. Effects of insecurity on sustainable development 37
	4. Effects of insecurity on industrial zones 40
	5. [Inadequate response to crisis 41](#_bookmark22)

[CHAPTER 4](#_bookmark23)

* 1. [Introduction 43](#_bookmark24)
	2. [Nigeria‘s Security Crises – Five different threats 43](#_bookmark25)
	3. The ECOWAS protocol on free movement and how it has

affected northern Nigeria 48

* 1. [Private sector initiatives to tackle insecurity 49](#_bookmark26)
	2. [Security development nexus 51](#_bookmark27)
	3. [Sustainable development goals and their implementation in Nigeria 54](#_bookmark28)
	4. [Economic recovery and growth plan 59](#_bookmark29)
	5. [Policies adopted towards tackling insecurity 60](#_bookmark30)

**CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

* 1. Introduction 65
	2. Summary 65
	3. Conclusion 65
	4. Recommendations 66
	5. Limitation of study 68

# REFERENCES 69

# ABSTRACT

As a great nation, Nigeria is plagued by violent conflicts, disorder, anarchy, and retrogression. The desire to begin this research was sparked by these scenarios. This study focuses on insecurity in Nigeria: The implications for industrialization and sustainable development. The goals are to bring attention to the factors that contribute to Nigeria's insecurity and offer suggestions for resolving the problem. The secondary research methodology was used. The internet, the library, and other documented materials relevant to the study were used to generate the data. The difficulties posed by insecurity were explained using Democratic Peace Theory.

According to the findings, a major obstacle to Nigeria's industrialization and sustainable development is insecurity. This revelation led to the conclusion that the threat of insecurity must be put an end for rapid industrialization and sustainable development to be possible. As a result, the study suggested that the government should take governance seriously, address injustices, discrimination, and insecurity, and create a safe and enabling environment for investments that will accelerate industrialization and sustainable development, thereby improving the livelihoods of the majority of its citizens.

# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

# Background to the Study

In Africa, specifically Nigeria, the issue of insecurity poses a significant obstacle to the progress of industrialization and sustainable development. Nigeria, being the most populous country in Africa, has faced a multitude of security challenges. These include attacks by Fulani herdsmen, Boko Haram insurgents, armed robberies, kidnappings, political unrest, murder, militants from the Niger Delta destroying oil facilities, child abduction, and trafficking, among others. Insurgents have also committed various crimes, such as setting fire to churches, police stations, schools, hospitals, clinics, stores, army barracks, and private residences. They have also caused damage to cars and carried out the kidnapping of foreign nationals. Given the challenges at hand, ensuring security has become an utmost priority, resulting in a significant allocation of the nation's limited resources towards safeguarding individuals and assets. In addition, the government has been compelled to reallocate funds originally designated for development purposes to prioritise security. In addition, there are evident indications of insecurity as the country experiences a concerning deterioration across its economic, political, social, and religious domains. Insecurity has posed a threat to the frantic effort to industrialise, the current sociocultural peace, and sustainable growth. Nigeria received a low security rating in the Global Peace Index (2022), ranking 143 out of 163 independent nations and territories based on the level of peacefulness.

It can be inferred that living in Nigeria is considered risky, as it is among the countries with the highest rates of terrorism globally. Due to this, potential investors, both domestic and international, are cautious about making investments in Nigeria. Thus, insecurity is a state of concern, unease, turmoil, and unpredictability experienced by Nigerians. This is evident through the significant number of bombings and murders in Nigeria, along with politically motivated racial conflicts and homicides related to politics and the economy. These factors contribute to the vulnerability and lack of significance of security agents in Nigeria. Companies thrive in a peaceful environment, where economic, social, religious, and political stability foster industrialization, well-being, religious freedom, and national progress. However, constant insecurity poses a significant threat to these aspects.

Examining the concept of sustainable development. Based on Adeleke's research in Nigeria, insecurity has led to significant consequences such as loss of life, damage to property and equipment, and the relocation and closure of businesses.

Nigeria has experienced an unprecedented level of insecurity in recent times. Concerns regarding national security have been a top priority for the government. As per Abdul Seye's research (2021), a significant amount of 12 trillion Naira has been allocated to security measures over the past 7 years. The AntiTerrorism Act, enacted by the federal government in 2011, aimed to combat terrorism and decrease crime rates. The government has implemented various measures to enhance security in the nation. These include the installation of computer-based closed circuit television cameras (CCTV) in certain areas, intensifying surveillance and criminal investigation efforts, implementing stricter physical security measures nationwide to deter or thwart potential attacks, and bolstering overall security (Azazi, 2011).

Nigeria, like many other UN member nations, signed and adopted the agenda Millennium Development Goals in 2000 with the aim of implementing them over the next 15 years. In June 2005, the G8 finance ministers made a significant decision to allocate funds to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the African Development Bank (AFDB). This allocation aimed to cancel a substantial amount of debt, ranging from 40 to $55 billion, owed by heavily indebted poor countries, including Nigeria. The purpose of this debt cancellation was to enable these nations to redirect their resources towards crucial programmes focused on enhancing health and education, as well as alleviating poverty. Nigeria received debt relief as a direct consequence of this. Nigeria fell short of achieving all the MDGs within the designated timeframe of fifteen years (2000-2015). The Nigeria government has failed to effectively address the significant challenges facing the country. Subsequently, Nigeria and the United Nations collectively transitioned towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Sustainable development encompasses the concept of balancing present needs with the ability of future generations to fulfil their own needs. This concept aims to achieve a balance between three pillars: economic, environmental, and social. It is widely regarded as the key to achieving sustainability. These pillars can be likened to the three legs of a stool, crucial and harmonious for the existence of sustainable development. In 2015, the United Nations (UN) introduced the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the aim of safeguarding the environment and enhancing the overall quality of life for everyone. Today, the SDGs serve as a global framework for international collaboration and a measure of progress towards attaining sustainability.

Progress. Nigeria faces a complex challenge in striving to achieve a sustainable development agenda that aligns with the SDGs. There are two conflicting aspects to consider. Firstly, the country must address the disparities in infrastructure and economic development. However, it also faces the difficult task of achieving this in a sustainable way, given the security challenges it faces nationwide.

Security, the opposite of insecurity, should ideally be a fundamental aspect of human existence. However, due to misguided political, religious, and cultural beliefs, it has been callously and recklessly disregarded. Hence, security is perceived as a condition where individuals are protected from various risks to their well-being, including physical harm, diseases, joblessness, and violations of their fundamental rights, regardless of their location within a nation's borders. Although the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria emphasises that the primary objective of the government is to ensure the security and welfare of the people. Nevertheless, it appears that the Nigerian government has not been effective in addressing the security issues. The provision of a protected and safe environment for lives, assets, and the conduct of commercial and economic operations in Nigeria has been impacted by the attitude of certain people holding positions towards the protection of life, such as the service chiefs and Director Generals of security outfits. It has been proven that individuals in influential positions are responsible for and support the nation's uncontrolled insurgencies. For example, the former National Security adviser to president Goodluck Jonathan was apprehended for misappropriating funds intended for the protection of lives for personal gain. The nation's high rate of dependence on foreign equivalents and high poverty rate in the nation both indicate this. Consequently, business investors have become disinterested and dissatisfied with the government's inability to ensure a secure and favourable environment for the protection of lives, properties, and the conduct of business, along with many other economic activities. The presence of racial tensions, religious violence, and criminality in various regions of the nation has resulted in a disruption of commercial and economic activity, ultimately hindering Nigeria's economic growth and development. These factors significantly influence industrial development and sustainable growth. This is because corporate investors are not interested in investing in environments that are risky or unstable.

If insecurity was eliminated, Nigeria would experience greater development as both individuals and foreign companies would be more inclined to invest in the country, confident in the safety of their investments.

The interdependence of national security and sustainable economic development cannot be underestimated. The relationship between the environment and the economy is a central aspect of sustainable development (Pearce & Barbier, 2000). Throughout the period of independence, the agricultural industry in Nigeria played a crucial role in driving the economy and providing employment opportunities for the active labour force. However, in the current era, grain-producing states are facing the unfortunate situation of being targeted by armed bandits, terrorists, and marauding herders, which is causing significant obstacles for farmers who are unable to reach their farms. Niger, Ebonyi, Nasarawa, Bauchi and Kaduna, along with several other grain-producing states, have been severely impacted by continuous attacks from bandits, terrorists, and Boko Haram insurgents. It is worth noting that on February 4 of this year, Nigeria was listed by the World Food Programme (WFP) as one of the four countries facing severe hunger, alongside Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Yemen.

The research seeks to examine the adverse impacts of insecurity on industrialization and sustainable development, along with its sources in the contemporary world and possible remedies for the issue in Nigeria.

# Statement of Problem

Industrialization in Nigeria has been pursued since the early 1960s (Famade, 2007). This was achieved through the implementation of various industrial development policies. In spite of Nigeria's limited level of industrialization, it exerts a significant impact on the environment as well as the economic and social development of the country. One of the economic advantages is the significant increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) between 2008 and 2009, which exhibited a notable 8.04% difference (Beckerman, 2007). In addition, the rise of industrialization led to advancements in healthcare services, including the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and other medical equipment. The ongoing gas flaring by multinational oil firms in the oil industry is a pressing environmental issue that the federal government has been unable to effectively address, despite numerous measures taken. These issues pertain to the challenges associated with industrialization and achieving sustainable growth. It is essential to reconsider the approach to formulating industrialization policies in view of these challenges. Inadequate industrialization policies or their improper application can lead to environmental instability, social unrest, and economic underdevelopment, which in turn can affect industrialization and sustainable development. Consequently, academics and policy makers are facing increased pressure to identify strategies that can enhance industrialization for sustainable development. The increasing demand for solutions may be attributed to the ongoing focus on industrialization and sustainable development in our developing world with a shared future. The process of industrialization and its effects on Nigeria's sustainable development seem to challenge several governmental initiatives.

Quantifying the impact of security issues on this country is a complex task. Despite the presence of ample natural and human resources, the population of a certain country is currently experiencing severe hunger. Based on Ibrahim's (2017) findings, the current situation of unemployment in the country has led to an increase in dangerous and illegal activities among young people. These actions include armed robbery, kidnapping, and child abduction. Many young people have tragically lost their lives due to the unfortunate circumstances that have compelled them to migrate in search of better opportunities. This can be attributed to the government's inability to provide public services and meet the needs of the population, such as housing, food, and clothing. Based on data from the international centre for investigative reporting (ICIR) Nigeria, the country's budget for 2021 amounted to 13.6 trillion. Out of this, the Ministry of Health received 514 billion, which accounts for approximately 3.7 percent of the total budget. As a result of inadequate funding, Nigeria's public health facilities are in a state of disrepair and lack the necessary resources to provide services. According to Olufemi (2021), Nigeria is currently using a significant portion of its annual revenue to service its debts. Despite concerns from policy experts about the sustainability of these actions, the government remains steadfast in its pursuit of driving the country into financial ruin. Therefore, as a result of their failure to fulfil their basic needs, Nigerians have accumulated a deep-seated anger that can easily be ignited by any event, leading to outbreaks of violence. The argument posits that despite Nigeria's ample resources to fulfil the needs of its citizens, the pervasive corruption within government positions has hindered officials from prioritising the welfare of the general populace. Nigeria generates significant revenue from oil sales, yet it does not allocate these funds towards addressing the welfare of its citizens, developing infrastructure, or fostering economic growth.

Under such circumstances, the likelihood of crime escalating becomes unavoidable, making it challenging to guarantee personal safety and protect one's property. The country's political, social, and economic stability are at risk without adequate security measures in place. Insecurity in the nation has a significant impact beyond just foreign direct investment and economic activities. It erodes the confidence of many companies when it comes to starting up.

Operations in specific areas in Nigeria will have far-reaching consequences, including a significant impact on the country's economy. As a result, the private sector, which plays a crucial role, is impacted. What steps can be taken to decrease the number of security incidents in Nigeria?

# Objectives of The Study

The major objective of this study is to determine the effect of insecurity on industrialization and sustainable development in Nigeria. Specifically, the study is established to:

1. To Identify the causes of insecurity in Nigeria.
2. To ascertain the impact of insecurity on industrialization and sustainable development in Nigeria
3. To identify solutions that will curb insecurity and aid sustainable development in Nigeria.

# Significance of the Study

The results of the study will be important to many people involved in relevant concerns, including the government, security agencies, and necessary participants in the study.

The government will utilize this study in part to proffer solutions to issues relating to the economy that have increased insecurity, such as creating jobs, developing economic policies that will benefit the youth, effective programs to combat poverty, combating corruption through efficient corruption agencies, etc.

The study's section on security agencies will cover the difficulties that the agencies are dealing with as well as securityrelated concerns and challenges. In order to exploit these obstacles to better strengthen security elements in the struggle against insurgency and instability, the research will highlight the difficulties that have made security concerns more difficult.

The study will look at the importance of development in the country. All governments consider development to be their primary responsibility. This means that the governments at all levels should implement programs and strategies to achieve all the important goals. Every responsible government is expected to develop comprehensive plans on a regular basis to improve residents social, economic and political wellbeing, among other things.

The study will also be important to academics in that its conclusions and recommendations may be added to the body of knowledge in the area that other researchers may use as a starting point for future investigations. Last but not least, in order to educate the public of the findings, conferences, workshops, and seminars will be organized.

# Research Questions

The following are the questions the research seek to answer;

1. What are the causes of insecurity in Nigeria?
2. What are the effects of insecurity on Industrialization and Sustainable Development in Nigeria?
3. What are the solutions to the challenges of security and sustainable development in Nigeria?

# Research Propositions

The researcher makes the following proposition in relation to the research work.

1. There are no causes of Insecurity in Nigeria
2. There is no effect of insecurity on industrialisation and sustainable development in Nigeria.
3. There are no solutions to the challenges of security and sustainable development

# Research Methodology

The research employs qualitative research techniques. The data for the research was collected using secondary sources. Secondary sources that were analysed and utilised in this research include relevant documents from websites, journals articles and available government documents written on the topic; including press releases.

# Scope of the Study

The research will concentrate on analyzing how insecurity affects Nigeria's industrialisation and sustainable development. The research will go into a number of concerns that emerge from insecurity, including its causes, difficulties, and other connected problems, as well as how it has influenced Nigeria's industrialisation from the year 2010 to date. Limitations of the study include the inability to access sensitive documents to assist in answering the research questions more indepthly.

# Definition of Terms

Economic Development: Anderson (2019) defines Economic Development as programs, policies or activities that seek to improve the economic wellbeing and quality of life for a community.

Foreign Direct Investment: Simon (2008) defines foreign direct investment (FDI) as a purchase of an interest in a company by a company or an investor located outside its borders. Generally, the term is used to describe a business decision to acquire a substantial stake in a foreign business or to buy it outright in order to expand its operations to a new region.

Industralisation: McCowell (2014) defines Industrialisation is the period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an agrarian society into an industrial society. This involves an extensive reorganisation of an economy for the purpose of manufacturing.

Insecurity: Alison (2014) opines that Insecurity presupposes a state of general breakdown of law and order, or a situation where the citizens of a country are exposed to an uncontrollable danger whereby everyone lives in fear of whatever might happen the next moment.

Insurgency: Corbin (2012) defines insurgency as ais a violent, armed rebellion against authority waged by small, lightly armed bands who practice guerrilla warfare from primarily rural base areas.

Development: Pearson (1992) defines development as ―an improvement, qualitative, quantitative, or both, in the use of available resources.‖ He also claims that development does not relate to a single viewpoint on social, political, or economic progress. Instead, it is a hybrid word

for a variety of tactics used to transform socioeconomic and environmental conditions from their existing to desired ones.

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development is the idea that human societies must live and meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

# 1.91 Organization of Study

The study is organized into five chapters; the first chapter is the introductory chapter that considers the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives and the significance of the study.

The second chapter looks at the literature review and theoretical framework where scholars‘ thoughts on the previous work would be considered It will also include the empirical review and conceptual framework of the study.

The third chapter seeks to answer the first research question on the causes of insecurity in Nigeria with a view to connect its impact on industralisation and sustainable development.

The fourth chapter seeks to find solutions to the security challenges and how it can be implemented for lasting development.

The fifth chapter considers the summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

# CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

# Introduction

This chapter provides a literature assessment of security issues in Nigeria and its implications for economic activity and sustainable development. The views and opinions of additional contributors are offered below.

# Literature Review

# Concept of Security and Insecurity

Due to the fact that the notion of security has been examined from a variety of angles, there is no universally accepted definition of the term. While conceptualizing security, Igbuzor (2011) and Oche (2001) emphasized the lack of threats to a country's peace, stability, national cohesion, political and socioeconomic goals. It is the state of being secure and unafraid of physical or psychological abuse, violence, persecution, or death, as well as food, health, and a decent work (Asmau & Abdulrasheed, 2020). In addition, Omede (2012) views security as a dynamic condition including a state's relative capacity to fight challenges to its fundamental values and interests.

Security can also be defined as stability and continuity of livelihood (stable and consistent income), predictability of daily life (knowing what to expect), protection from crime (feeling safe), and freedom from psychological harm (safety or protection from emotional stress that results from the assurance or knowing that one is wanted, accepted, loved, and protected in one's community or neighbourhood and by people around them) (Nwanegbo & Odigbo, 2013). It also emphasizes an individual's emotional and psychological feeling of belonging to a social group that might provide safety.

This explanation of the preceding information categorized the notion of security into categories. These facets can be braided together to provide a composite definition of security as protection against all types of harm, whether physical, economic, psychological (Olabanji & Ese, 2014). It is argued, however, that security is not the absence of dangers or security problems, but rather

the capacity to respond quickly and competently to the difficulties offered by these threats. It necessitates security from persistent dangers and defense against disruptive disruptions (Igbuzor, 2011). Security encompasses all methods aimed to protect and defend the populace and the assets of people, groups, enterprises, and the government against theft or violent occurrences (Ogunleye, Adewale, Alese, & Ogunde, 2013). In contrast, the idea of insecurity has several connotations, including absence of safety; danger; risk; uncertainty; lack of protection; and absence of safety. According to Beland (2005), insecurity is the condition of worry or anxiety caused by a real or perceived lack of safety. It refers to a lack of or insufficient protection against danger. Two views are used by Achumba, Ighomereho, and AkporRabaro (2013) to define insecurity. First, insecurity is the condition of being exposed to risk or the prospect of danger, whereas danger is the state of being vulnerable to damage or injury. Second, insecurity is the condition of being vulnerable to danger or worry, with anxiety being a vague, unpleasant sensation experienced in expectation of some calamity. According to the preceding discussion, the phenomena of security or insecurity entails both physical occurrence and psychological state of mind that pose a threat to peace and the development of both individuals and civilizations. These definitions of security and insecurity imply that a large number of people are afflicted by insecurity in the Northwest area of Nigeria. Onyemaizu (2006) defines insecurity as any historical, religious, ethnoregional, civic, social, economic, or political factors that have led to the recurrence of conflict. Abraham (1942) defines insecurity as a sensation of general disquiet or worry that can be induced by thinking oneself to be vulnerable or unstable, which affects one's image.

# Concept of Development

The concept of development remains a major area of controversy among scholars in scientific community. The controversy arises as a result of the fact that development is value laden, and the value varies from one country to another. Nonetheless, a critical review of literatures showed that the first usage of the term development to describe progress of United State of America from the position of developing to developed state was in 1949 in a statement made by former US president, Harry Truman. However, The United Nations Development Programme (1990) defined development as to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the

resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. More so, Obono (2012) conceived development as the improvement and attainment of core value of sustenance (that is the perpetual ability to meet basic needs), selfesteem (what it means to be, and to have respect to the fact of one‘s being, a person), and freedom from servitude (or the ability to choose and change a particular lawful existential aspirations). Development is therefore conceptualized at the levels of the individual, social group and society (Iornumbe, 2005, p. 29).

Development is a contest and Nigeria as a nation must engaged in the race so as to attain desirable progress in her social, economic and political institutions. Regrettably, Nigeria has not been able to record desirable development in spite of the series of adopted developmental policies (i.e. Deregulation, Privatization, Subsidy removal, Sustainable development goals and so on) and funds received from international donors. However, with the reality in Nigeria today, it can be argued that development has taken an upsidedown dimension in spite of her copious natural and human resources. Development stands out as one of the major challenges facing developing countries and Nigeria in particular. The discussion of development is often tied with basic questions like; why are poor countries poor and rich countries rich, why do poor countries lay behind rich countries in the development of their standards of living? How can poor countries become more prosperous? How can poor countries catch up with the rich countries? In this sense it is relevant and important to view development, more as a holistic package. Hence, Seers (1979), and Sen (1999), have noted that, development is unavoidably a normative concept involving basic choices and values.

# Reasons for Uncertainty in Nigeria

Numerous researchers have highlighted a number of socioeconomic and national developmentharming factors of insecurity in Nigeria (Ali, 2013; Okorie, 2011; Jega, 2002; Salawu, 2010; Onyishi, 2011; Ezeoba, 2011; Lewis, 2002; Achumbaand Akpor 2013). These causes have been categorized as either external or internal. The internal sources of insecurity in Nigeria represent a greater threat to socioeconomic growth than their foreign counterparts.

Ethnoreligious conflicts are the result of mistrust between diverse ethnic groups and the country's major religions. Writers such as Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002), Hazen and Horner (2007), Salawu (2010), and Igbuzor (2011) highlighted ethnoreligious conflict as one of Nigeria's primary sources of insecurity. Ethnoreligious conflict was defined as a situation in which the relationship between members of one ethnic or religious group and another of the same group in a multiethnic and multireligious society is marked by lack of cordiality, mutual suspicion and fear, and a propensity for violent confrontation (Achumba et al. 2013; Salawu, 2010). Frequent and chronic ethnic disputes and religious conflicts between the two biggest religions (Islam and Christianity) pose a significant security threat to the nation. According to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002), ethnoreligious conflicts exist throughout Nigeria as a result of new and particularistic forms of political awareness and identity that are frequently constructed around ethnoreligious identities. In Nigeria, claims over finite resources, power, land, chieftaincy, local government, councils, control of markets, and sharia, among other trifling matters, have led to widespread deaths and bloodshed (Adagba, et al, 2012). In all regions of Nigeria, the frequency of ethnoreligious confrontations has reached frightening levels. It has occurred in the states of Shagamu (Ogun), Lagos, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Nasarawa, Jos, Taraba, Ebonyi, and Enugu. These ethnoreligious identities have become toxic societal forces that undermine Nigeria's peace, stability, and security (Eme and Onyishi, 2011).

Weak security system resulting from inadequate armament and training for the government's security apparatus (Achumba et al. 2013). This is in addition to the negative attitude and behavior of security staff. In many instances, security professionals tasked to deal with certain security problems lack the knowledge and equipment necessary to prevent the circumstances from occurring. And even when these exist, some troops are readily swayed by ethnic, religious, or community passion and their desire to serve their people rather than the nation. Thus, instead of being national watchdogs, defending national interests and values, and protecting citizens from criminals, they quickly become government saboteurs by supporting and fueling insecurity by leaking vital security information or assisting criminals in acquiring weapons or evading the long arm of the law (Achumba and Akpor 2013).

Unemployment/Poverty: As a result of the high rate of unemployment at 33.3% (Olurounbi, 2021) and number of poor persons projected to rise to about 95.1 million (Oyedeji, 2022),

particularly the youth, they are adversely drawn to violent crime (Adagba, 2012). Nwagbosa (2012) suggested that the inability of successive governments in Nigeria to address poverty, unemployment, and the unequal distribution of income among ethnic nationalities is one of the primary reasons of insecurity in the country. As the majority of Nigeria's labor force is unemployed, unemployment has a devastating effect on the country's economic growth. Economic effect of unemployment includes fall in national output, increase in rural urban migration, waste of human resources, high rate of dependency, poverty and all sorts of immoral acts and criminal behavior Theoretically, this means that poverty and unemployment increase the number of individuals willing to murder or be killed for a particular cause in exchange for a nominal reward. Salawu (2010). It might incline someone to engage in illegal actions that compromise environmental security. The National Bureau of Statistics reports that Nigeria's unemployment rate rose to 32.9 percent in 2020 from 21.1 percent in 2010 and 19.7 percent in 2009. The territory has a young population of over 80 million, constituting around 60% of the overall population with an annual growth rate of 2.6%, and the national demography reveals that the youth population remains lively, with an average yearly entrance into the workforce of 1.8 million between 2006 and 2011. In 2011, 37.7% of Nigerian youths were between the ages of 15 and 24, while 22.4% of those between the ages of 25 and 44 were willing to work but unemployed.

According to Achumba et al. (2013), the porous borders of the nation, where individuals' movements are mostly untracked, have contributed to Nigeria's high degree of insecurity. Due to Nigeria's porous borders, there is an unregulated influx of Small Arms and Light Weapons into the nation, which has supported insurgency and crime (Hazen and Horner, 2007). According to available data, Nigeria hosts over 70% of the approximately 8 million illicit firearms in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). In addition, the porousness of Nigeria's borders has facilitated the unmanageable flood of migrants, primarily young males, from neighboring countries such as Republic of Niger, Republic of Chad, and Republic of Benin, who are responsible for a number of crimes (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012).

Systemic and political corruption has been regarded as a disease hindering Nigeria's growth, since it poses a grave danger to the social fabric of Nigeria (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). Corruption hinders economic progress, affects the poor disproportionately, and reduces the

efficacy of investment and help (Iyare, 2008). Academic circles have compared corruption to a cancer endangering Nigeria's growth; corruption poses a grave threat to the social security of Nigeria (Iduh 2011). Since 1999, the creation of two anticorruption organizations, the Independence Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), appears to have done nothing to remove corruption from Nigeria. Under the Obasanjo administration, the ICPC and EFCC drew harsh criticism for what looked to be "selective" prosecution of corruptionrelated cases. Iyare (2008) contended that the EFCC entirely derailed when it became the government's instrument for silencing and witchhunting Obasanjo's political opponent.

# Consequences of Insecurity Challenges on Business Activities in Nigeria

According to Achumba and Akpor (2013), the implications of the insecurity situation in Nigeria on business activities may be evaluated from two broad perspectives: the perspective of possible business investment and the perspective of current company enterprise.

Insecurity hinders business investment because it diminishes the venture's attractiveness to business investors. This is due to the fact that it increases the cost of conducting business, either via the direct loss of products and properties or the expense of taking safeguards against business risks and uncertainties. These expenses may hinder the growth and development of the firm. The thick arrow linking insecurity and business investment indicates that instability may be a significant barrier to company investment. Ujah and Eboh (2006) claimed that a World Bank research on the investment climate in nine African nations revealed that 29 percent of African company operators and 36 percent of Nigerian business operators saw insecurity as a key impediment to investment. This circumstance has the negative effect of signaling to the world community that Nigeria is not a safe and secure location, and is therefore unsuitable for investment and economic endeavors. In such a scenario, international enterprises and entrepreneurs would be dissuaded from investing, which is crucial in light of the efforts undertaken to establish the necessary environment to attract foreign direct investment. Therefore, it discourages corporate investment since it terrifies potential investors. Due to the high level of uncertainty regarding the security of investments and the lives of the management and employees, such settings or economies are deemed to be highrisk zones.

Existing Business Enterprise: The Nigerian insecurity situation has, in many instances, caused the cessation of business operations during periods of violence, as well as the closure of many enterprises, particularly in the areas or zones where incidents of insecurity are prevalent and occur on a daily basis, in order to protect the lives of operators and business property. Without peace and security, it is typically very difficult for businesses to survive. Ordinary persons with small or mediumsized companies are prohibited from opening retail locations. All throughout the world, insecurity is a risk element that company owners and managers fear and want to avoid by shifting their companies abroad. In the instance of Nigeria, there is evidence that several businesspeople and industrial enterprises have recently relocated from the North to other tranquil regions of the nation (Nwagbosa 2012). Nonnatives, particularly Igbos and Yorubas, must return to their home states to avoid being slaughtered by Boko Haram (Suleiman, 2012). In addition, some companies may relocate their operations to nations perceived more tranquil, such as Ghana.

# Security Difficulties Facing Nigeria

In addition to the plague of abduction, Nigeria has become a breeding ground for daredevil robbers and other types of criminality. Though, between the years of 2016 and 2022, the crime rate in Nigeria has dropped by 35.49% according to Nacrotrends statistics. Even with the crime rates dropping, a lot of Nigerians reside within a heavily walled and barred complex, forming a type of selfimposed jail yard. Fourteen states made it to the highrisk group, according to a new travel advisory compiled by a private security company, PR24. The 14 states, which emerged on the highrisk list in the report last updated on May 19, 2021, are: Bayelsa, Ebonyi, Delta, Benue, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Katsina, Plateau, Sokoto, Taraba and Zamfara.

Kidnapping: Although kidnapping began in the oilrich Niger Delta region as a response to the wanton neglect of their people by successive administrations, it has now expanded to become a booming multimillionnaira industry beyond the region. According to Nwankwo (2012), abduction is being used to settle personal and political disputes in the southeast. In addition to the financial profits coming from the ransom collected from the families of victims, which are

typically in the tens of millions of naira, many desperate politicians in Igbo country are increasingly employing abduction as a method of retaliation against perceived political adversaries. Abduction has caused Nigerians to live in constant terror. Even in the northern regions of the nation, where kidnappings are less prevalent, the standard of living has steadily descended to the Hobession state of nature, where life is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short.

Boko Haram: is a religious Islamic group that gained prominence in 2002, when its existence was first reported in Kanama (Yobe state) and also in Gwoza (Bornostate), Nwanegbo, and Odigbo (2013). "Jamaatul Alhul Sunnah Liddawati walJihad" means "those dedicated to the promotion of the Prophet's teachings and jihad" (Meehan and Speier 2011). Boko Haram is a controversial Nigerian Islamist militant organisation that aspires to impose Sharia rule in Nigeria's northern provinces. The organization is ideologically opposed to western education, western culture, and contemporary science (Dunia, 2010). The operations of Boko Haram pose significant security threats to the current Nigerian government. The acts of this group's members have caused investors to question the security of their investments in Nigeria. It has also endangered the existence and viability of several enterprises in Nigeria, particularly in the country's northern regions. This includes, among other things, the murder of innocent Nigerians, the rape of women, and the bombing of major cities and police stations throughout northern Nigeria, notably Borno, Kano, Bauchi, Niger, Yobe, Adamawa, and Abuja (Nwagboso 2012).

Terrorism: Terrorism is a worldwide issue that devastates the entire planet. Sampson and Onuoha (2011) define it as "the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction, or death, especially against unarmed targets, property, or infrastructure in a state, in order to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent acts."

Assassinsforhire: Assassinsforhire pose a significant security risk for Nigeria in the present day. Numerous Nigerians, including lawabiding civilians, continue to be killed by gunshots fired by assassins, armed robbers, and, occasionally, ransomseeking kidnappers. Although these horrible crimes entail the death penalty under the nation's many laws and statutes, the situation continues

to deteriorate due to the inability of law enforcement officers to apprehend those responsible. The Nigerian government has failed in its fundamental duty to safeguard citizens' lives and property.

# National Security

In terms of a general definition, the idea of national security remains unclear and confusing to this day, particularly among social scientists. The notion acquired scholarly popularity following World War II, when it supplanted earlier conceptions that dealt with the subject of governments' battle to resist external and internal dangers. The majority of early theories stressed the use of armed force to maintain a state's sovereignty. Today, however, the idea of national security places greater emphasis on nonmilitary concerns. It incorporates the employment of additional elements, such as economic, political, and diplomatic means. In 1943, Walter Zipperman provided an early definition of national security, although in the context of war, when he stated that a nation is considered safe if it is able to retain its legitimate interests even during times of conflict and is able to wage war in order to do so (Paleri, 2008: 215). This early connection between the notion of national security and military might was clear. However, from 1977 and 1981, the thenSecretary of Defense of the United States presented a more comprehensive and contemporary picture of national security. He described it as "the capacity to retain the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic ties with the rest of the world on acceptable terms; to protect its nature, institutions, and government from external disturbance; and to keep control over its borders" (Watson: 281). US President Barack Obama provided a broader definition of national security as it relates to the national interest in 2010. National security, in his opinion, refers to the safety of the United States, its residents, and its friends and partners; a robust, inventive, and expanding American economy within an open international economic system that promotes opportunity and prosperity. He went on to define national security as the respect for universal principles at home and abroad, as well as a USled international order that promotes peace, security, and opportunity via increased collaboration to confront global problems (Barack, 2010). At the start of his presidency, President Obama was tasked with retaining the United States' place as a faltering global power. The United States had several obstacles at the time, including a lengthy war, a negative national image, and a faltering

economy. As a result, he stressed the problem of national security in the context of the difficulty of restoring the image and security of the United States and its allies in the field of economic growth through the expansion of diplomatic contacts and the reduction of military expenditures. In Nigeria, Etim Bassey's notion of national security as being more psychological than physical completely excluded the problem of military aspect or element. He was more concerned with the economic, political, and diplomatic indicators of national interest. Insofar as it is conceivable that the idea of national security in modern times has taken on a new dimension than military strength alone, the military cannot be entirely disregarded. Philip Ujomo makes his case for national security within the context of Nigeria's ethical standards. He highlights Nigeria's political entity's moral equilibrium. He grounds his thesis on the ability of Nigeria's many groupings to provide component units with consolation and a cause to coexist. National security in Nigeria is dependent on national reconciliation, national survival, and national prosperity, according to him (Ujomu, 2001: 245).

Ujomu's believes that national security is accomplished when a government that follows the rules of the land is in existence. This is essentially emphasizing the component of good governance, which is merely one of the variables that must be considered while assessing national security. In developing a Grand National Strategy for Nigeria, Obasanjo places greater emphasis on a socioeconomic approach. He claimed that the basic purpose of national security is to enhance and advance Nigeria's interests (Olusegun, 2002). When describing the major components of national security as including foreign policy, defense, economics, social development, and law and order, he did not overlook the issue of defense.

Obasanjo summed it all up when he defined national security as the ability of Nigeria to promote her interests and objectives, manage instability, reduce crime, eradicate corruption, and increase the welfare and quality of life for each person (Olusegun, 2002). The second part of national security that Mohammed underlined is law and order, which Obasanjo also mentioned. Thus, he defined national security as the sum of the security interests of all Nigerian people, communities, ethnic groups, political organizations, and institutions. Thus, he concluded that national security from whatever angle is about protecting the interests of citizens and ensuring an environment free of risks that may impede the pursuit of the common good. It concerns the processes and measures necessary to maintain law and order (Mohammed, 2006). This definition, along with

Obasanjo's, is appropriate for the purpose of this research because it pertains to the essence of national security, which is the safety of citizens and the capacity to advance without fear or dangers.

# Manifestation of Insecurity in Nigeria

The numerous manifestations of violence and insecurity in Nigeria are outlined below.

1. EthnoReligious Conflict: According to Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002), community and social disputes have evolved as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and are frequently built around ethnoreligious conflicts, which have reached an alarming pace. According to him, it has happened in states such as Shagamu (Ogun), Lagos, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Nassarawa, Jos, Taraba, Ebonyi, and Enugu. Ugwu (2000) remarked in his own contribution that individuals and communities that had lived together in peace and harmony for many years suddenly engage in grisly "war." Disputes over scant resources, power, land, chieftaincy, local government councils, control of markets, the "osu caste system" and Boko Haram, among other trifling matters, have resulted in widespread bloodshed and violence among Nigerian tribes.
2. Politically Motivated Violence: the politics of the current civil regime, like those of the previous republic, have been characterized by a politics of anxiety that has undermined dialogue, negotiation, and consensus. The worry, according to Uche (2011:14), is a result of a loss of power by an elite stratum. Waziri (2012), the formal national security adviser to President Goodluck Jonathan, declared that the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) is the primary source of Boko Haram bloodshed in Northern Nigeria. He asserts that the refusal of the ruling party to compromise on its zoning formula is the primary cause of Boko Haram's destruction of lives and property. Onyemaizu (2006:10) noted that the use of violence, such as armed militancy, assassination, kidnapping, etc., has all of a sudden become enticing to certain individuals attempting to resolve matters that might have been ordinarily resolved by legal means. Frequently, the results of such excursions have been devastating. The annihilation of innocent lives, the interruption of economic activity, and the loss of property, among other things.
3. Economic–Based Violence: This thesis is often known as "political economy of violence" in common language. Recent publications in media outlets throughout the world and across political divides have placed a great deal of focus on the role of resources in causing conflict, which is a primary pillar of economicbased violence. OLonisakin (2008:16) argued that proponent and opponent screams of resources control and revenue sharing regularly rent the air. Although not confined to oil in the Niger Delta, the most widespread campaign regarding the relationship between resources and violence concentrates on oil and the Delta area. Put differently, there is evidence to suggest that oil has given rise to vertical and horizontal between national, state and society or between dominant and subordinate geopolitical zone, classes and groups across Nigeria, given the pivotal role that oil plays in the restructuring power relation in Nigeria.
4. Organised violent group Organised violent groups come in a variety of sizes and shapes. Included in this category are ethnic militias, vigilantes, secret cults in higher institutions, and political thugs. According to BelloImam (2005), a variety of causes and situations led to their formation. The manifestation's causes include a culture of militarism with roots in military rule, the failure of the state and its institutions, economic disempowerment, the structure of the state and Nigeria's federalism, the nonseparation of state and religion, the politics of exclusion, the culture of state patriarchy and gerontocracy, and ignorance and a lack of political consciousness (Ibrahim ad Igbuzor, 2002:7).

# Theory Based Explanation of the Causes of Uncertainty in Nigeria

Below is a thematic explanation of the reasons of insecurity in Nigeria:

1. Inadequate financing of security agencies: Inadequate funding of the police and other security services is the leading source of Nigeria's insecurity problem. This, according to Ajayi (2006), stems from the inadequacies of the security agencies, the lack of modern communication equipment, sophisticated arms and ammunition, and the inability of the security agencies to

contain criminal gangs. Also, these security services receive meager allowances and wages; their welfare is nothing to write home about. As a result of above, the Nigeria populaces are sure to experience the sort of controversy with its political elites scurrying around in shame.

1. Monetization of the labor market: This theme posits that as a result of the high unemployment rate, graduates without jobs have endured a great deal of mental torture in the process of securing employment and have been involved in various forms of fiscal irresponsibility, corruption, and other social vices. According to Ekpo (2004:10), these jobless form their own police force and other paramilitary and military organisations. The result of such a circumstance will be individuals attempting to make up for lost ground by unlawfully enriching themselves and merging with criminal groups. The irony of the Nigerian scenario, according to Oladepupo (2005:13), is that the nation's law enforcement personnel are even more corrupt than those they are intended to regulate. This has sometimes been attributed to the method and quality of men and women recruited into the Nigerian security apparatus, where merit and good character are tossed to the breeze during recruiting and men and women of dubious character, including criminals, bribe their way into the force...... Little wonder therefore that many recruits hide behind uniforms in order to wreak devastation on society.
2. Gross party indiscipline and infighting among political gladiators: According to Akintude (2002:16), a substantial majority of individuals who have been attacked in recent years have been members of the ruling party, main opposition parties, and their sympathizers. According to Ibraham and Igbuzo (2002:18), Nigerian politics are plagued by acts of severe misconduct, lack of internal democracy, blackmail, and indiscipline. Their actions vary from disobedience to the party's constitution to infighting amongst party leaders and their followers. Consider the political conflicts between and among governors and their deputies, the legislative and the executive, godfathers and their godson heirs, political dynasties, state and Abuja politicians, among others.

Inadequate personnel is another factor that contributes to the rise of insecurity in Nigeria. According to the international organization for strategic studies, which Olonisakin (2008) cites,

the policetopopulation ratio in Nigeria is 1:450. At the very least, individuals should have easy access to the police and feel safer due to the protection they provide. However, Nigeria has failed to achieve the United Nations' requirement for effective police.

# Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Sustainable development has become too prominent that it now serves as a guiding principle for policymakers, and is considered vital in international development. To some, development is seen as any and all kinds of activities or processes which increase the capacity of people or the environment to meet the needs of human beings, or to improve the quality of life of people, (Munro, D. 1995:28). David Munro argues that for development to be sustainable, it must

‗continue‘, or, its benefits must be maintained ‗indefinitely.‘ On the other hand, Stephen Viederman asserts that sustainability is a vision of the future, which according to him, provides us with a road map and helps us to focus our attention on a set of values, ethical and moral to guide our actions as individuals in relation to the institutional structures(Viederman, S. 1995:37).

Indeed, sustainable development is made. It is engineered through the collective efforts of all stakeholders involved in mapping out strategies for development. The civil society is a significant actor in development plan. However, the civil society cannot unleash its full potential in development when the needs of the people are not met; when there isviolation of human rights, and when the civil society does not have the freedom to participate in decisionmaking with regards to development. Achieving sustainable development, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 2001), requires, ―deep structural changes and new ways of working in all areas of economic, social, and political life.‖ OECD maintains that sustainable development has political, institutional and capacity implications. Most importantly, it notes that at the national and local levels, sustainable development may require crosssectoral‘ and ‗participatory institutions‘ as well as integrating mechanisms which can engage different actors, such as governments, the civil society and the private sector in developing shared visions, planning and decisionmaking.

# Impact of Industrialization in Nigeria

The promotion of industrial development became a major challenge to the African continent during the1960s as the majority of African countries gained their independence at this time. The respective governments saw industrial development as a means for the continent to gain selfreliance and lower their dependence on the industrialized economies. The ideology and beliefs of Africa were based on the vision that industrialization would transform the African economies from traditional agrarian to progressive and industrialized based economies. Industrialization was perceived as an instrument of economic growth that will assist the continent to attain its macroeconomic objectives (high income, improved standard of living, selfreliance, job creation and balance of payment stability).Nigeria presents an example of a developing economy. The bulk of the gross domestic product is from the primary sector with agriculture carrying the greatest share. The oil and gas sector is a major player in the economy and contributes about 95% to the country‘s export earnings. Nigerias industrial sector has faced difficulties, these difficulties can be attributed to: a weak raw material base (more attention was channeled into mining), inadequate technical manpower, poor policy implementation, poor entrepreneurship, political instability, corrupt government institutions and insecurity (Chete, et al. 2014).

# Theoretical Framework

The study adopts the eco-violence theory propounded by Thomas Homer-Dixon in 1999 for the purpose of analysis. As rightly points out by Adigun (2019:78), the theory has been a reference caseon works that bordered "on the interaction between human vulnerability in situations of conflict associated with environmental problems such as drought, erosion, and population growth. Also, Onuoha cited by Okoli & Atelhe (2014:79) notes that "the theory of eco-violence is an emerging theoretical construct seeking to explicate the relationship between environmental factors and violent conflicts".

According to Homer-Dixon (1999): “The decrease in the quality and quantity of renewable resources, population growth, and unequal resource access, act singly or in various combinations to increase the scarcity, for certain population groups, of cropland, water, forests, and fishes. This can also reduce economic productivity, both for the local groups experiencing the scarcity and

for the larger regional and national economies. The affected people may migrate or be expelled to new lands. Migrating groups often trigger ethnic conflicts when they move to new areas, while decreases in wealth, deprivation and conflicts” (Homer-Dixon, 1999).

It is fundamental to state that one basic feature of herdsmen is migration and at the heart of migration is climate change and this automatically makes them desperate guests with their unwilling hosts, this of course triggers conflict. Within the context of herdsmen and farmers’ conflict, the eco-violence theory is capable of capturing the intricate linkages that can develop between climate change and conflict. As a result of climate change, seas have dried up leading to shortage of fish and fresh water. Drought and desertification have also eaten up crop lands and forest thereby making these environmental resources that trigger violence in short supply.

To avert these situations, individuals especially herdsmen drift to where they will get moderate weather, market opportunity, green-vegetation, forage and food, thereby threatening the means of production and reproduction of some other people who would not like such encroachment. This in itself engenders conflict. And when they are accepted, the long run effect will be pressure on land, food shortage, conflict of interests, over population, social disorganization, religious, social, and cultural intolerance which are in themselves conflict triggers. Further, most of the impact of climate change is directly on agriculture, the theory helps us to explain the link between climate change and conflict. That agriculture has been neglected in Nigeria is no longer news. This situation has worsened considerably over the years as a result of government insensitivity to climate adaptation and mitigation and puts more pressure on the populace who suffer more as a result of climate change which leads to insecurity. As a result of low yield, farmers cultivate more lands now than they hitherto do, living little land for grazing of cattle. It is within this context that the link between climate change, conflict and insecurity in Nigeria as a whole can be understood.

# Research Gap

The research gap for this thesis is the lack of attention climate change gets. Even if the government is promoting issues on climate change, the common man would find it difficult to support because there are more pressing issues on hand and also, the Nigerian population is mainly dominated by issues relating to poverty. Developed countries are able to address issues of climate change because they have been able to tackle basic infrastructures needed by man to survive such as free education, free health care, free housing and in some cases, allowances for the unemployed. Thus, when they introduce programmes of climate change, people give it attention to the extent they even volunteer to help spread awarenesses and this cuts across different age groups.

An example of the effect climate change has in Nigeria is the drying of the Lake Chad and the consequences that come with it. Lake Chad, in the Sahelian zone of west central Africa, provides food and water to 50 million people and supports unique ecosystems and biodiversity. In the past decades, it became a symbol of current climate change, held up by its dramatic shrinkage. Despites a partial recovery in response to increased Sahelian precipitation in the 1990s, Lake Chad is still facing major threats and its contemporary variability under climate change remains highly uncertain. The water shortage strains inhabitants of the region and promotes interstate and intrastate movement which could lead to conflict. In northeastern Nigeria, the region adjacent to Lake Chad, Fulani herders have been forced further south in search of new pastures. This has put them into conflict with farmers facing similar resource limitations, and fishermen, too, who are

competing with both farmers and herders over water diversion. With this being said, it is evident that climate change is a factor that contributes to insecurity.

# CHAPTER 3

# Introduction

This chapter will be addressing the research objectives one (1) which is the causes of insecurity in Nigeria. The chapter will go further ahead in discussing research objectives two and three.

# Causes of Insecurity

As for the North, which is divided into East, West, and Central, has experienced numerous killings and kidnappings in the last decade due to the activities of criminal groups and the conflicts between herders and farmers. According to the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD), over 14,000 people have reportedly died in the region during that period, according to Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED). According to the group, the increasing number of herders and farmers conflicts in NorthWestern states are the main factors that have led to the insecurity in the region. Other factors such as the failure of the justice system and the competition over land resources are also contributing to the situation.

According to a report titled Multiple Nodes, Common Causes: National Stocktake of Contemporary Insecurity and State Responses in Nigeria, ―Landuse disputes and deteriorating intercommunal relations have been compounded by a corrupt justice system that has repeatedly failed to deliver fair and impartial verdicts, leaving community members aggrieved. Many criminals have managed to escape justice by bribing themselves out of police custod,‖. The report outlines that the political conflicts in the North Central region, which started two decades ago, have spiralled into largescale violence. These conflicts were mainly between Christians and Muslims. Tension over land use is a major factor that contributes to the violence in north central Nigeria. Herders have also been driven south due to environmental degradation caused by climate change.

For the NorthEast, CDD said the disproportionate presence of the state, lack of education, overstretched security forces, and war economy are the primary drivers of the sustained violence in the region. The group noted that due to the absence of a state in the North East, the Islamic

State of West Africa Province (ISWAP) is a more stable source of governance than the government of Nigeria. It also provides security and basic services.

There have been various violent confrontations and outbreaks of insecurity in Southern Nigeria. These include kidnapping, armed robbery, and piracy. The Southern region is divided into SouthSouth, South East and South West. There are various conflicts that are central to the southsouth region's development. These include piracy, kidnapping, land disturbance, political violence, herdersfarmers conflict, and illegal oil refining. The situation in the SouthEast has been characterized by various violent confrontations over the years.

While these have been happening in the region due to various factors, such as crime and militancy, the emergence of radical separatism in 2012 has significantly affected national cohesion. The situation in the region has significantly escalated following the 2016 military operation known as Operation Python Dance. The confrontations between the military and the IPOB have been carried out mainly through the use of force and also joined by the police and the DSS. In the Southwest, CDD said inflated tension between farmers/herders, especially in Oyo State, is the primary driver of unrest in the region.

The security situation in Nigeria is a major issue that affects the country's development. Even though the country is blessed with many natural resources, it still remains a concern for the government and its citizens. There are various causes of insecurity in the country.

**Corruption**

In 2021, Transparency International placed Nigeria in the 146th position out of 180 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index, scoring 26 out of 100. Corrupt politicians in Nigeria have become a major issue for international investors. This is because it has become a part of the country's culture and economy. Thus, it continues to affect the country's development.

The level of corruption can increase the risks of doing business and the confidence of foreign investors in a country. It can also reduce the attractiveness of the country to foreign direct investment (FDI). A country's corruption level is a measure of its governance quality. It can be used to identify areas of improvement and prevent corruption from undermining the country's development. Low levels of corruption can be regarded as a symptom of good governance, while high levels of corruption can be linked to bad governance.

The period between the military dictatorship of Ibrahim Babangida and the emergence of a new national culture was marked by widespread corruption. This was evidenced by the increasing number of people who were involved in the illicit activities of the private sector and the civil society. According to the report by the Okigbo Report, the country's oil wealth was not properly accounted for during the 1990 gulf war.(Amuwo 1995). In 1999, following return to democratic rule, the Christopher Kolade Panel in a very celebrated report also indicted the last military regime of General Abdusalami Abubarkah (199899), for awarding, massively inflated, contracts, licenses, awards, etc., usually to firms in which top echelon of the regime had substantial interests, causing a sharp drop in the country‘s external reserves.

As Brunel's CEO Jan Arie van Barneveld said to the Dutch financial daily Financieele Dagblad (FD) in late August 2015 "If it is impossible to do business without breaking the rules and putting our staff in danger, then that's it for me," this is an insight of how some international companies feel about operating in Nigeria. In July of 2021, Godswill Akpabio, minister of Niger Delta affairs, said at a town hall meeting on the protection of oil and gas infrastructure in the country, held in Abuja, the major problem of the country is corruption. According to the minister, international oil companies may be discouraged from remitting due to corruption, as the funds appear to have disappeared. ―The IOCs must have been discouraged by the way the funds made available were used by NDDC. You cannot point to any substantial development in any of the nine states, in spite of the money that has so far gone into the NDDC,‖ (Akpabio, 2021). Corruption is regarded as the biggest problem in Nigeria. Even after the first prime minister was appointed in 1960, the British government noted that it was the greatest issue facing the country.

The connection between corruption and insecurity is not farfetched. Corruption fans the embers of poverty, crimes and by extension insecurity. For instance, armed robbery, cultism, terrorism, disease, unemployment and other factors which lead to insecurity are directly or indirectly related to corruption (Dike 2005). The rise of terrorism, kidnapping, and militancy in Nigeria can be traced back to corruption. In the Niger Delta region, where militancy first started, politicians were known to recruit thugs for their activities. After the elections, these thugs became idle, and they started to find a job in militancy. It eventually led to the bombing of oil installations and the kidnapping of foreign workers. Despite the amnesty granted to the militants, kidnapping for ransom or rituals has continued to spread across the country. In the NorthEast of the country, the

members of the Boko Haram sect are still making life insecure for the citizens. Like their predecessors in the Niger Delta, they were once political thugs.

With corruption present, the realisation of various Sustainable development goals is not possible, especially SDG 16 which is peace, justice and strong institutions. There is no sustainable development without tackling corruption. Anticorruption agencies must operate in an environment free from political interferences. Unless these policy areas are tackled, the targets under SDG 16 will not be met.

**Weak Judiciary**

Another cause or driver of insecurity in Nigeria is the weak judicial system. Terrorists, criminals and corrupt officials can go free, because of this weak judicial sector. In a country such as Nigeria, a person's social status or political position tend to aid in evading the law or rather, their cases tend to be forgotten such as various exgovernors and many other elites. This line of thinking should not be the actual reality. Hence, this affects the masses as the system lacks accountability. A way to solve this issue is to have transparency in the judicial system.

The two foremost Nigerian anticorruption agencies have not made any tangible progress in bringing high profile persons culpable in corrupt practices to justice, as stated by a report titled

‗2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in Nigeria‘. The two agencies, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC), only target low and middle level officials suspected of corruption. The report said despite the charges brought against some serving and former highlevel officials by the EFCC and ICPC, the organisations focused more on low and middlelevel corrupt officials in 2021. The report aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the various cases that involved prominent personalities. It also shows why the agencies were not able to make progress in these cases, the report said, ―Many of the corruption cases, particularly the highprofile ones, remained pending before the courts due to administrative or procedural delays.‖ According to the public records of the EFCC, most of the people convicted in the year were cybercrime suspects. The antigraft campaign in Nigeria, particularly of the EFCC, has come under criticism for making the pursuit of cybercrime suspects (also known as Yahoo Yahoo boys) its major preoccupation, while it falters in its handling of highprofile cases.

The report identified widespread and systemic corruption across all levels of government. It noted that the government did not effectively implement the laws against corruption. Although the law provides for the penalties for those involved in corruption, the officials, as well as other government employees, still engage in these practices with impunity.

Although the constitution provides for the immunity from civil and criminal prosecution of the president, the vice president, and the governors from criminal and civil prosecution, there were numerous allegations of corruption during the year of 2021. In addition to the constitution, Nigeria also has a wide range of laws aimed at fighting corruption. Some of these include the Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Act, the EFCC Act, and the Public Procurement Code of 2007. These laws provide specific provisions against corrupt acts commonly practiced in the country.

The government and relevant agencies should also increase their funding to fight corruption. One of the most important factors that prevents the officials from being prosecuted is the immunity clause. This allows them to avoid facing trial, which has a huge impact on the country's economy. The immunity clause somewhat gives a free hand to the government officials that are privilaged to have it embezzle funds and engage in illegal actvities.

It is assumed that the impact of the judiciary on the economic development is indirect, for instance through the level of human capital. Legislation and the judiciary can influence the quality of the education system in drafting and enforcing education laws respectively. Education, at least basic education, is in most countries formally free and mandatory until a certain age and this includes countries such as the England, The United States of America and Canada. However, in Nigeria the right to education is not properly enforced. Beside legal illiteracy and the lack of knowledge on their rights, a slow, expensive and unjust judiciary can prevent poor and disadvantaged people from enforcing their rights, and affecting through the lack of education the economic development of a country.

The insecurity caused by a weak judiciary can affect the behavior of the economy. First, it increases the overall cost structure of the business, and second, it increases the consumer price. This is because the lack of enforcement of property rights can lead to higher collateral costs. Secondly, Some risks can be covered by higher premiums, but others can be denied. For

instance, if a transaction is considered too risky, it might not happen. Some examples of cases where this type of risk can be denied include credit rationing and rental agreements.

Institutions and organisations must give due importance to the rule of law, the sanctity of human rights and the effect of stability to ensure sustainable development. SDG16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, aims to strengthen justice and strong corporate culture to achieve sustainable development and social peace. Greatly reducing crime and conflict through justice and strong institutions, upholding the rule of law and strengthening the presence of developing countries in global governance institutions are essential topics for SDG16.

Men and women of integrity and honor in the judiciary to ensure that the state is protected from corruption and insecurity. This is the hope of the common man. In the year 2013, the Plateau State Governor, Jonah Jang has blamed the current security challenges bedeviling the nation on the failure of the nation‘s legal system. He said, ―The increasing impunity and dare devilry of sundry criminals particularly terrorists and thieves especially of public funds are enhanced by the weakness of our legal system. Adding that, ―I will never get tired of saying that a system which allows known rogues to be elected or appointed into positions will not only be self destructive but will weaken the moral values of the society, thus leading to the decadence we are witnessing and the suffering of today, particularly among the youth.

**Unemployment**

The high unemployment rate in the country can cause panic because in 2022, the unemployment rate in Nigeria is estimated to reach 33 percent. This figure was projected to at 32.5 percent in the preceding year. Chronological data show that the unemployment rate in Nigeria rose constantly in the past years (Sasu, 2022). It is especially apparent when it comes to the young population of the country. According to data gathered by trading economics, every tenth young person in the country is currently unemployed.

Another statistic provided by the NBS as of 2019 showed that the unemployment rate in the country has risen to 23.1% and out of this 17.72% are youth and between 2019 and 2020, there has been a 1.95% increment. Considering unemployment in Nigeria's causes, effects, and solutions, it is evident that rapid population growth is a significant cause of this menace. Also, the recent decline in the country's economy is another cause. Unfortunately, many people have

been laid off, while new jobs are not created. This shows that Unemployment and economic instability compliment each other. According to Njoku and Ihugba (2011), the most direct impact on the economy of an unproductive labour force is lost output in terms of goods and services.

The absence of an income tax and the loss of revenue from indirect taxes have made the labor force in Nigeria unemployable. Many young individuals who have the necessary skills and knowledge to start and operate businesses have no place in the country's work environment.

On February 5, 2021, Nigeria‘s apex bank, Central Bank of Nigeria, announced to depositmoney banks, nonbank financial institutions, other financial institutions and the general public the ban on accounts dealing in payments and exchanges involving cryptocurrencies. Since most crypto trading accounts and wallets are owned by youths in Nigeria, it is difficult to determine the exact economic impact of the ban on them. They are the major players in the trading industry and are typically the beneficiaries of the rising popularity of cryptocurrencies. Due to their volatility and unpredictable nature, many young people are starting to realize the advantages of investing in these assets. Despite their various risks, such as the lack of transparency and the potential for price manipulation, cryptocurrencies are still considered to be a safe and stable asset.

The rise of the digital age has created new career pathways for many young people in Nigeria and across the world. The generation known as Gen Z is composed of individuals who are accustomed to new technologies, such as the blockchain. They are also exploring the idea of entrepreneurship. The rapid emergence and evolution of digital currencies has made crypto trading an indemand skill for young people. They can earn money through blockchain firms and peertopeer transactions. Since crypto trading involves storing and trading values, it has become a source of livelihood for many young individuals. The rise of the blockchain ecosystem has greatly contributed to the growth of the crypto trading industry in Africa. It has made Nigeria as the continent's leading hub for crypto trading.

The increasing number of people who are unemployed and underemployment has a negative impact on the quality of life for those who are affected by these conditions. It is therefore important that policymakers take action to address these issues and prevent violence. On the 16th of November 2021, Delta State Governor Dr. Ifeanyi Okowa stated that 'Unemployment is a major driver for insecurity'. According to the governor, several factors contribute to insecurity. The increasing number of people who are unemployed and underemployment has a negative

impact on the quality of life for those who are affected by these conditions. It is therefore important that policymakers take action to address these issues and prevent violence.

There is no doubt that SDG8 which is geared towards promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable employment and decent work for all is meant to set a new path to economic growth and development for a country like Nigeria which has a lot of people living in poverty and a lot without jobs as well. As one of the world leaders who endorsed SDG8, President Muhammadu Buhari has expressed the commitment of his administration to job creation and the provision of decent employment opportunities for Nigerians within the productive age range. The Nigerian leader realises that decent work is central to poverty reduction and is a means of achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. He has therefore promised that Nigeria will strive to attain the targets of SDG8.

**Drug abuse**

One of the main causes of insecurity in Nigeria is the illegal trafficking of drugs. Criminal organizations are responsible for moving illicit substances to various regions such as Asia, Europe, and North America.

The economic and social costs associated with drug abuse are high. It can lead to distress and financial losses for the victims of crime, as well as the increased burdens placed on young adults and adolescents who are unable to support themselves. Additionally, the demand for treatment services for these individuals increases (Ashton, 1987).

The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) is focused on fighting the illicit drugs trade. It has been observed that more people are being recruited by drug barons to serve as couriers. Also, the increasing number of young women and youths experimenting with drugs has led to an increase in the number of cases of addiction.

The daily news about substance abuse and drug use is often accompanied by alarming and gruesome statistics. The increasing number of deaths caused by drug abuse is a cause for concern. It also affects the youths who are supposed to help transform the country. According to the National Survey on Drug Use released by the European Union, not less than 14.3 million Nigerians between ages 1564 have used drugs outside of medical need. According to the survey, about one in eight individuals in the country has experienced the consequences of the drug use of

another person. This level of drug use leads to various crimes, such as rape, robbery, and manslaughter.

In 2004, about 925 individuals got treatment for drug addiction in the country, according to the NDLEA. The figure has risen to about 155,000 due to the prevalence of illicit drugs in the country. There are also around three million individuals suffering from drug use disorder.

The Nigerian National Drug Use Survey revealed that at least, 14.3 million Nigerians are into drugs, this population tallys to about the same exact figure of Israel and Singapore combined which stands at about 14.6 million. Nigeria must step up its fight against proliferation of illicit drugs across the country.

United Nations conventions that underpin the international drug control system all open with a specific commitment and ambition to improve humankind‘s health and welfare. States can only achieve these objectives by ensuring that people who use the drug are not discriminated against, stigmatised, or denied access to lifesaving health services, such as harm reduction programmes. Nigerian governments must therefore make conscious efforts not to leave anyone behind if they are to achieve universal health coverage, the 2030 goals.

The link between illicit drugs and national insecurity must be studied. This will help reduce the number of young people being recruited by criminal organizations and terrorists to commit crimes. Once this happens, the abandoned farmlands that used to be occupied by terrorists and kidnappers can be used for agriculture.

**Weak Borders And Unsecured Territories**

The country's borders are poorly secured, which makes it easy for insurgents from other countries to enter the country. This is especially true in the Northeast, where terrorism is rampant. The federal government has not dedicated enough troops to secure these borders.

The government's failure to address the country's porous borders is alarming. It has been proven that the illegal arms trade has been facilitated through the northern borders, and criminals from other countries are also entering the country. This contributes to the alarming rise of insecurity in the country. Since becoming the president of the country in 2015, Muhammadu Buhari has been blaming the country's security problems on the illegal weapons coming from Libya. The

weapons were allegedly acquired by the close associates of former dictator, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

In 2018, for example, Buhari said on April 11, during a meeting with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Justin Welby in London, after Gaddafi was killed, his close associates and those trained by him fled to other countries, such as Nigeria and went further to infiltrate herders. During an interview with Arise TV in 2019, Buhari once again blamed the late Colonel Gaddafi for the country's security problems. ―When the opposition in Libya succeeded in killing him (Gaddafi), they arrested some (of his supporters) and they did what they did to them; the rest (remaining supporters) escaped with their arms and we encounter some of them in the NorthEast and they are all over the place now organising attacks,‖ Buhari added.

Areas like the Sambisa Forest are good examples of areas that have lost sanctity. The forest has lost its serenity and sanctity. It has transformed from a game reserve for human and animal pleasure into a human abattoir of unimaginable proportions. About five years ago, the extremist group Boko Haram started its journey into the game reserve after they were dislodged from their base in Maiduguri. They then attacked the forest killing the guards and driving the remaining staff members away. The terrorists set up camps in the forest and named their base camp "Camp Zairo." These facilities served as the central hub for their activities. Their deadly plans included carrying out attacks in towns and villages, abducting and killing women and children, carrying out suicide bombings, and establishing a factory to make bombs.

As SDG 16 entails peace, justice and strong institutions, weak borders and unsecured territories plays a big negative role in the actualization of this goal. With weak borders, terrorists and other unwanted entities have easy access to the country and in many occasions, they cause havoc which alters the peace of the country.

# Effects of Insecurity on Sustainable Development in Nigeria

The factors that can lead to the development of a country can be placed in different boxes depending on their nature. But, are these factors intertwined enough that failure in one area can affect other areas? This is an important point to consider when it comes to appreciating the impact of a nation's security on other development indices.

In my opinion, security is an essential component of any country's economy. It is therefore, very important that the country's security is maintained. The epidemic rate of violence and criminality in the country has a direct impact on the country's economy.

**Effects on economic activities**

Insecurity has resulted in the displacement of people and the destruction of economic activities in the most affected areas. Over the past decade, the activities of the oil and gas sector in the northeastern regions of Nigeria have been seriously affected by the BokoHaram insurgency. In addition, the ongoing violence between farmers and herders in Benue and other northcentral states has severely affected agricultural produce.

**Possible isolation on a global level**

Although tourists do not usually visit unsafe places, several countries have advised their citizens to avoid traveling to Nigeria due to the country's security situation. The US mission in the country on the 23rd of October 2022 issued a statement warning the public about a potential terrorist attack in the city of Abuja.

The warning about the potential dangers of traveling to other countries has made many foreigners reluctant to visit Nigeria. This will also affect the country's tourism industry. All insurance policies will automatically become invalid once the government issues a travel advisory. Only specialist insurance policies will be available to those who travel to areas where the government has issued a travel warning.

**Brain Drain**

Mass migration to Western countries has been affecting the productivity of Nigeria. At present, Canada is the preferred choice of many Nigerians due to its opendoor policy for migrants. A recent poll conducted by NOIpolls, found that: ‗Almost 9 in 10 respondents (88%) disclosed they are seeking work opportunities abroad.‘ It also found that: ―83% of doctors who filled the survey and are based abroad are licensed in Nigeria, indicating that they had completed their medical education in Nigeria before departing beyond the shores of Nigeria.‖

Many professionals in Nigeria are leaving the country due to the desire to improve their lives as in Nigeria, they feel held back and not able to reach their full potentials. The insecurity and

negative effects of the country's economic activities are contributing factors to the mass departure.

Uche Rowland who is the president of the Nigerian Medical Association said poor funding of the health sector is one of the reasons professionals are leaving the country. He said in 2021, the Nigerian government allocated less than five per cent of its annual budget to the health sector.

‗The government has its priorities but we need to balance the equation and get serious about health investment,‘ he said. He lamented that the government has not done a comprehensive review of health workers‘ salaries since 2009 despite inflation. He also said doctors are now targets of kidnapping and attacks, which has made many of them leave the country.

The Registrar of the Pharmacy Council of Nigeria, Ibrahim Ahmed, a lot of pharmacists are leaving the country just like the doctors. Mr Ahmed said over 783 pharmacists left Nigeria in 2021. He explained that the government must put in more effort to halt the exodus of health practitioners.

The effects of brain drain on both private and public sectors can be seen in the reduction in both investment and consumption spending. It has placed a strain on the government's ability to provide essential services. Brain drain has also decreased the government's revenue base, which has resulted in the allocation of scarce resources for various public programs. The brain drain has resulted in the reduction in the quality of public services. It has also caused private investment and consumption expenditures to decline.

People are often not forced to leave the country due to the current economic and security situation. However, there are many factors that can lead to an individual leaving. Besides being able to secure a good quality of life and avoid getting into a risky crossborder venture, other factors such as housing problems, quality of life and security most importantly can also keep people from entering such ventures.

There are various push and pull factors that can determine if a person stays or leaves the country and the push factors include: low salaries, low living standard, political conditions, lack of funds, lack of work possibilities, complicated bureaucracy and insecurity. On the other hand, the pull factors include: high salaries, scholarships, high living standard, family reasons, work in prestigious institutions, career advancement, foreign languages and a better security situation.

With brain drain, progress of various SDG‘s are affected. When teachers leave the country, the actualization of SDG 4 (quality education) becomes more difficult because the ones who decide to stay, cannot take on the challenge on their own as more hands are needed. SDG 3 (ggod health and well being) is also affected by brain drain because the health sector needs learnerd and experienced individuals to be revived.

**Decrease in FDI**

The news about insecurity in a country can make investors' confidence in the nation look worse than it really is. This can also affect the level of trust that foreign investors have in the government's ability to address the security challenges. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FDI flows to Nigeria averaged $5.3 billion annually from 20052007. However, UNCTAD data shows FDI to Nigeria averaged $3.3 billion from 20152019, a period that has been marked by heightened and widespread insecurity in the country.

Insecurity is one of the major reasons for Nigeria‘s unattractiveness for inward foreign investment in the last five years, amongst other factors such as policy dysfunctions, including multiple exchange rates of the Central Bank of Nigeria. Poor transport infrastructure, unreliable gridelectricity supply (which exacerbates high operating costs), inefficient judicial system, and unreliable alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are some of the other factors accounting for the decline in FDI flows into the country.

According to UNCTAD, the 71 per cent surge in FDI in 2019 was due to ―resource seeking inflows in the oil and gas sector.‖ With the drastic reduction in the spate of attacks against oil installations in the Niger Delta region of the country, it is unsurprising that the oil and gas sector buoyed FDI inflows, while general insecurity in the country continued to dampen investment.

The rising effects of insecurity in Nigeria have also affected the ease of doing business in the country, as a 2019 World Bank annual ratings on the ease of doing business ranked Nigeria 131 among 190 countries. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) recently released data that showed that Nigeria generated a total of $698.7 million from FDI in 2021. An analysis of the figures released showed that FDI has been fluctuating from 2012 to 2022. But the FDI generated in 2021 was the lowest the country recorded in 10 years. The latest capital importation report

from the NBS reflected that FDI fell by $332 million to $698.7 million in 2021 from $1.028 billion in 2020.

The report also showed that 10 states out of the 24 that failed to attract FDI in 2021, have not attracted foreign investments in the last three years. Since the outbreak of the COVID19 pandemic, many firms have been impacted negatively. Some firms have closed while others are barely existing. The next challenge most firms face is insecurity. Scarcity of foreign exchange and policy flipflop are some of the challenges that make investments in Nigeria very risky.

Decrease in Foreign direct investments alters sustainable development. FDI can contribute to sustainable development in several important ways: through expanding access to markets, bringing in foreign exchange, contributing to skills development/ human capital growth, technology transfer and increasing competition in local markets. It can also support indigenous industry upgrading in host economies and facilitate their enhanced participation in global value chains.

# Effect of insecurity on industrial zones

According to local manufacturers, various factors such as highlevel insecurity and the lack of proper manufacturing environment are contributing to the low production output in some parts of the country. According to them, the productive sector in some regions continues to shrink, leaving such zones to mainly trade and services.

According to the survey results, which were released by the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) in April, the chief executives of the country's manufacturing firms declined their confidence in the country's economy during the first quarter of 2022. Some of the factors that affected their assessment of the country's economic situation include the rising level of insecurity.

The Manufacturers CEO‘s Confidence Index (MCCI) analysis based on industrial zones showed that out of the 13 industrial zones in Nigeria, Bauchi/Benue/Plateau, Abuja and Rivers struggled in the first quarter of 2022. The performance of the aforementioned zones was clearly depicted

by the index scores of 48.3, 44.8 and 46.0 points respectively, in the period under review which fell below the 50 neutral points threshold Index score.

MAN noted that the lackluster performance of the manufacturing firms in the industrial zones was attributed to the increasing level of insecurity, the general unfriendly environment, and rising operating costs.

In April 2022, the Centre for the Promotion of Private Enterprise (CPPE) warned that the country's security situation has reached a frightening level that warranting a state of emergency declaration. The organization noted that the increasing level of insecurity could have negative effects on the country's economic growth. In its 2022 firstquarter economic review, the Chief Executive Officer of the CPPE, Dr. Muda Yusuf, noted that the country's economic growth could be negatively affected by the various factors that affect the country's security situation. These include the rising cost of energy, the foreign exchange crisis, and the liquidity crisis in the country's financial market.

# Inadequate response to crisis

According to a report by Mike Okiro, a former chairman of the police service commission, there are about 400,000 police officers in Nigeria. However, over 150,000 of them are deployed to protect highprofile individuals and groups in the country. The report noted that only 20 percent of the police officers are actually carrying out their duties properly.

With the amount of personnel available to guard the lives of citizens, there are still various factors that affect their performance. Factors that can contribute to the insecurity of law enforcement officers are identified. Understanding the various factors that affect the security of these officers is very important. They are as follows:

Lack of Workable and Serviceable equipment: A lot of equipment used by many law enforcement officers here in Nigeria are outdated, that is why one will see Nigeria law enforcement official performing excellent well in the United Nation Foreign Mission, because UN provide them with quality equipments without playing bad politics.

Shortage of Manpower: The number of security personnel needed to protect the citizens of Nigeria should be increased due to the increasing number of people. This has resulted in the recruitment of more police officers, army personnel, and immigration officers. If you look at Egypt, whose population is not by any means close to Nigeria‘s population, they have about a million police officers, while we have less than 500,000 officers for a population of over 200 milion.

Inadequate Founding: Inadequate funding of the country's armed forces has been one of the factors that has contributed to the country's long insecurity. The lack of proper allocation for the various security agencies has posed a serious threat to the country's security. Even with adequate funding at times, corruption plays a very big role as funds are sometimes diverted. An example is how former National security adviser Sambo Dasuki under the regime of Goodluck Ebele Jonathan diverted funds totalling to about $2.1 billion. President Buhari ordered the arrest after receiving an interim report of the panel set up on August 31, 2015, to probe arms procurement between 2007 and 2015, which allegedly indicted him and others. On December 1, 2015, Dasuki was arrested by Nigeria's State Security Service (SSS) for allegedly stealing $2.1 billion and accused of awarding phantom contracts to buy 12 helicopters, four fighter jets, and ammunition meant for Nigeria's military campaign against Boko Haram Islamist militants.

Poor Security Management: The factors that contribute to the persistent insecurity in Nigeria are the poor managerial aspects of the government and the security chiefs. If the security chiefs are not able to effectively manage the officers, the country will continue to experience insecurity.

Lack of Technological Advancement: Due to the emergence of new technologies, such as the use of surveillance equipment, the security situation in the world has become more challenging. This is why it is important that the government of Nigeria takes immediate steps to improve the security of its law enforcement officers.

# CHAPTER 4

# Introduction

This chapter is a continuation of the research done in chapter 3 but it will have a more indepth view on the topic and will analyze things such as the responses to insecurity by various parties.

# Nigeria's security crises five different threats

In Nigeria, there has been an unprecedented number of security crises that have affected different parts of the country. These include kidnapping, criminal activities, and extremist attacks. When President Muhammadu Buhari was elected in 2015, he promised to protect citizens from terrorists and criminals. But there is less than a year left of his 8 years in office and the country is more unstable than it's been in decades as Nigeria was rated the 3rd worst country with insecurity in the world in 2020 by the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), behind Afghanistan and Iraq. These ratings have been of significant concern to security experts and the government. Some believe that the country's increasing insecurity is linked to the country's staggering poverty. At around 32.5%, the youth unemployment rate is at its highest. The country is currently experiencing one of the worst economic crises in almost three decades.

Here are Nigeria's five biggest security threats: Jihadism

President Muhammadu Buhari claimed that the extremist group Boko Haram was defeated during his first year in office. However, he now admits that the government is not able to stop the insurgency in the northeast. Boko Haram is reportedly expanding its scope of operations and using Nigeria's security challenges to fund its extremist ideologies. According to the UN, by 2020, the conflict had led to the deaths of around 350,000 individuals. In response to these attacks, Boko Haram has carried out deadly raids and imposed harsh restrictions on the people in the region. It also levies taxes on agricultural products and has taken over the fish market in the Chad Basin. Due to the country's ungoverned spaces, which are often ignored, groups like Boko Haram can operate without fear of retaliation. In recent years, a faction allied with the Islamic State has surpassed Boko Haram in terms of its capacity and size. It now ranks as one of the group's most active affiliates in West Africa.

Clashes between herders and farmers

For many years now, there have been violent confrontations between farmers and herders in Nigeria. Due to the spread of the Sahara Desert and climate change, the conflicts have become more frequent. These conflicts have led to the deaths of thousands of people.



States affected by the clashes Source: BBC (2021)

The picture above gives a view of the states that are affected between herders and farmers. States that are highlighted with green are the states affected by the clashes and some of them include: Katsina, Zamfara, Kaduna and Kwara.

In Benue State, one of the most dreaded attacks occurred when gunmen killed seven people at a camp for those who had fled the violence. Some blame the herders for abducting the people, while others claim that the central government is involved in the conflict. Tensions have also led to the governors of the state banning open land grazing. In 2019, the federal government launched a 10year plan aimed at reducing the movement of cattle and boosting the production of livestock. However, critics say the project is being delayed due to lack of political leadership and funding.

Banditry and kidnapping

In Nigeria, one of the most frightening threats to families is the kidnapping of students from their boarding houses and schools. A report by SBM Intelligence, Nigeria‘s geopolitical intelligence platform, says at least 1409 students have been abducted in Nigeria between 2020 and 2021. The

kidnappers are referred to as "bandits" in the country. They carry out attacks in villages, burn down houses, and kidnap civilians.

Bandits have carried out attacks against thousands of people in the northwest of the country, forcing them to seek shelter in other regions. Over 3,000 people have been killed in Zamfara state since 2012, and attacks are still going on. In neighboring Niger state, hundreds of schools were temporarily closed after students were abducted. Kidnappings have been carried out in areas where there are already safe communities. This shows that the country's criminal industry is thriving. It poses a real threat to trade, the economy and education, as well as the country's farming communities.

An important aspect to look at in terms of banditry and kidnapping is why do they go after schools?

Rather than road travellers, kidnapping students provides them with publicity, which can lead to ransom payments. According to security expert Kemi Okenyodo (2021), this has made the abductions very profitable for criminal organizations. ‗The decision on payment of ransom should be reviewed. What are the best steps to take in preventing the abductions so we avoid the payment of ransom?‘ she asked. President Muhammadu Buhari has also insinuated that state governors were fuelling the crisis. ‗State governments must review their policy of rewarding bandits with money and vehicles. Such a policy has the potential to backfire with disastrous consequences,‘ he said.

The mastermind of the abduction of more than 300 students in Katsina state in December 2020 was pardoned in nearby Zamfara state after he "repented" and handed over his weapons to the government. Auwalu Daudawa and his deciples were promised accommodation in the town by Governor Matawalle, along with assistance to improve their livelihoods.

Unlike his predecessor, who was heavily criticized for his handling of the kidnapping of the Chibok girls, Mr. Buhari has not received widespread condemnation for his handling of the crisis. His supporters attribute this to the goodwill generated by his negotiation for the release of some of the abducted girls. However, many of them, such as Leah Sharibu, a Christian student who was seized by Boko Haram in 2018, is still being held. Despite this, the security situation in the country has significantly deteriorated under President Buhari. There have been four reported

mass kidnappings of students since he took office. The increasing number of kidnappings in the northwest highlights the country's worsening security situation. While much of the international attention is focused on the extremist group Boko Haram in the northeast, the country's other regions are also experiencing increasing insecurity.

Separatist insurgency

While there are numerous advocates of separatism, the two most prominent are Nnamdi Kanu and Sunday Igboho. They share some goals and an enemy in the federal government but their ethnic bases are different.

The founder of the Indigenous People Of Biafra, Nnamdi Kanu, is a separatist who aims to create an independent state in southeast Nigeria. In 2017, the federal government banned the group, which draws parallels with the country's civil war of the past. Most supporters of the movement for the independence of Biafra are from the ethnic group of the same name. In 2020, the group formed an armed wing known as the Eastern Security Network. It was established to protect the Christians of the Igbo from the alleged support for Islamization by the government of President Muhammadu Buhari.

In June 2021, the government seized Kanu in a country which is unnamed but reported to be Kenya by Kingsley Kanu (brother to detainee), who is accused of treason in Nigeria. His arrest is believed to be linked to the growing unrest in the Southeast. According to reports, the East SouthEast National Movement (ESN) has been responsible for a 340 percent increase in killings in the region. Attacks against security personnel have also increased. Due to the repeated violent confrontations that occurred between the police and the ESN, the federal government decided to destroy the organization. For security officials, the resurgence of the movement for the independence of Biafra is an unacceptable act. Meanwhile, the government accused Igboho of illegally possessing weapons. In July 2021, Igboho was arrested in Benin, where he was accused of entering the country illegally. His case could not be resolved due to legal issues. The federal government has not yet submitted a formal request to have him extradited to face weapons charges.

The main movement for the independence of Biafra is the Movement for the Sovereign State of Biafra. However, other groups have also emerged. One of these is the proposed creation of a new state called the Oduduwa Republic. Although support for the idea is less widespread than for the

movement for the independence of Biafra among the Igbo, some prominent Yorubamen have called for the creation of a new state. Unlike the separatism of the Nnamdi Kanuled group, the agitation of the Yoruba is not focused on remembering the civil war that occurred in the country. Instead, it revolves around the fear of the state and the ethnic identity of the people.

In 2020, the governments of six states in the South West, including the state of Lagos, formed a regional security force known as Operation Amotekun. It is a supplement to the police, and it is actually a locallymanaged unit that appears to have better resources than the national force. However, the federal attorney general has stated that it is illegal. The Ijaw are the fourthlargest ethnic group in the Niger Delta. They have long been resentful of how much of the oil wealth goes to other regions. The oil production has also damaged the environment and destroyed their traditional agricultural and fishing communities. The main militant group in the region, the MEND, has carried out attacks on oil infrastructure, though it is not considered a separatist organization. Still, it is possible for separatists in the SouthEast to claim that they have Ijaw lands. If the country were to become a divided state, the Ijaw could potentially see an increase in their separatist activities.

Since the colonial era, Nigeria has been plagued by various forms of separatism. The socalled Big Three, which includes the HausaFulani, Yoruba, and Igbo, make up over half of the country's population. However, the rest of the country is divided into hundreds of ethnic groups. The British had a hard time trying to balance the Big Three's population with the rest of the country's. The solution was federalism, which was the ideals of the nation's independence. Unfortunately, this idea has never been implemented. The state is still weak and highly centralized. This makes separatism rarely rise to the surface.

The situation has once again bubbled up due to the perceptions of discrimination and insecurity by the federal government. The harsh securityservice tactics used by the government have led to the creation of separatist sentiments among the Christian Igbo. Some of these people also believe that the government is tolerating Muslim banditry and jihadis.

Although a minority of the Yoruba and the Igbo support the idea of separatism, this could change due to the federal government's actions, such as its illegal rendition of Kanu and the possible extradite of Igboho. Other groups from the North also stated that keeping the separatist movement in the federation is not worth fighting. There is a growing support for the activities of

separatist groups in the diaspora that are focused on the creation of a separate state for the Igbo people. Some prominent opinion leaders in the Yoruba community also support Operation Amotekun and Igboho.

If the situation on Yoruba separatism worsens, it could affect the relationship between Nigeria and Benin, which is mainly composed of the Yoruba population.

Human rights abuses have reportedly been carried out by the security services in their efforts to put an end to the separatist activities in the country. This could affect the country's relations with Western countries. In response, the IPOB has sued the US government to try and prevent the country's air force from acquiring fighter jets. On the other hand, members of the British Parliament raised concerns about the arrest of Nnamdi Kanu, who is a British national. They also wanted to know why Nigeria refused to grant him access to consular assistance.

# The ECOWAS protocol on free movement and how it has affected northern Nigeria

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established in 1975 as a subregional organization by West African States to primarily promote economic cooperation among member states. To realize this objective, the organization adopted the ECOWAS protocol on freedom of movement and the right of residency of citizens of member states in 1979. The protocol was aimed at creating a borderless subregion through a single market, currency, and free tariff zone. However, after four decades, the content of the protocol remains operational despite numerous transborder security challenges bedeviling the subregion. The Protocol granted ECOWAS citizens the right of free entry and exit within the ECOWAS States for a maximum period of 90 days. After the commencement of the Protocol, member states were given 15 years to fully implement the Protocol. Within the first five years of the establishment of the Protocol, the use of visas into ECOWAS member States was to be abolished (ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement, 1979).

Despite the various security challenges that have been presented to the implementation of the Protocol, Nigeria and other members of the Association of West African States have been committed to its full implementation. The emergence of armed banditry in the country has raised concerns about the connectivity between the region's free movement and crime. Opanike (2016)

argues that 'security of lives and properties in Nigeria seem to be more threatened now than before with the emergence of the Boko Haram insurgency and farmerherder crisis. The banditry in Zamfara, Sokoto, Katsina, Kaduna, and the other NorthWestern States bordering the NigeriaNiger Republic is a clear manifestation of a transborder security challenge confronting Nigeria.

The former Nigerian InspectorGeneral of Police, IG Mohammed Adamu while briefing the quarterly Northern Traditional Rulers‘ Council Meeting reported that 1,071 deaths were recorded in crimerelated cases and about 685 persons were kidnapped across the country in the first quarter of 2019. Most of the kidnapping and murder cases that have been reported in the country are linked to transnational criminal organizations. A review of the data revealed that the Northwest had the highest number of murder cases at 767. The second place was the Northcentral with 250. One of the states in the Northwest that has experienced the highest number of murder cases is Zamfara, with over 200 cases recorded. Out of these, 104 cases were linked to armed banditry. Kaduna, Benue, Katsina, and Sokoto states recorded 112, 90, 21, and 19 deaths, respectively (Punch 2019). The people of these communities are suffering from psychological trauma and despair due to the continuous kidnapping and killing of their neighbors.

Nigeria has one of the most porous borders in the world with 4,047 km (Hoffmann & Melly 2015). The borderland between Nigeria and Niger Republic is approximately 1500 km (Crossborder Diaries 2008). As of 2018, the Nigerian authorities confirmed the existence of over 1400 illegal entry points linking neighboring countries to Nigeria and 86 formal border posts (Dambazzau as cited in Business Day 2019). The porous nature of the borders is due to the lack of proper border security personnel, outdated surveillance equipment, and corruption within the security agencies. Also, the challenging terrain has created numerous unpoliced footpaths for criminal elements to use to cross the border (Miles 2005, 297; Okunade 2017; Achumba, Ighomereho & AkpanRobaro 2013).

# Private sector initiatives to tackle insecurity

The burden of maintaining security in a heterogeneous country such as Nigeria can be too cumbersome to be handled solely by a single institution. Multistakeholder approaches are often

needed when the level of security challenges increases. This is why the government and other nonstate actors should be involved in the security effort.

The word security refers to the protection of people and properties from various types of threats. It is regarded as a core value of the state and is one of the highest priorities of the government. The private sector can also play a vital role in ensuring security by contributing to the development of security facilities and providing equipment for emergency response.

Other means of securing a community include engaging the police in collaboration with residents, establishing neighborhood watch groups, engaging traditional and religious leaders in disputes resolution, and providing business enterprises with social responsibility programs. These efforts are being carried out through the joint efforts of the Civilian Joint Task Forces and security agencies in fighting the extremist activities of Boko Haram in the NorthEast. Through the efforts of volunteer groups, such as these, the authorities were able to uncover numerous terrorist cells that were capable of carrying out attacks. After the terrorists have surrendered, the civil society and community leaders have a great opportunity to rehabilitate and reintegrate them into society. This will help in maintaining the security of the people's properties and lives.

It is noteworthy that, the corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives of the Aliko Dangote Foundation donated 150 operational vehicles to the Nigeria Police Force in 2018, which was described as the single biggest gift ever by a private sector operator to the police. In the Niger Delta region where the problem of insecurity is mostly attributed to the feeling of anger and frustration by host communities due to negligence of CSR initiatives, the oil companies have turned a good leaf by changing the narratives.

Multinational corporations are now actively involved in providing infrastructural facilities such as schools, hospitals, roads, and water supply to their host communities. In the long run, they also designed a special scholarship scheme for the indigenes where they are provided with tuition fees, reading and learning materials to further enhance their educational careers. This initiative has no doubt contributed immensely to reducing the militants‘ activities and other security tensions in the oilrich Niger Delta region. In response to the increasing insecurity in the country, the Oba of Orile Owu, Dauda Adebimpe Akinfolabi, built a new division police headquarters and a civil defense office in his local government area of Osun State. He said that the gesture was part of his efforts to ensure safety for his people.

A private security company is a component of a country's security architecture. They are responsible for looking after the properties of their clients, individuals, an organization, government, or private institution. However, experience has shown that guards can perform additional functions other than just protecting the lives and properties of the client.Their large number and widespread presence make them a critical part of the security system of the nation. The Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Commission (NSCDC) is the country's ultimate regulator of private security firms. It has licensed over a thousand companies. Most of the country's public facilities, such as schools, offices, shopping malls, and parks, are secured by private guards. To that effect, their number has even exceeded that of the entire Police Force in the country.

Through the collaboration of private security companies and the government, the security agencies can improve their efficiency and prevent criminal activities. This can be done through the sharing of intelligence and training. Sequel to that, Nigeria‘s Policy Framework and National Action Plan for Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism, produced by the Office of the National Security Adviser, retired Major General Babagana Monguno, have succinctly acknowledged the role of the prominent private sector in national security.

Also, there should be enhanced global partnership bringing together governments and the private sector. The Agenda for Sustainable Development specifically highlights the importance of partnerships to ensure its implementation and fully recognizes the role played by the private sector, ranging from micro to cooperatives to multinational enterprises (MNEs) in meeting its goals and targets. The private sector plays a vital role in SDG 8 and 9. A good example is when in 2019, Dangote Industries Limited and five other companies partnered with the Federal Government to construct and refurbish roads across the country. The other companies are Lafarge Africa Plc; Unilever Nigeria Plc; Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc; Nigeria LNG Limited; and China Road and Bridge Corporation Nigeria Limited.

# SecurityDevelopment Nexus

―It is well known and established all over the world that peace and security of life and property is a necessary precondition for development‖ (Igbuzor,2010). There is a seeming consensus that

‗security‘ and ‗development‘ are interconnected, and that their interrelationship is growing in

significance given the evolving global politicaleconomic landscape. United Nations

Development Program (UNDP) progressively in its Human Development Reports (HDR) since the 1990's, and the World Development Report 20002001 by the World Bank, have significantly extended the parameters of poverty. They encompass security in daily life, empowerment as a human agency and the ability of people to exercise control over their political choices.

There are various development costs associated with insecurity. One of these is the disruption of productive activities, which can happen when people join militant groups and are killed or driven away. The destruction of roads and power stations can also reduce the country's productive capacity. More complex interactions occur between war and other factors such as international sanctions, military expenditures, death rates increase, destruction of property and peoples movements. The various developments in the micro, meso, and macroeconomy can lead to adverse changes in the social and economic entitlements of individuals. For instance, the movement of workers can reduce the production of exports, which can lead to a reduction in foreign exchange earnings and the constraining effect of the output, leading to a decline in employment and earnings.

The extent of the effects and their distribution depend on the nature of the conflict. More serious conflict (involving many deaths and prolonged over a long period) may, obviously, be expected to have a worse impact than smaller, shorter wars; while conflicts confined to the periphery of the country appear to be less adverse than those that range over the heartland of the economy. Compared to conflicts that occur in flexible economies, those that happen in rigid settings are more likely to have a negative impact. The social consequences of conflict depend on the nature of the government. When governments are strong and relatively benign, they can sustain social services, while weak governments that are further undermined by conflict are unable to do so.

The rise of criminal violence is one of the signs of state failure. As the authority of the state diminishes, it becomes more evident that lawlessness is occurring. Gangs are able to take over the streets, and drug and arms trafficking are more common. Ordinary police forces become paralyzed. Anomic behaviors become the norm. For protection, citizens naturally turn to warlords and other strong figures who express or activate ethnic or clan solidarity, thus offering the possibility of security at a time when all else, and the state itself, is crumbling. High rates of urban crime and the rise of criminal syndicates testify to an underlying anarchy and desperation

In a nutshell, the nexus between security and development is obvious and practical. Insecurity like insurgency or terrorism witnessed in Northeastern Nigeria has a direct impact on the development of the region and the country at large (Mouktar, 2022). The activities of criminals and terrorists in oil producing states also affect the country‘s foreign exchange earnings and development at large. Other different security challenges in the form of violent crimes, such as kidnapping, cattle rustling, banditry and urban gang violence are also posing great threat to national development.

Security and Development in Nigeria

Due to the various security challenges that have been identified in Nigeria, the country's development continues to be hindered by these threats. The impact of insecurity will be analysed using comprehensive analysis of the impact of these security challenges on the country's development, for example: health, education and economy as a whole.

Regarding impact on population, the growing death rate signifies how insecurity affects the population of the country. EONS Intelligence reported in the last quarter of 2021 that over 77850 deaths were recorded in Nigeria from June 2011 to June 2021 due to security challenges. These reported deaths are spread across the various geopolitical zones in the country. The report provided that 3534 deaths were recorded in the Southwest zone, 5710 in the South zone, 3020 in the South East, 12743 in the North West zone, 10119 in the North Central zone and 44247 in the North East zone. According to the United Nation Development Programme, ‗Assessing the Impact of Conflict on Development in NorthEast Nigeria‘ in 2020, over 300,000 families in Nigeria have been forced to relocate due to the country's humanitarian crisis. They are living in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. According to UNDP, around 324,000 children under five years old are also affected by the insecurity.

In terms of education, The Cable (2021), provided that about 800 secondary school students have been kidnapped in coordinated attacks by terrorists and bandits from December 2020 to May 2021. They added that several states are shutting down boarding schools in violenceprone areas. According to UNICEF, ‗Every Child Learns: UNICEF Education Strategy 20192030,‘ recent estimates for outofschoolchildren in Nigeria exceeds 13million, of which nearly 70% are in the conflict affected Northeast region. The report also provided that an estimated 19000 teachers are displaced since 2009 and 654 killed, with approximately 1200 schools damaged or

destroyed. This problem of education contributes to not achieving SDG 1 and 4 which are no poverty and quality education respectively. Subsequently, economic growth is expected to translate into higher well distributed incomes, consequently, lowering poverty levels in households and communities. Apparently, the more educated the citizens are, the more productive they are in the households and labour market.

In addition to the educational challenges, there are also various health emergencies that are linked to the country's insecurity. According to the United Nation Development Programme,

‗Assessing the Impact of Conflict on Development in NorthEast Nigeria‘ in 2020, According to estimates, around 1.8 million students are out of school due to the security challenges in the country. In addition, over 70% of health centres in Borno and Yobe states have been destroyed due to the attacks by Boko Haram. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC, 2019), over 37% of the primary healthcare facilities in areas such as Maiduguri, have been temporarily shut down due to the attacks of Boko Haram insurgents. More than 50% of these facilities have not been opened.

Foreign receipts from oil declined from $99.878 in 2011 to an alltime low cost of $45365 in 2015, representing a 55% decrease over the figure in 2011 (Onime, 2018). Through 2020, UNDP found that conflict has resulted in a total cumulative Gross Domestic Product (GDP) loss of

$27.8billion.

In the previous paragraphs, highlighted was the concept of development as a process that brings about societal progress. In Nigeria, the economy is characterized by high inflation, unemployment, fluctuating economic recession, and poverty. The numerous attempts by the government to revive the country's struggling economy have not resulted in positive results. Most of these policies and attempts are geared toward the empowerment of individuals and the loan requests, devaluation, and privatisation. Instead of addressing the security challenges and widespread violence that have crippled the country's economy, these efforts are focused on addressing the economy directly.

# Sustainable development goals and their implementation in Nigeria

Adopted by 193 countries in 2015, the SDGs emerged from the most inclusive and comprehensive negotiations in UN history and have inspired people from across sectors,

geographies, and cultures. Achieving the goals by 2030 will require heroic and imaginative effort, determination to learn about what works, and agility to adapt to new information and changing trends. Specifically, the goals are: no poverty, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, aff ordable and clean energy and decent work and economic growth. Others include: industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice and strong institutions and partnership for the goals. Th e SDGs are targeted at all, and were the result of diligent and extensive global consultations taking consideration of all aspects of the society to tackle majorly global challenges. The UN and its partners in Nigeria are working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, interconnected Goals which address the major development challenges faced by people in Nigeria and around the world. Since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, Nigeria has continued to demonstrate its commitment to achieving the global goals through leadership and ownership of the implementation process. The UN in Nigeria is strengthening its support through provision of technical support to the Office of the Senior Special Advisor to the President on SDGs (OSSAPSDGs) and line Ministries in an effort to ensure that planning and budgeting for development activities in the country are within the framework of the SDGs.

Even with support of the United Nations, the sustainable development goals are not properly implemented or not implemented at all due to some negative factors such as insecurity, inefficient governance and many others. Listed below are some SDG‘s and reasons for the failure in Nigeria.

No Poverty

Eradicating poverty is not a task of charity, it‘s an act of justice and the key to unlocking an enormous human potential. Still, nearly half of the world‘s population lives in poverty, and lack of food and clean water is killing thousands every single day of the year.

Nigeria aspires to lift all of its people out of poverty by 2030. This is an ambitious target, as even before COVID19 struck, some 4 in 10 Nigerians lived below the poverty line (NBS, 2019) about 80 million people. The goal of lifting all Nigerian citizens out of poverty before 2030 is a goal that dosent seem acheivable under the period of time. The National Bureau of Statistics in 2022

disclosed that 133 million Nigerians are multidimensionally poor. In its latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index report launched on the 17th of November 2022, the NBS said that 63 per cent of Nigerians were poor due to a lack of access to health, education, living standards, employment and security. The Multidimensional Poverty Index offers a multivariate form of poverty assessment, identifying deprivations across health, education, living standards and work. The StatisticianGeneral of the Federation and CEO of the NBS, Semiu Adeniran, said this was the first time the bureau would conduct a standard multidimensional poverty survey in Nigeria. The report had read, ‗The COVID19 crisis is driving up Nigeria‘s poverty rate, pushing more than five million additional people into poverty by 2022. With real per capita GDP growth being negative in all sectors in 2020, poverty is projected to have deepened for the current poor, while those households that were just above the poverty line prior to the COVID19 crisis would be likely to fall into poverty‘.

There is no denying the fact that conflict has a direct impact on poverty. During severe conflicts, there is always wanton destruction of lives and property (private and public) which makes life insecure. Such environments become investmentunfriendly and thus poverty becomes the order of the day. World Bank Group Data and Statistics (2003) show that in 2002, of 63 low income countries, 38 were located in SubSaharan Africa and were associated with conflict. Poverty and insecurity are the most serious global problems which adversely affects sustainable development in the developing countries. The rate of poverty and insecurity is a source of concern to policy makers, scholars, state and nonstate actors, including NGOS, social groups and the poor themselves (Duze, Mohammed and Kiyawa 2008).

Zero Hunger

Nigeria has been ranked 103 out of 121 countries in the 2022 Global Hunger Index, a position that signifies the nation ―has a level of hunger that is serious‖. The report, which ranks countries by ―severity‖, gave Nigeria a score of 27.3, a hunger level falling under the ―serious‖ category. This is the second consecutive year in which Nigeria‘s ranking on the scale remains the same. Nigeria, Africa‘s most populous nation, ranked 103 out of 116 countries in 2021 and 98 among 107 countries in 2020. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool that measures and reports on the prevalence of hunger in various regions and countries. It is based on four main indicators: child stunting, undernourishment, child mortality, and child wasting.

The report by GHI in 2022 forecasts that by 2030, there will still be hundreds of millions of people experiencing hunger thereby failing to meet set targets by the United Nations. Nigeria‘s position on the GHI is not news as previous reports had predicted a hunger crisis in Nigeria and its effect on the people, especially children. A 2021 UNICEF report titled ‗Fed to Fail‘, had revealed that many children under age two are lacking the food and nutrients they need to thrive and grow well, leading to irreversible developmental harm. The report also indicates that nutritional intake in the first two years of life can harm children‘s rapidly growing bodies and brains, impacting their futures.

Nigeria‘s hunger crisis has majorly been attributed to the insecurity ravaging many parts of the country. For more than a decade, Nigeria, and specifically the Northern region, has been subjected to relentless attacks by deadly groups such as Boko Haram and the Islamic State‘s West Africa Province (ISWAP). The violence has caused the death of thousands of people, wreaked havoc on agricultural output and other livelihoods, cut off crucial services, and caused the internal displacement of millions of people. Researchers have said that unless Nigeria addresses and puts an end to its security challenges, more people will go hungry in years to come.

Quality Education

In Nigeria, educational performance is abysmally low in terms of quality and quantity. Poor performance with regards to quantity is illustrated by the fact that there were more than 10.5 million outofschool children in 2018, which is the highest globally (UNICEF, 2018). The situation is even more worrying in terms of quality. According to the World Economic Forum (2017), Nigeria ranks 124th out of 137 countries in terms of quality of primary education. Similarly, Fleet, Watkins, & Greubel (2012) found that 58.3% of schoolchildren in Nigeria are not learning basic literacy and numeracy skills. To achieve the ambitious targets set under SDG 4, it is essential to assess the quality of education in Nigeria.

A factor that is affecting the implementation of quality education in Nigeria is insecurity. Insecurity in Nigeria is drastically eating up the educational sector to the extent that both students, teachers and the government are being frustrated, leading to educational decay. There is no doubt that the insecurity situation in the country calls for extraordinary measures to combat it.

It may take a long time and huge resources to achieve, but the end is certainly going to justify the means.

Peace, justice and strong institutions

SDG 16 aims to ensure that there is peace, justice and strong institutions the world over. There are some actions hindering the realization of this goal. These include bribery, fraud and embezzlement. Th ese unethical acts are diff erent forms of corruption that thrive in an environment that is characterized by a lack of accountability. The act of withholding information that is in the public good is also a way of avoiding accountability. Accountability is an obligation that is demonstrated through adherence to agreed rules and standards (Adegbite, 2010). Accountability is the key to the concept of governance. For corruption to be reduced, accountability must be upheld.

Th is situation in Nigeria presents a challenge to the realization of SDG 16. However, in order to reduce incidences of corruption in all its forms, government in Nigeria has established agencies with specific mandates for reducing acts of corruption by investigating and prosecuting individuals. These agencies include the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) established in 2003, the Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) established in 2000 and the Code of Conduct Bureau established in 1989. These agencies have been performing their duties to stem the tide of corruption in the Nigerian environment but as evident from happenings in the country, these institutions are not 100% effective and without their effectiveness, SDG 16 cannot be aceived. No doubt, their eff ectiveness will have a bearing on the realization of SDG 16.

Good health and wellbeing

The constitution of the World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It affirms that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, and political belief, economic or social condition. SDG 3 targets a range of health issues on mortality ratios, communicable and noncommunicable diseases, substance abuse, sexual and reproductive health care, universal health coverage and research.

The people of Nigeria have several resources, policies and reform packages that could form strong platforms for right to health of the citizenry to be adequately safeguarded. Unfortunately, as the country initiate and implement various reforms programmes, other problems of social existence emerge and sometimes threaten attainment set goals. Particularly worrisome is the security challenges which not only destabilize the socioeconomic life of Nigerians but also make it impossible for the required synergy between health investment and right to health to be obtained. Consequently, citizens right to health is threatened while the state of health infrastructure tends toward deplorable dispositions.

With all mentioned above, Nigeria has quite a long way to go in achieving sustainable development goals and various factors come into play but most importantly, insecurity stands out. With insecurity dwelling the nation no developmental policies can come into play effectively as there is unrest. Solving the problem of insecurity will surely aid in nigeria achieving the sustainable development goals.

# Economic Recovery and Growth Plan

The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) is a Medium Term Plan for 2017 – 2020, developed by the Administration of President Muhammadu Buhari for the purpose of restoring economic growth while leveraging the ingenuity and resilience of the Nigerian people – the nation‘s most priceless assets. The Plan was provisioned for tackling impediments to economic growth in Nigeria, especially fuel scarcity, unstable power supply, high cost of transportation, scarcity of foreign exchange, unfriendly business regulations and shortage of requisite skills and appropriate technology.

As the federal government replaced the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) with a new economic plan, the Nigerian Economic Sustainability Plan (NESP), assessment have indicated massive failures in the ERGP across almost all the target points.

One of the core targets of the ERGP was that with the implementation of the plan it envisaged to reduce unemployment rate from 13.9% in the third quarter of 2016 (Q3‘16) to 11.23% in 2020, translating to the creation of over 15 million jobs during the plan horizon (an average of 3.7 million jobs per annum). However, the 2018 Unemployment Report of the National Bureau of Statistics, NBS, shows that by the first anniversary of the ERGP the employment situation

worsened in 2018 with the Q3‘18 at 23.13% and 20.17% underemployment rate, when compared to the level in 2016. According to PFI capital in 2020, ‗In 2019, we modeled the unemployment and underemployment rate to be 52.47% which is worse than the level in 2018 as well as the 2019 ERGP projection (29.65%). With COVID19 induced disruptions, the unemployment and underemployment situation in the country in 2020 is therefore expected to be higher when compared to the previous rates.‘

According to Aaneto in 2020, ‗Government revenue as a percentage of GDP in 2016 was 3.95%. It was projected to be 4.61% and 4.46% in 2019 and 2020 based on the ERGP. However, Financial Vanguard‘s findings in 2020 at the Ministry of Finance show that with government revenue of ~~N~~4.77 trillion and nominal GDP of ~~N~~144.16 trillion in 2019, FG revenue as a percentage of nominal GDP was 3.31% in 2019. Actual deficit in 2019 at ~~N~~4.62 trillion was 148.39% higher than the budgeted deficit of ~~N~~1.86 trillion, as such, even though the budgeted deficit as a percentage of GDP was 1.29%, actual deficit as a percentage of GDP was higher at 3.20%.‘

From the Indicators listed above, the EGRP was a failure and counld not achieve its desired goals under the timeframe set and this led to the adoption of the Nigerian Economic Sustainability Plan (NESP) which is currently still ongoing.

# Policies adopted towards tackling insecurity

Various strategies and policies have been adopted by the Nigerian government towards tackling one of the country's major problems which is insecurity. Some of these strategies/policies involve international organizations such as the United Nations (UN). Some are mentioned below:

EUNigeriaUNODCCTED partnership to counter terrorism

For nearly a decade, the EU and UNODC have been working together with the Nigerian Government to prevent and respond to terrorism and violent extremism in the country. The third phase of this partnership began in 2018. This 8,100,000 euro project ran until 30 September 2022 and is benefited a broad range of Nigerian counterterrorism and criminal justice partners, in particular in Northeast Nigeria (UNODC, 2022).

The European Union, The United Nations and Nigeria worked together to support the deployment of federal prosecutors from the country's Complex Case Group of the Ministry of Justice to the Joint Investigation Centre in Northeast Nigeria. These prosecutors have been tasked with reviewing and guiding investigations. The project has been providing equipment and logistical support to the Joint Investigation Centre, the Nigeria Police Force, and the Department of State Security Services. Through the project, the Legal Aid Council of Nigeria (LACON) was able to gain access to the detained associates of Boko Haram. These individuals were able to receive legal counsel.

As a result of this assistance, federal prosecutors have reviewed approximately 2,900 case files, resulting in the release of 1,800 adults and 580 children from custody, as well as the referral of 230 cases for trial before the Federal High Court (UNODC, 2022). Furthermore, according to thy UNODC the project has built in sustainability through the development of training resources and the training of trainers. This has included the development and publication of training tools such as the ―Nigeria Training Module on Investigative Interviewing, the Right to Remain Silent and the Prohibition of Torture‖, which serves as a reference tool for Nigerian criminal justice officials; The ―Nigeria Training Module on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism‖, which is a practical tool for training criminal justice sector practitioners working on terrorismrelated cases on the gender aspects of counterterrorism; The ―User's Guide to the Terrorism (Prevention) Act, 2011 (TPA) as amended by the Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act, 2013 (TPAA)‖, which serves as a reference guide for prosecutors, investigators, the Courts and all those involved in the criminal justice system on the application of the TPA, as amended; And lastly, the ―Nigeria Handbook on CounterTerrorism Investigations‖, which was designed to help Nigerian investigators to develop the skills and approaches necessary to ensure that evidence left behind at crime scenes is recovered and analyzed, that investigative leads are effectively identified and pursued, and that potential intelligence opportunities are leveraged and exploited. The trainers trained by UNODC are now actively utilizing these tools in their delivery of training to their Nigerian colleagues across the criminal justice system.

STRIVE Juvenile project

On April 15, 2021, the government of Nigeria, together with the European Union, and the UN, launched the STRIVE Juvenile project to address the violence against children in the country. This project is aimed at preventing and responding to the attacks by violent extremist groups and terrorist organizations. The European Union and the Government of Nigeria are working together to develop a comprehensive strategy to protect and serve children in the country. This will involve addressing the root causes of violent extremism and developing effective strategies to enhance the safety and resilience of communities.

Rear Admiral Y.E.M Musa, Head of Counter Terrorism Centre, Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) in 2021 stated that ―the launch of the STRIVE Juvenile project provides an opportunity to demonstrate the firm commitment of the Nigerian Government to counter terrorism and highlights our efforts when it comes to preventing and countering violent extremism affecting children‖. In the past few years, Nigeria has been seriously affected by the recruitment and use of children by violent extremist groups and terrorist organizations. To address this issue, the country's government has launched a comprehensive action plan to prevent and counter violent extremism. The plan aims to provide a framework for the development of effective interventions that can promote rehabilitation and stabilization.

Due to the increasing number of terrorist groups and violent extremist organizations that target children, the exploitation and recruitment of these young individuals has become a global threat. This phenomenon can be observed in various countries and regions. In line with the four pillars of the new EU‘s Countering Terrorism Agenda: Anticipate, Prevent, Protect, and Respond, STRIVE Juvenile in Nigeria, the objective is to disrupt the recruitment of children by terrorist groups and promote the rehabilitation of those who have been involved.

Mrs. Jummai Mohammed, Director Child Development, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, stated at the initiation of the project in 2021 that ‗My heart bleeds to note that in times and history of 'terrorism and violent extremism', the special protection accorded to children by international law has been so widely disregarded. The life of children no longer has value for conflicting parties who use them! I feel so encouraged, however, by this joint initiative of the UNODC, the ONSA and sectoral priorities other relevant Stakeholders‘.

Military Operations

The Nigerian Armed Forces particularly the Airforce, Army and Navy have been involved in various operations especially in the northern part of the country to foster peace. Some of these operations include:

1. Operation still water: The Nigerian Army began Operation Still Waters in Lagos and Ogun states which will last from October 12, 2021 till December 23, 2022. The 81 Division of the Nigerian Army stated that the joint operation was aimed at combating kidnapping, armed robbery, banditry and other crimes within Lagos and Ogun states which are its Areas of Responsibility (AOR).
2. Operation sharan daji: The mandate of Operation sharan daji (OPSD) is for troops to conduct operations into bandits‘ enclaves in Zamfara and Katsina State. The operation is conducted simultaneously in collaboration with all security agencies and local vigilantes to achieve synergy. The offensive was designed to identify and destroy bandits‘ camps/enclaves in the area of operation.
3. Operation diran mikiya: Operation diran mikiya, which commenced on July 31, 2018, was an intensive air operation aimed at locating and neutralising armed bandits and other criminal elements in the NorthWest with a view to restoring normalcy in the affected areas. The operation was to be carried out from Katsina state. AVM Samson Akpasa, the former Air Officer Commanding (AOC) Special Operations Command (SOC) stated "We have aircrafts like Alpha jets, Diamond 42 for surveillance, MIC 35 attacking helicopters, EC 135, Ogusta 109 helicopter, among others. We are expecting ground transportation equipment, already two personnel carriers have arrived; more are coming to support the operation. Never before has the Nigerian Air Force deployed such equipment against the miscreants. This time it is going be a total departure from what we had before, just like the name of the operation implies, ‗Diran Mikiya‘."

The Livestock Reform Plan

In 2019, the government of Nigeria launched a 10year plan to address the country's livestock crisis. It aimed to reduce the movement of cattle and prevent conflicts from escalating. Violence has been fueled by the competition over land and environmental degradation. President Muhammadu Buhari‘s administration came up with the Plan following a wave of violence between herders and farmers and particularly a surge in related violence afflicting rural dwellers

in 2018. This represents Nigeria‘s most comprehensive strategy yet to encourage pastoralists to switch to ranching and other sedentary livestock production systems. Modernising the livestock sector is key to resolving the herderfarmer conflict, which threatens Nigeria‘s political stability and food security.

# CHAPTER 5

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

# Introduction

This chapter of the research work provides a conclusion, summary and feasible recommendation on the subject matter: Insecurity in Nigeria: The Implication for Industrialization and Sustainable Development.

# Summary

This study examined the effects of insecurity on economy, education and social development in Nigeria. Security refers to the presence of peace, safety, happiness and the protection of human and physical resources. Insecurity is a state of being subjected to fear, threat, danger, molestation, intimidation, harassment etc in all aspect. In developing nation like Nigeria poverty and ignorance are fertilizers for insurgency anywhere and in any age. When they combine and cloak themselves in religious, ethnic or other partisan robes, they become ready incendiary for the most brutal and reckless of violence. Terrorism and counter terrorism measures have multiple restrictions on peoples‟ lives and their access to basic services and protection, causing serious threat to their physical health and emotional/psychologically disturbed. In recent times, however, millions of school children in Nigeria are caught up in conflicts that result to insecurity not only of their school attendance but to their lives and property.. Insecurity is characterized with destruction of business building, properties and equipment which is indistinguishable from loss of capital which has ruined many businesses in Nigeria. Although the cost of the prevalent insecurity in Nigeria is difficult to measure in monetary or real terms, however it is clear to observers that it has cost Nigerians enormous human and material resources. It is recommended that government should rise to its expectations and control all acts of insurgency, and employment opportunities should be created that will engage productive youths of the state.

# Conclusion

Insecurity is unhealthy to any society and even worse when it is affecting key sectors and wasting many lives. With the ravaging insecurity in Nigeria, no place or human being is safe

from the threat of daily insecurity attacks. The cost of conducting business in the nation and the disposable incomes of many Nigerians are suffering because of the government‘s incapacity to provide effective and efficient security for life and property. The economy of Nigeria is being impacted by the actions of Boko Haram, bandits, kidnappers and other armed organisations. Together, these social ills pose a threat to the safety of the lives and property of both Nigerians and foreigners who reside in or attempt to do business in the nation (Ezeajughu [2021](https://hts.org.za/index.php/hts/article/view/7776/23508#CIT0030_7776)). The education sector of the nation is currently under constant unrest, the lives of many people are wasted and countless people‘s businesses and properties are destroyed. The present insecurity situation in Nigeria is unhealthy for the nation as it poses a big threat to its existence.

It is evident from the findings that religion is used to justify perpetrators actions as perpetrators are made to believe that they are fighting for God and will be rewarded by God for their actions. Therefore, religion is also needed to foster the solidarity and social coherence required to fight insecurity in Nigeria. As religion provides social cohesion and social control to maintain solidarity in society, it will enhance the avenue for friendliness and neighborliness among people living in the same locality. Most importantly, the government have the biggest role to play in tackling insecurity in the country as it is the government's responsibility to ensure all citizens of Nigeria live peacefully and free from any fear of terrorist attacks, kidnappings, armed robberies and so on.

# Recommendations

A country‘s level of development is the government‘s ability to handle its internal and external security. When several factors undermine the internal security of a country, there will be no meaningful development. Insecurity in Nigeria is a phenomenon that has subjected every Nigerian to fear and anxiety and resulted in the loss of lives and property. The vulnerability of the present situation in Nigeria calls for deep concern to Nigerians as no one is exempted from its effects. This issue can no longer be ignored, as it has affected every sphere of the country. Therefore, the government should consider the following recommendations in tackling insecurity in the country:

1. The security issue will be prioritised by employing an effective intelligencedriven mechanism to help tackle insecurity in Nigeria. Terrorism, banditry, kidnapping and other forms of crime in Nigeria are intelligencedriven. If government wishes to tackle them and other forms of menace headon, the government at all levels must raise the national intelligence to fight this menace. For instance, the government in collaboration with schools in the country should invest in security infrastructure to make schools less vulnerable to all kinds of attacks from bandits or kidnappers. Inadequate education on its own is the root cause of insecurity. If these incessant attacks are not proactively dealt with, they will portend a longerterm danger to the quality of the labour force and human capital needed to drive a sustainable economy. There must be active surveillance systems to ward off any attack in schools or elsewhere in the country.
2. Insincerity on the part of the government is one of the reasons why insecurity is still on the rise. The government at various levels has not been sincere in the fight to end insecurity in Nigeria. A selective approach to tackling insecurity cannot work because crime is everywhere. Therefore, the government should be serious and sincere in tackling insecurity without fear or favour.
3. The lack of implementation of various laws promulgated against crimes in the country is the reason why criminal offences have been abetted. The government must put those laws into effect without favouritism when the need arises if meaningful development is to be realised in Nigeria.
4. The role of religion in tackling insecurity in Nigeria cannot be overemphasised. Religious values or principles are the panacea to resolve this impasse called insecurity if people of all religions in Nigeria should abide or adhere to them. Religious institutions should lay more emphasis on the teachings of religious values and principles such as love, justice, peace, forgiveness and so on seriously in their community. They should also influence these values within their communities by living out these values and encouraging their adherents to exhibit the same in their communities.
5. A lack of political will is also one of the reasons insecurity is on the rise. Nigerians should vote for a leader who is competent and fit to run the affairs of this country.
6. Training and retraining of officers must be conducted on a regular basis, with a particular emphasis on human rights, firearm handling, communication skills, new interrogation tactics (torture is obsolete), and exposure to new equipment and technology. Training in information technology should be mandated, and admission requirements should be enhanced, in order to attract the most talented individuals in the nation. A highly disciplined and welltrained force is

necessary for achieving security aims and objectives and ensuring the safety of people and property. There must be discipline at all levels of the workforce. Reorganization of security agencies in order to refocus them via retraining of security agents. People should be more securityaware and share information with law enforcement and other security authorities. Security problems should not be left only to security staff. Everyone should participate in security information and data collection. Moreover, crime prevention should be prioritized above control. In addition, the government should raise the number of Nigeria's security services, provide them with ample authority and motivation, and reinforce neighborhood watch.

1. According to Oluwarotimi (2012), the solution to Nigeria's insecurity problem is effective administration. She asserts that the battle against insecurity can only be won by strengthening governance standards, or by fostering a culture of good governance in which the government is accountable to the people. According to her, security involvement and effective governance cannot be separated. Many others have similarly connected security to system of government. The widespread consensus is that excellent administration determines peace and security. Oluwa (2012) notes, however, that good governance is a function of effective, visionary, transparent, trustworthy, and credible political leadership whose driving force is an improvement in the collective welfare of the citizens through wellconceived, effectively implemented economic policies and human development programs. People as the ultimate purpose of government is the core idea of good governance.

# Limitations of study

Limitations of the study include the inability to access sensitive documents to assist in answering the research questions more indepthly.

# REFERENCES

A. (n.d.). The European Union, Nigeria, UNODC, and CTED: A partnership towards

‗Strengthening Rule of LawBased Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Violent Extremism.‘ Retrieved November 19, 2022, from [https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/theeuropeanunionnigeriaunodcandcted\_apartnershipto](https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/the-european-union--nigeria--unodc--and-cted_-a-partnership-towards-strengthening-rule-of-law-based-criminal-justice-responses-to-terrorism-and-violent-extremism.html) [wardsstrengtheningruleoflawbasedcriminaljusticeresponsestoterrorismandviolentextremis](https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/the-european-union--nigeria--unodc--and-cted_-a-partnership-towards-strengthening-rule-of-law-based-criminal-justice-responses-to-terrorism-and-violent-extremism.html) [m.html](https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/the-european-union--nigeria--unodc--and-cted_-a-partnership-towards-strengthening-rule-of-law-based-criminal-justice-responses-to-terrorism-and-violent-extremism.html)

Bassey, O., Ekanem, I., & Shittu, H. (n.d.). NSA: Military Developing New Strategies to Curtail Terrorism – THISDAYLIVE. Retrieved November 23, 2022, from [https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2022/07/29/nsamilitarydevelopingnewstrategiest](https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2022/07/29/nsa-military-developing-new-strategies-to-curtail-terrorism/) [ocurtailterrorism/](https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2022/07/29/nsa-military-developing-new-strategies-to-curtail-terrorism/)

C, A. N., AF, O. C., M, O. T., & O, J. A. C. (n.d.). Corruption and Insecurity in Nigeria: A Psychosocial Insight. Retrieved October 5, 2022, from [https://www.longdom.org/openaccess/corruptionandinsecurityinnigeriaapsychosocialinsi](https://www.longdom.org/open-access/corruption-and-insecurity-in-nigeria-a-psychosocial-insight-34876.html) [ght34876.html](https://www.longdom.org/open-access/corruption-and-insecurity-in-nigeria-a-psychosocial-insight-34876.html)

Economic Recovery and Growth Plan – The Statehouse, Abuja. (n.d.). Retrieved November 25, 2022, from [https://statehouse.gov.ng/policy/economy/economicrecoveryandgrowthplan/](https://statehouse.gov.ng/policy/economy/economic-recovery-and-growth-plan/)

Headquarters 1 Division Nigerian Army | Official Website. (2018, February 20). Retrieved November 17, 2022, from <https://army.mil.ng/?page_id=626>

How Nigeria, others can tackle insecurity World Bank. (2022, April 12). Retrieved November 28, 2022, from [https://punchng.com/hownigeriaotherscantackleinsecurityworldbank/](https://punchng.com/how-nigeria-others-can-tackle-insecurity-world-bank/)

Insecurity, costly inputs disrupt food production, upset farmers. (2022, August 2). Retrieved October 23, 2022, from [https://guardian.ng/features/insecuritycostlyinputsdisruptfoodproductionupsetfarmers/](https://guardian.ng/features/insecurity-costly-inputs-disrupt-food-production-upset-farmers/)

Nigeria‘s security crises five different threats. (n.d.). Retrieved November 16, 2022, from [https://www.bbc.com/news/worldafrica57860993](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-57860993)

Nigeria‘s poverty exceeds World Bank projection, five states lead. (2022, November 18). Retrieved October 5, 2022, from [https://punchng.com/nigeriaspovertyexceedsworldbankprojectionfivestateslead/](https://punchng.com/nigerias-poverty-exceeds-world-bank-projection-five-states-lead/)

O., A. C. (n.d.). DEMOCRACY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

Retrieved October 5, 2022, from [https://www.academia.edu/7855705/DEMOCRACY\_AND\_SUSTAINABLE\_DEVELO](https://www.academia.edu/7855705/DEMOCRACY_AND_SUSTAINABLE_DEVELOPMENT_IN_NIGERIA) [PMENT\_IN\_NIGERIA](https://www.academia.edu/7855705/DEMOCRACY_AND_SUSTAINABLE_DEVELOPMENT_IN_NIGERIA)

O. (n.d.). EU–Nigeria–UNODC–CTED Partnership Project to Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism Closes. Retrieved November 15, 2022, from [https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/eunigeriaunodcctedpartnershipprojecttocounterterroris](https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/eunigeriaunodccted-partnership-project-to-counter-terrorism-and-violent-extremism-closes.html) [mandviolentextremismcloses.html](https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/eunigeriaunodccted-partnership-project-to-counter-terrorism-and-violent-extremism-closes.html)

Once Upon a Game Reserve: Sambisa and the Tragedy of a Forested Landscape. (2018, January 24). Retrieved October 20, 2022, from [https://www.environmentandsociety.org/arcadia/onceupongamereservesambisaandtraged](https://www.environmentandsociety.org/arcadia/once-upon-game-reserve-sambisa-and-tragedy-forested-landscape) [yforestedlandscape](https://www.environmentandsociety.org/arcadia/once-upon-game-reserve-sambisa-and-tragedy-forested-landscape)

Odisu, T. A., & Odisu (Author), T. A. (n.d.). GRIN Corruption and insecurity in Nigeria. A comparative analysis of civilian and military regimes. Retrieved November 6, 2022, from <https://www.grin.com/document/334505>

PhamDuc, B., Sylvestre, F., Papa, F., Frappart, F., Bouchez, C., & Crétaux, J. F. (2020, March 26). The Lake Chad hydrology under current climate change Scientific Reports. Retrieved November 26, 2022, from [https://www.nature.com/articles/s4159802062417w](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-62417-w)

T. (n.d.). Nigeria, EU, UNODC Renew Commitments Against Terrorism, Unveil a Followon Project. Retrieved October 7, 2022, from [https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/nigeriaeuunodcrenewcommitmentsagainstterrorismunv](https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/nigeria--eu--unodc-renew-commitments-against-terrorism--unveil-a-follow-on-project.html) [eilafollowonproject.html](https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/nigeria--eu--unodc-renew-commitments-against-terrorism--unveil-a-follow-on-project.html)

F. (2020, February 10). Ten economic consequences of growing insecurity in Nigeria. Retrieved November 21, 2022, from

[https://www.financialnigeria.com/teneconomicconsequencesofgrowinginsecurityinnigeria](https://www.financialnigeria.com/ten-economic-consequences-of-growing-insecurity-in-nigeria-blog-512.html) [blog512.html](https://www.financialnigeria.com/ten-economic-consequences-of-growing-insecurity-in-nigeria-blog-512.html)

(2020, June 29). Insecurity persists as military launches over 40 operations in 5 years Daily Trust. Retrieved October 28, 2022, from [https://dailytrust.com/insecuritypersistsasmilitarylaunchesover40operationsin5yrs/](https://dailytrust.com/insecurity-persists-as-military-launches-over-40-operations-in-5yrs/)

Ene, P. (2020, October 19). National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) Walyben. Retrieved October 11, 2022, from [https://www.walyben.com/nationaleconomicempowermentanddevelopmentstrategyneeds/](https://www.walyben.com/national-economic-empowerment-and-development-strategy-needs/)

Nwambuko (PhD), T. C., & Iloh (PhD), A. U. (2021, June 24). SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A FOCUS ON NIGERIA | Nwambuko (PhD) | SAPIENTIA GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ARTS, HUMANITIES AND

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES. Retrieved October 19, 2022, from <https://www.sgojahds.com/index.php/SGOJAHDS/article/view/238>

Shibayan, B. D. (2021, July 5). Akpabio: Corruption is Nigeria‘s major problem it discourages foreign investment | TheCable. Retrieved October 5, 2022, from [https://www.thecable.ng/akpabiocorruptionisnigeriasmajorproblemitdiscouragesforeignin](https://www.thecable.ng/akpabio-corruption-is-nigerias-major-problem-it-discourages-foreign-investment) [vestment](https://www.thecable.ng/akpabio-corruption-is-nigerias-major-problem-it-discourages-foreign-investment)

Abdulrasheed, A. (2021, July 24). Corruption and Democratic Governance in Nigeria‘s Fourth Republic: Myths and Reality. Retrieved September 24, 2022, from [https://deliverypdf.ssrn.com/delivery.php?](https://deliverypdf.ssrn.com/delivery.php)

ABOLADE, L. (2022, April 2). Nigeria: CDD report identifies causes of insecurity across regions | The ICIR. Retrieved October 16, 2022, from [https://www.icirnigeria.org/nigeriacddreportidentifiescausesofinsecurityacrossregions/](https://www.icirnigeria.org/nigeria-cdd-report-identifies-causes-of-insecurity-across-regions/)

Fabunmi, A. (2022, July 28). Military has adopted new strategy to tackle insecurity NSA. Retrieved December 1, 2022, from [https://thenewsguru.com/nigerianews/militaryhasadoptednewstrategytotackleinsecurityns](https://thenewsguru.com/nigeria-news/military-has-adopted-new-strategy-to-tackle-insecurity-nsa/) [a/](https://thenewsguru.com/nigeria-news/military-has-adopted-new-strategy-to-tackle-insecurity-nsa/)

. (2022, August 15). Clamp down on drug abuse will help address insecurity in Nigeria Daily Trust. Retrieved November 14, 2022, from [https://dailytrust.com/clampdownondrugabusewillhelpaddressinsecurityinnigeria/](https://dailytrust.com/clamp-down-on-drug-abuse-will-help-address-insecurity-in-nigeria/)

How corruption is fuelling insecurity. (2022, September 22). Retrieved October 1, 2022, from [https://punchng.com/howcorruptionisfuellinginsecurity/](https://punchng.com/how-corruption-is-fuelling-insecurity/)

AdebowaleTambe, N. (2022, October 16). Nigeria‘s hunger level ‗serious,‘ ranks 103 out of 121 countries. Retrieved October 14, 2022, from [https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/559880nigeriashungerlevelseriousran](https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/559880-nigerias-hunger-level-serious-ranks-103-out-of-121-countries.html) [ks103outof121countries.html](https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/559880-nigerias-hunger-level-serious-ranks-103-out-of-121-countries.html)

Ngwoke, P. N., & Akabike, G. N. (2022, October 28). Insecurity and its implication for sustainable development in Nigeria: The role of religion | Ngwoke | HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies. Retrieved November 5, 2022, from <https://hts.org.za/index.php/hts/article/view/7776/23508>

Newsroom\_Launch Nigeria. (n.d.). Retrieved November 13, 2022, from [https:////www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justiceandprisonreform/strive/newsroom\_launchnigeri](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/strive/newsroom_launch-nigeria.html) [a.html](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/strive/newsroom_launch-nigeria.html)

Newsroom\_Launch Nigeria. (n.d.). Retrieved November 17, 2022, from [https:////www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justiceandprisonreform/strive/newsroom\_launchnigeri](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/strive/newsroom_launch-nigeria.html) [a.html](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/strive/newsroom_launch-nigeria.html)