
DILEMMAS OF CORRUPT DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND NIGERIA NATIONAL SECURITY, 2015-2023

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Abstract

The paper examined dilemmas of corrupt defense expenditures and Nigeria national security. As a result of insecurity in different forms in Nigeria such as Boko Haram activities, banditry, Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP) activities, etc., the Nigerian government has been forced to intervene through expenditure programs in order to prosecute the war and provide developmental assistance in the country. Consequently, money is considered vital in winning wars. Despite the fact that billions of dollars have been spent over the years to restore peace in Nigeria, there have been calls of widespread corruption in the management of funds. This paper adopted a qualitative research design aimed at understanding of the relationship between corruption in defense expenditures and Nigeria national security. The paper relied on secondary sources of data, including scholarly articles, government reports, official statistics, and credible media reports. The paper found out that corruption stifles defense expenditure and increases insecurity in Nigeria. The paper then recommended, amongst others, that, A crucial step designed to enhance the readiness of the nation to fight all types of insecurity is the preparation and procurement for threats that are likely but have not yet materialized.

Key Words: Corruption, Defence, Security, Insecurity

Introduction

Conflicts in north-eastern Nigeria and adjoining regions has ravaged the region for more than a decade. Years of damage and violence caused by the Boko Haram and the Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP) have resulted in massive humanitarian, human rights, and development

crises, placing millions of people's lives in jeopardy (Avis, 2020). Since 2009, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates that north-east Nigeria's war with Islamist insurgents has killed 35,000 people in the BAY (Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe) states as a result of the violence (UNDP, 2020). The true human cost of the war, on the other hand, is substantially higher. Many more people have perished as a result of the conflict's indirect impacts. It is estimated that over 350,000 people have died as a result of the conflict by 2020, with 314,000 of those dying as a result of indirect causes. The conflict has been seen as a threat to Nigeria's statehood, with periods of widespread land loss and the undermining of the military (Brechenmacher, 2019).

The situation is said to have intensified significantly after 2014, resulting in the deaths of millions of people and the displacement of millions more (Avis, 2020). This has only served to exacerbate the north-east's fragile economic development. Infrastructure damage is worth \$9.2 billion, resulting in \$8.3 billion in lost productivity (World Bank, 2015, p. 1). The majority of the displaced people have stayed in the BAY states, while the rest have relocated to northern and central Nigeria.

Damage to education and health facilities, as well as attacks on markets and farms, the closing of cattle markets, and restricted access to lands, all of which have a detrimental influence on livelihoods, are thought to have harmed a generation's development. The violence is also seen to have produced a humanitarian crisis, with rising food insecurity and mounting pressure on already overburdened and deteriorating basic social services (Ogbozor, 2016; Council on Foreign Relations, 2018). This has worsened the already existing north-east's socioeconomic gaps. Due to communal, property, and land conflicts, as well as reprisal for conflict-related violence, the war has weakened social cohesion, with social engagement becoming increasingly difficult in an atmosphere of violence (Brechenmacher, 2019).

The conflict's impact on the region's six states has been unequal. Physical destruction and displaced person movements have wreaked havoc on Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, undermining local businesses and livelihoods. The spillover of internally displaced people (IDPs) into the administrative boundaries of Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba has imposed a considerable economic strain on the host state (World Bank, 2015). Food production and agricultural output have been significantly impacted by the violence, notably in the hardest-hit areas of the BAY states. Households have been unable to pursue traditional livelihoods as a result of the casualties and population displacements, disrupting commerce and market functioning. In the BAY states, restrictions on food supply and access to farms and markets have resulted in localized food crises and significant food shortages.

The economic impact of the crisis has been estimated to be in the billions of dollars across the north-east (Avis, 2020). Borno, the most impacted state, accounts for two-thirds of the damages (US\$ 5.9 billion); Adamawa and Yobe account for US\$ 1.6 billion and US\$ 1.2 billion, respectively (Avis, 2020). Agriculture (US\$ 3.5 billion) and houses (US\$ 3.3 billion) account for three-quarters of the total damages. More than 400,000 dwelling units have been damaged or destroyed as a result of the conflict, with Borno state accounting for 95% of the total (Avis, 2020).

As a result of the foregoing, the Nigerian government has been forced to intervene through expenditure programs in order to prosecute the war and provide developmental assistance to the inhabitants of the region. Consequently, money is considered vital in winning wars (Gilbert, 2015). Money is being used in particular to win the hearts and minds of the public, as well as to protect the lives of the military forces. It encourages soldiers to take on more responsibility and facilitates the expenditure of funds on battlefield rehabilitation and development projects. Money is thus considered the most significant ammunition in battles, according to Bronowski and Fisher (2010).

Despite the fact that billions of dollars have been spent over the years to restore peace in Nigeria's volatile north-east area, there have been calls of widespread corruption in the management of the conflict (Council on Foreign Relations, 2022). Nigerians currently believe that the country's national security architecture is not as effective as it should be. This is because Nigeria's military spending is increasing at an exponential rate, growing from \$697 million in 2010 to \$469.6 billion in 2020 (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2020). Furthermore, the statistics revealed that between 2008 and 2018, Nigeria spent \$16 billion on defense, accounting for 10.51 percent of the total budget of \$153 billion over the same time. In 2019, \$4.6 billion was set aside for defense and security, with another \$4.6 billion set aside in 2020. In 2020, the total budget for security accounted for 16.8% of the total budget of \$27.9 billion. The unfortunate reality is that the total amount of money spent on security in Nigeria is largely unknown. (Council on Foreign Relations, 2022).

It is against the above background that this study investigates, with one broad question, what is dynamics of corrupt defense expenditures and Nigeria national security?

Literature Review

Corruption

Corruption is a complex and multifaceted concept, deeply ingrained in social, political, and economic systems worldwide. Its implications are vast, affecting everything from governance and law enforcement to economic development and social justice. While corruption is often perceived

as a deviation from ethical norms, particularly in the misuse of power for personal gain, its interpretation and scope can vary significantly among scholars, institutions, and cultures (Orluwene, 2024). This diversity in understanding is partly due to the different contexts in which corruption occurs, as well as the varying methodologies used to study it. To gain a comprehensive insight into the concept of corruption, it is essential to explore the definitions provided by several prominent scholars in the field. Each scholar brings a unique perspective, contributing to a more nuanced and thorough understanding of corruption.

Transparency International, a globally recognized authority on corruption, defines it as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain" (Transparency International, 2020). This succinct yet comprehensive definition encapsulates the essence of corruption, emphasizing the betrayal of trust and the pursuit of personal benefit. It encompasses a broad spectrum of unethical behaviors, from bribery to embezzlement, highlighting the critical issue of power being misused in both public and private sectors. This definition underscores that corruption is not only a legal or economic issue but fundamentally a moral and ethical challenge, posing significant obstacles to social and economic development.

Expanding on Johnston's perspective, corruption is viewed not merely as isolated incidents of ethical lapses but as a systemic issue deeply embedded within the structures of governance and institutions. Johnston (2012) argues that corruption goes beyond individual wrongdoings, encompassing a broader spectrum where it systematically undermines the very foundations of institutions and governance. This occurs when those in power manipulate policies, regulations, and resource allocation to serve their interests, perpetuating their authority, wealth, and status, often at a significant cost to the public interest and welfare.

In this view, corruption is a symptom of deeper institutional maladies and power asymmetries. It reflects not just personal greed but also a failure in the system of checks and balances that are supposed to guard against the abuse of power. Johnston's definition is particularly insightful in contexts where corruption is not an anomaly but a routine aspect of political and economic operations. It suggests that to effectively combat corruption, reforms must target the systemic roots, such as flawed policies, weak governance structures, and the lack of accountability mechanisms, rather than merely addressing individual misconducts. By doing so, it provides a more comprehensive approach to understanding and tackling the pervasive issue of corruption.

Essentially, corruption is commonly defined as the 'abuse of entrusted power for private gain' (Transparency International, 2023). It occurs when individuals or institutions violate ethical or legal standards for personal or group benefits, at the expense of the public good. Over the years, numerous

Nigerian and international scholars have made significant contributions to the academic understanding of corruption in Nigeria.

Further research shows that different scholars have conceptualized corruption from various points of view. The concept of corruption much like other ideas in the Social Sciences and Humanities is not free from controversy as to what really constitutes corruption. However, Yelwa (2011) cited in Ibrahim (2014, p. 2) defined corruption as: "A multi-dimensional phenomenon and has thus been conceptualized in many respects. Corruption in the public sector is usually simply the misuse by public officials of power to make personal profits in the performance of their official duties. This covers practices ranging from fraud, bribery, embezzlement, favouritism, extortion, dishonesty to unethical or unethical actions in pursuit of personal goals."

While Onwuka and Eme (2019, p. 117) defined corruption as thus: 'A departure from the formal obligations of a public position in relation to private (close kin, personal, private clique) pecuniary exercise of certain forms of private power. This involves actions such as bribery, nepotism (appointment on the basis of an abstractive relationship rather than merit) and misappropriation (illegal use of public resources for private uses). The definition of corruption by Onwuka and Eme as seen above appears fumbling for evaluation, mainly by the choice of syntax or phrases. Nevertheless, its utility lies in the attempt to define corruption as deviation from the standard, intent, bribery, nepotism, financial and misappropriation of public resources in order to obtain personal benefits. Another way for corruption to be conceptualized is to view it as: "An act performed in order to provide some advantage in compliance with the official duty and rights of others, the act of an official or fiduciary person who unlawfully and unlawfully uses his station or character to gain some advantage for himself or for another person contrary to the duty and rights of others" (Agbakor, 2010, p. 52).

From the definition above, it shows that failing to do what is correct or pure is corrupt. Corruption is the benefit of employment, contract, status, power, money, financial/material resources, or physiological satisfaction through immoral or illegal application such as robbery, fraud, abuse of office, bribery and so on (Adababiri & Okolie, 2018, p. 43). Contributing to the concept of corruption Ijiwere & Dunmade (cited) in Alimi & Isiramen (2016, p. 300) defines corruption as depending on the arena it takes place namely: economic, bureaucratic, political, moral and judicial." Political corruption can take place during elections, leading to electorate bribery to hold on to office or power." Degradation of virtues, beliefs, moral and a shift or pervasion of the general rules for selfish gain." Corroborating this Ibietan (2013, p. 43) viewed "Corruption in politics to be the use of legislative powers by those in government for personal gains or illegitimate personal gains. It has

stigmatized the government's reputation, undermined its legitimacy and reduced the efficacy of policies, development programs, and also weakens the economy (Ibrahim, 2014).

National Security

There exists significant confusion in the security literature regarding the connotation of security. The realist belief perceives security initially in military terms, and thus gives states priority. They suggest that, protecting their territorial integrity must be number one in the minds of national leaders and that, security is essentially the freedom from fear of attack by another country or non-state actors/terrorists. Therefore, armed aggression should be a foremost security priority/concern for states. Furthermore, for states to be secured, they must prepare for war to prevent war; states must prepare for war to keep the peace. This should be every state's supreme obligation above any other security concern. Thus, safeguarding the state by military force matters most (Kegley & Blanton, 2010). To the realist, security must be well-defined primarily in terms of each country's capacity to resist armed threats to its survival and national values by either external enemies or insurgents at home. This perspective elevates the protection of entire States' interests above those of individuals.

According to Carey (2000), security is a strange phenomenon, a subjective "feeling" and therefore relational and relative, rather than an objective "thing" that can be handled. You cannot touch security; you can only feel secure. Therefore, if security is something that can only be felt, it must be secured from something – a threat. For the state, the most obvious threat is that of invasion from another state, while for the individual, it could be a threat of hunger, disease, physical violence, torture, and terrorism among others. For Lippmann (1944), national security is the capability of a country to protect its core values, both in terms that a state need not sacrifice core values in avoiding war and can maintain them by winning the war. In the discipline of International Relations (IR), the term means "national security" or the protection of a state from external threats. This meaning emerged from the practice of international politics after the First World War. The term may convey more general meanings including the safety of individuals from violence or crimes, religious peace of mind, and financial measures to sustain a certain standard of living.

Defense Policy

Baylis (1977) views defense policy as a concept that is freely used by laymen and analysts alike, but its true meaning is hardly defined with accuracy. Be that as it may, however, he argued, the term incorporates a wide range of activities, some of which are stressed in some uses of the term and some others in diverse ways. Katsina (in Alabi, 2011), posits that national defense policy is the policy directed at coordinating all required human and material resources to resist an attack from a

hostile neighbor or enemy. Also, it involves the procedure of developing the weapons system, training, and deployment of personnel to actualize defense objectives, which are the preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty, and strategic interests. Bassey stated that defense policy is both a dynamic and complex process and offered a definition of defense policy thus:

The defense policy of a country implies the overall tendencies principles that underlie the provision, deployment, and use of military capabilities to facilitate the “protection, and the pursuit of the perceived national interests of the state”. Such “national interest” may concern armed forces, economic, political, or ideological values of one kind or another. They may also concern intangible objects, such as the territorial integrity of the State. Thus, to the extent that foreign policy objectives are outward-directed (that is, concerned with “acquiring something of core value desired by international actor”, then there are fundamentally no [principles of concern to states that do not directly or indirectly impinge on considerations of military power calculus (Bassey, 2011, p.3).

Furthermore, Fwa (2011) opined that defense in strategic terms is the sum of the deployment of a nation’s resources to authenticate its territorial and sovereign independence; while as a concept of war, it means the application of military means to fend off direct attacks on a nation by an invading force. At the heart of the defense objective, therefore, is the projection of the core values of Nation states. Thus, to avoid chaos on the international scene, Nation states need a defense policy to secure their core values.

Security and Insecurity

Different views have been postulated by various scholars on the concept of security and insecurity. According to Adagbabiri and Okolie (2018, p. 48) security is seen as "Freeing a person or a country from danger or threats. It is the ability, of a nation or a person, to protect and defend itself, its cherished values and legitimate interests and the improvement of well-being". There are different forms of security. We have national security, human security, food security and so on. Protecting people from poverty, hunger, unemployment, disease, natural disasters and so on is part of human security. Although national security, on the other hand, means the deployment of coercive-force state apparatus to deal with crisis situations, globally or nationally. However, both of these can only occur when there are harmony and stability in the political system. (Ighodalo, 2012, p. 169). According to Ewetan (2014, p. 43) identify insecurity as "the absence of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of defence and lack of security."

While Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpan-Robaro (2013, p. 82) viewed insecurity from two perspective. First of all, "vulnerability is the state of being exposed or prone to danger of danger,

where danger is the situation of being vulnerable to injury or harm. Secondly, insecurity is the state of risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague uncomfortable emotion encountered in anticipation of any misfortune. "This definition of insecurity illustrates a significant point because when they arise, those impacted by insecurity are not only unsure or unaware of what will happen, but often susceptible to the threats and hazards,

Human security could be described as "protection from secret and hurtful disturbance in daily activities, at home, office or in communities, according to the United Nations Development Programme (1994) cited in Adagbabiri and Okolie (2018, p. 48) "security is the secure and safe vulnerability state, it may also be safety from persistent dangers such as poverty , disease and repression". "Insecurity is a threat or danger state of being. On the other hand, insecurity is the antithesis of stability. However, in accordance with the different ways in which it affects people, because of the many ways in which insecurity has been identified. Some of the common definitions of insecurity include: desire for security, risk, uncertainty; desire for trust; questionable; inadequately secured or secured; lack of stability; troubled; lack of safety and unsafe etc.... According to Oghuvbu and Chidozie (2018, p. 294) they argue that "security is the alleviation of danger to the survival of persons or groups who are generally associated with it. Security may therefore, be equated with freedom from present and future risk, harm or distress for them." AjodoAdebanjoko and Okorie (2014, p. 2) regard 'insecurity as a situation of fear or something that causes fear, harm or the potential to trigger a person's fear or harm. These may be politico-strategic, socio-economic or environmental problems, such as political turmoil, poverty, and environmental degradation, lack of access to education, gender-based inequality, disease and unemployment.

Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative research design aimed at providing an in-depth understanding of the relationship between corruption in defense expenditures and Nigeria national security. The choice of a qualitative approach is informed by the need to explore complex socio-political phenomena that cannot be adequately captured through quantitative methods.

The study relies exclusively on secondary sources of data, including scholarly articles, government reports, institutional publications, legal documents, official statistics, and credible media reports. These sources offer valuable insights into the patterns, trends, and consequences of corruption and insecurity.

To analyze the data, the study employs content analysis as its primary analytical tool. Content analysis allows for the systematic examination and interpretation of textual data to identify recurring

themes, patterns, and relationships within the discourse on defense corruption and insecurity in Nigeria.

Results and Discussion

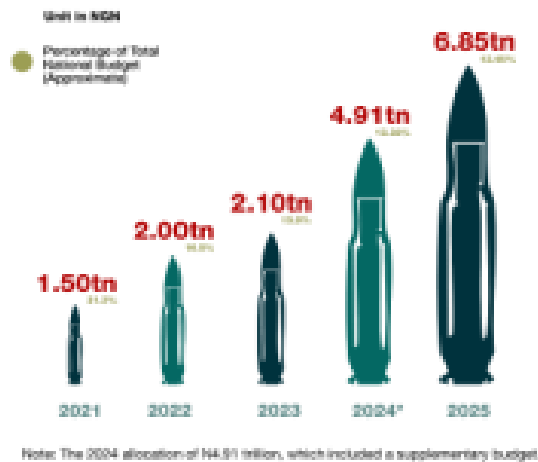
What is the Dynamics of Corrupt Defense Expenditures and Nigeria National Security?

Since Nigeria returned to democratic rule in 1999, security and defence have consistently been prioritised by successive Presidents. Despite substantial investments over the past two decades, the country continues to face widespread insecurity, which has evolved into a complex issue that undermines economic and social stability. From the devastating impact of religious extremists and terrorists in the Northeast to rampant banditry in the Northwest, violent clashes in the Northcentral, and oil-related crime in the South South, along with secessionist unrest in the Southeast and rising crime in the Southwest, Nigeria faces a multitude of security threats that hinder economic growth and pose an existential risk (Adenuga, 2025).

The present administration, like its predecessors, pledged to overhaul Nigeria's national security framework. This administration promised commitments to combat terrorism, kidnapping, and banditry. Key proposals include the formation of specialised anti-terrorist battalions, upgrades to tactical communication and transportation systems, and increasing domestic military production capabilities. This administration also aims to enhance the welfare of military personnel, strengthen community protection efforts, and improve border surveillance. Additionally, there are plans to empower forest guards to monitor violent criminal activities and recruit more police officers. By implementing these measures, the administration intends to restore safety and stability across the nation (Adenuga, 2025).

The Nigerian government's consistent prioritising of the security sector has seen the sector getting the largest share of the national budget in recent years. This trend underscores a clear governmental strategy to combat the nation's multifaceted security challenges, including Boko Haram/ISWAP insurgency, banditry, farmer-herder conflicts, and separatism through heavy financial investment.

The total allocation to the national security and defence sector, encompassing the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Police Affairs, Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA), and others, has shown an alarming upward trajectory:



Source: Adenuga (2025).

Over the past five years, Nigeria's security budget has revealed a striking trend marked by significant increases in nominal allocations. From 2021 to 2025, a remarkable N17.36 trillion has been earmarked for security spending. Initially, this budget grew modestly, climbing from N1.5 trillion in 2021 to N2.1 trillion in 2023. However, a dramatic shift occurred in 2024, when the allocation soared to N4.91 trillion, an astonishing 133% increase and ultimately reached a peak of N6.85 trillion in 2025. This surge represented a crucial recalibration of priorities amid an escalating security crisis.

Nigeria's fiscal year 2025 presents a paradox that demands urgent national scrutiny: a record-breaking investment in national security contrasted with a disturbing surge in violence, displacement, and loss of life. While the government has demonstrated a clear commitment to bolstering security through unprecedented budgetary allocations, the data reveal a systemic failure in accountability, raising serious questions about whether these vast public funds are effectively translating into public safety for Nigerian citizens (Uchechukwu & Loveday, 2025).

In 2025, the Nigerian government allocated a staggering N6.85 trillion to the Security and Defence sector, marking a 39.5% increase over the previous year's allocation. This substantial investment signals a determined effort to address the nation's multifaceted security challenges. A significant

portion of this fund, exceeding N987.62 billion, is earmarked for modernisation projects, including a N400.63 billion E-Border Solution designed to enhance border security and stem the flow of illicit activities. Furthermore, substantial appropriations have been allocated for the procurement of advanced military hardware, such as T-129 Attack Helicopters and Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), reflecting a strategic shift towards technology-driven military operations and enhanced response capabilities.

Within this expansive security budget of N690.84 billion, representing 10.09% of the total allocation, was directed to the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA). This allocation underscores the critical role of ONSA in coordinating intelligence gathering, formulating national security strategies, and leading counter-terrorism efforts. Given its central position in the national security architecture, the effective utilisation of these funds by ONSA is paramount.

The sharp disconnect between massive financial input and poor security output is further complicated by issues of transparency and accountability within the security agencies. A particularly concerning anomaly was reported in the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA). As of June 30, 2025, ONSA reported an exceptional capital budget utilisation of 314.59%, having received N228.16 billion against an appropriation of N72.52 billion. While high budget utilisation might typically be viewed as a positive indicator of efficiency, the stark contrast with the worsening security outcomes raises serious questions about the effectiveness and accountability of ONSA's spending (Adenuga, 2026).

When compared to the alarming security data, this financial result indicates that budget utilisation, even at extremely effective rates, does not always result in increased public safety. It draws attention to the structural problems of corruption, poor management, and inadequate monitoring, where money may be effectively spent on unimportant or opaque projects rather than being used to lessen violence and safeguard civilians.

The fact that a high-profile security agency can achieve over 300% budget utilisation while the country experiences a concurrent escalation in deaths from violence challenges the assumption that increased spending is effectively reducing violence in Nigeria. This disconnect underscores the urgent need for greater transparency and oversight in the security sector to ensure that funds are being used effectively and efficiently.

The budget represents a critical opportunity to modernise Nigeria's security architecture and address the root causes of violence and instability. However, this investment risks becoming a colossal waste

if the historical challenges of corruption, mismanagement, and ineffective oversight are not decisively addressed.

Much of the concern over corruption in the Nigerian armed forces stems from its sizeable but highly opaque military expenditure. From 2016 to 2022, Nigeria spent a total of over US\$19.9 billion on security alone. The military budget was increased from US\$2.4 billion in 2020 to a massive US\$4.5 billion in 2021, slightly decreasing to US\$3.2 billion in 2023. Despite the little increase in military success on the front line, Nigeria is the largest arms importer in sub-Saharan Africa, representing 16% of regional imports between 2019 and 2023. In its 2022 investigation, the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD) revealed that about US\$15 billion has been squandered through fraudulent arms procurement deals in the last 20 years (Matthew et al., 2022). It also notes that these and other dealings of Nigeria's defence and security institutions are shrouded in secrecy.

The impact of defence procurement-related corruption extends well beyond the confines of the sector. Because of its impressive oil production capability, a fiscal account was created in 2004 by the Nigerian government to save revenues generated from the sale of oil that were in excess of the budgetary benchmark price. The aim of this Excess Crude Account (ECA) was to protect planned budgets against shortfalls due to fluctuations in oil prices. Under the Buhari government, in power from 2015 to 2023, the Excess Crude Account fell from a high of US\$2.1 billion in 2015 to a shocking US\$376,000 in 2022. In December 2017, US\$1 billion was withdrawn from this account with no transparency on allocation nor oversight. Of these US\$1 billion, US\$500 million was used to pay the US for 12 A-29s Super Tucano aircraft and the remaining US\$500 million was unaccounted for and used in the remaining "security vote" (Anworide, 2021).

Conclusion

The ongoing corruption, fraud, financial mismanagement, and wider abuse of power within the defence and security sector have exacerbated Nigeria's numerous security threats and threatened the country's ability to mitigate escalating violent conflict within its borders.

Nigeria's security future hangs in the balance. Without rigorous accountability, even the most substantial financial commitments will only perpetuate a spiralling cycle of violence and impunity, leaving the Nigerian populace to bear the brunt of a costly, yet ineffective, security framework. It is imperative that the government, civil society, and the international community work together to ensure that security spending translates into real and lasting improvements in the safety and well-being of all Nigerians.

Suggestions

The paper recommends the following:

5. The fight against corruption must be value oriented as well as passion-driven and should not be driven by selective judgement and political vendetta. Besides, the anti-corruption agencies (EFCC and ICPC) alone can hardly cure the malady of corruption. They are mere mechanical devices to eradicate corruption. They may be considered short-term devices. A long-term proposal may also be envisaged. The existing order must change and yield a place to the new. Attitudes of politicians in Nigeria must undergo a change. Values of life must also change. Private property should cease to be the symbol of status and power. The socialist society that should believe in equal distribution of income, equity and fairness must replace acquisitive society. If the social attitudes towards the organization of private property attempt such a reform, widespread corruption is apt to be abolished.
6. Collaboration with the government and non-government agencies. That is, the Nigerian police should collaborate with other security agencies such as the Armed Forces, State Security Service (SSS), Immigration and Customs Services, The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), the Commission for Economic and Financial Crimes (EFCC), the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC), and several others.
7. A crucial step designed to enhance the readiness of the nation to fight all types of insecurity is the preparation and procurement for threats that are likely but have not yet materialized.

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