

EXTERNAL GEOPOLITICAL SHOCKS AND DOMESTIC FRAGILITY: THE SECURITY AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF US–ISRAEL–IRAN MILITARY TENSIONS FOR NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper examines the economic and security implications of US–Israel–Iran escalations for Nigeria, highlighting how distant conflicts generate external shocks that affect vulnerable peripheral states. Anchored on Great Power Competition Theory the study explains how rivalries among major powers transmit economic and security risks across regions. Using thematic analysis and content analysis of policy documents, the study identifies key transmission mechanisms through which Middle Eastern tensions affect Nigeria. Findings reveal that volatility in global oil markets constitutes the primary economic pathway, influencing government revenue, forex stability, inflation, and fiscal planning due to Nigeria’s reliance on crude exports. Additionally, disruptions to maritime routes like the Strait of Hormuz increase shipping costs and global trade uncertainty, indirectly affecting Nigeria’s economy. From a security perspective, the study identifies spillover effects including terrorism financing networks, arms proliferation, maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, and emerging cyber threats. The paper also reveals policy and institutional gaps in Nigeria’s economic and security frameworks, particularly the limited integration of geopolitical risk assessment into national planning. The study recommends economic diversification, strengthened intelligence coordination, enhanced maritime and border security, and establishment of geopolitical risk assessment mechanisms to improve Nigeria’s resilience to external geopolitical shocks.

Keywords: Cybersecurity, Geopolitical Shocks, Great Power Competition, Maritime Security, Oil Market Volatility

Introduction

The modern international security situation has seen a rebirth of great power competition, especially in the Middle East, where the strategic relations among the US, Israel, and Iran have produced repeated instability. The global strategy of the US targeted at ensuring its politico-economic dominance and military relevance through preemptive strikes, alliances, and economic sanctions is a key strategy at maintaining its hegemony (Byman & Waxman, 2002; Pollack, 2018). Israel's military doctrine, which involves intelligence-led security operations and deliberate military actions stresses both proactive and punitive measures to neutralize seeming observed threats, (Inbar & Shamir, 2019). Equally, Iran assumes irregular tactics, including proxy warfare and operational support for groups such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Houthis in Yemen, and other militias in Syria and Iraq, relying on its regional influence to dissuade head-on confrontation (Parsa, 2016).

The stalemates in nuclear negotiation, targeted killings and offensive posture- situations, with potentials to trigger sudden escalation of conflict, has transformed regional conflicts into global issues with economic and security consequences (Gause, 2015). The Gulf tanker incidents in 2019, where commercial tankers were attacked at the Strait of Hormuz and its impact on global oil prices; the assassination of Iranian General Qassem Soleimani by the US in 2020, and the unending crisis in the Gaza strip demonstrates how regional conflict can affect global economy, and influence state policies beyond the real theatre of war. This paradigm reinforces relationship between the spillover of regional conflicts and the global peace, affecting economies and security of states far removed from the conflict domain.

Wallerstein (1974) and Frank (1967) explained the concept of peripheral states as states occupying lesser positions in the global scheme of things, with over reliance on importation of essential products, which increase its vulnerability, given a slight change in global economy. Within this context, Nigeria exemplifies such a peripheral state. With an economy that is dependent on oil and importation (Ajakaiye & Ncube, 2010), fragile currency that is unable to withstand external shock (Olabisi, 2020) and internal security challenges, Nigeria is at the receiving end in terms of the strategic spillover of the episodes in the Middle-east. These spillovers remain evident in the instability of the Naira, increased fiscal pressure and associated security challenges like illicit arms proliferation, extremism and insecurity (Keohane & Nye, 2012).

Notwithstanding the distance between the current theatre of war- the middle-east and Nigeria, the ongoing US-Israel-Iran conflict makes Nigeria economically vulnerable in several ways. Conflict in the Middle-east triggers attendant volatility in global oil prices, which affects Nigeria's income and balance of international payment regime. In 2020 for example, the price of crude went up by three percent, 24hours after Soleimani was assassinated, signaling an almost instant monetary

consequence for an oil export dependent nation like Nigeria (International Energy Agency [IEA], 2020). This puts pressure on the nation's currency, thereby increasing inflation. Also, increased military actions in key maritime strips like the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, affects logistics chain and shipping insurance premium that extends to West Africa, with Nigeria receiving an indirect impact to its maritime security (Onuoha, 2014). The complex policy choices of Nigeria, orchestrated by the regional conflict across Asia, particularly in maintaining liberal posture, given the global interplay could have adverse effect in its relationship with both global and regional hegemon in terms of trade and security alignments (Adegbulu, 2018).

Despite the obvious relations between tensions in the Middle East and vulnerable peripheral states like Nigeria, a clear gap emerges in relation to the systematic analysis of how the US–Israel–Iran hostilities translate into measurable vulnerabilities for Nigeria in terms of its economy and national security. While internal security challenges, and independent military impact of regional hostilities have been treated by previous studies, few has incorporated the regional dynamics to evaluate the complex impact of foreign geopolitical shocks on domestic fragility (Oluwaniyi, 2017). The paucity of such analytical context impinges the capacity of Nigeria to proactively emplace mitigating measures to respond to such external shocks.

Great Power Competition Theory

The study anchors on the Great Power Competition Theory. The US-Israel-Iran interactions can be examined through structural realism (neorealism), which stresses anarchical international system and power sharing amongst nations as the primary determining factor of state conduct (Waltz, 1979). Kenneth Waltz posited that states are rational actors to guarantee their survival. They seek global power for balance of threat and security preservation. The US being a global hegemon adopts strategic resource positioning and alliances to forestall existential challenge to its influence by regional powers. Israel on the other hand, despite being a smaller state adopts a proactive defense strategy anchored on intelligence driven neutralizing capabilities, while Iran relies on surrogate warfare to counter US and Israel dominance in the Middle east (Parsa, 2016).

Offensive realism, espoused by John Mearsheimer (2001), strengthens structural realism by positing that nations are innately imperialist in nature, in search of extreme relative power. He explains that the preemptive strikes carried out by Israel and the readiness of the US to get involved militarily is in pursuit of power and regional hegemon. For Iran, aggressive tactics deployed through the establishment of proxy fronts is targeted at expanding its dominance without an all-out confrontation. Power transition theory presents further clarifying power for appreciating the US–Israel–Iran dynamics. The theory averred that conflict escalates when a rising power (Iran) challenges a recognized hegemon (US), establishing situations of volatility in regional order (Organski & Kugler, 1980). These theoretical standpoints jointly provide a platform for

appreciating the interplay of the conflict in the Middle East, and the multiplier shock-effect across the international political economy.

Complex Interdependence

Keohane and Nye (2012) argue that in the international system, states are connected through several channels, through a complex interplay of socio-economic and political interdependence. The complex interdependence appreciates that economic and technological relations have the potential to send shocks that is as potent as the direct impact of the hostilities. Within the Nigerian context, its import and oil dependent economy create numerous vectors through which the military actions in the Gulf region produces internal effects. For instance, escalating conflicts that affects global oil production and shipping lanes has a direct impact on Nigeria's forex availability and inflation rates. This complex interrelationship describes the non-linear security import, like proliferation of SALW, and funding of terrorist activities through international criminal networks and monetary middlemen, as against direct military confrontation (Keohane & Nye, 2012).

US–Israel–Iran Strategic Dynamics

The US-Israel-Iran relationship is one of the most significant geopolitics of the 21st century, with effect on the security of the region and stability of world economy. The historical competitions and interest have often resulted in armed conflicts, surrogate attacks and strained diplomacy. This interplay explains the burden borne by peripheral states like Nigeria that absorbs distant geopolitical shocks, in terms of unstable international oil market and defense alliances

US Strategic Doctrine in the Middle East

The US military involvement in the Gulf region is characterized by its hegemonic stability, energy security and protection of its interest in allied state like Israel as well as restrictive nuclear proliferation. (Buzan & Wæver, 2003; Walt, 2018). To achieve this, the US maintain several naval posturing in the Persian Gulf and Bahrain to safeguard some Maritime routes like the Strait of Hormuz that has consistently faced threats by Iran. IEA (2023) reports that about 21% of world oil passes through this critical chokepoint on a daily basis, which stretches about 90 to 100 miles. Another area of concern to the US interest in the Gulf, is the persistent Iran's nuclear program, with the signing of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in 2015, which sought to restrict Iran's nuclear capabilities (International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], 2016). In 2018, the US withdrew from JCPOA and reimposed stricter sanctions, which reduced the oil export capacity of Iran (Katzman, 2023). This coercive posture, forms the core of the US doctrine in the Middle east and has always ignited tensions with Iran.

Israel's Security Doctrine

Israel adopts an intelligence superiority doctrine, anchored on deterrence, proactiveness and swift response (Inbar & Shamir, 2014). Israel's multi-front wars has positioned it to adopt a strategy that aim to neutralize threats at its latent stage. However, the backdoor support offered by Iran to militant groups in the region such as the Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamaz in Palestine and other Syrian militias, has been widely perceived as an existential threat across the Israeli strategic leadership, requiring neutralization in line with their doctrine (Cordesman, 2020). Several air raids targeted at Iranian interests in Syria for example had been conducted by the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) to degrade the threat capabilities, without resorting to an all-out military campaign. This preemptive stance has increasingly heightened the risk of conflict escalation, particularly with the US in active play. Isolated armed confrontations, whether direct or through pseudo channels has continually brought the region on the precipice of full-scale military confrontation, with its attendant negative Impact on the global price of oil and confidence of investors (IEA, 2023).

Iran's Proxy Warfare and Regional Influence

Iran's unconventional warfare tactics rely on surrogate militias, economic bargaining chip, and philosophical networks to challenge US and Israeli influence (Parsa, 2016). Its backdoor military support to militias in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Yemen has created regional armed conflicts, which provides a leeway for illicit arms movement and extremism, with impact felt far beyond the immediate combat zone. This clandestine and proxy-front tactics coupled with its reliance on domestic production of missiles and weaponized drones has made it significantly difficult for direct response from adversaries and increased its influence in the Gulf region (Cordesman, 2020). Additionally, the persistent economic sanctions against Iran have also strengthen its survival resolve through alternate covert revenue generation platforms. The most significant geostrategic leverage for Iran, has always been the Strait of Hormuz. Historically, the slightest interruption even for the shortest period in nautical traffic along this shipping route has cause sharp increase in the price of oil. In a 2020 IEA report, the price of crude, particularly the Brent surged above twenty percent in the preceding year, following the attack on Saudi Arabia's oil infrastructure, demonstrating global spillovers occasioned by single or multiple actions in the Gulf region.

Economic Transmission Mechanisms

Oil Market Volatility and OPEC Dynamics

As an OPEC member, Nigeria is directly affected by unstable process in the global oil market, which often times emanate from instabilities in the Middle east. Armed conflicts in this region increases risk compensation, resulting in increase in crude oil prices. Although oil exporting

countries like Nigeria benefits in the short term, long-term hostilities affect monetary planning. Tulee and Osude explained that the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, which triggered temporary spike in the international oil market as a result of speculation, followed immediately by a crash resulted in fiscal shortfall. Between 2014 and 2015, the crises in the Middle east led to low demand and collapse in oil prices. The development put pressure of Nigeria's budget, which relied on oil revenue.

Petrodollar System and Exchange Rate Fluctuations

The global pricing of oil in US dollars and the dollarization of most international trade has made most economies dependent on the US currency for internal economic stability. Breakdown in the Middle east supply of crude and the Iranian threat to oil tankers along the Strait of Hormuz influences the US dollar, and inadvertently the stability of Nigerian Naira. Nigeria, being an import dependent nation, a fall in the value of the Naira increases cost of importation and exerts pressure on the prices of goods and services (Olabisi, 2020). Nigeria's domestic inflation responds sharply to international shocks, as armed conflicts which lead to increase in oil prices and disruption of maritime operations potentially increases cost of transportation, with corresponding effect on food and manufacturing sectors.

Nigeria's Fiscal Reliance on Crude Oil Exports

Crude accounts for between 60–70% of Nigeria's revenue. Accordingly, unexpected price instability in the sector has direct impact on expenditure of government and indirectly the delivery of social welfare programs and public asset (CBN, 2021). This sensitivity highlights the strategic importance of oil market stabilization in domestic policy planning and resilience against external shocks.

Security Spillover Effects

Contemporary international hostilities are not usually restricted to the theatres of war. Rather, they produce spillover security effects across several divide. The consequences of the US-Israel-Iran conflict stretches beyond the Gulf region. For peripheral states like Nigeria which is already bedeviled with internal security challenges, the conflict has the potential to aggravate tensions through proliferation of small and light weapons, terrorism financing network and cybersecurity challenges.

Terrorism Financing Networks

Regional armed conflicts like the US-Israel-Iran war, establishes multiplier effects, which emboldens extremist ideologies and groups, away from the actual theatre of war. Confrontations between major players in the international system, specifically those that can be linked (rightly or

wrongly) to religious and ideological beliefs, can be exploited by terrorist and radical groups as a platform to gain sympathy and justification for violent attacks, as well as providing a platform to expand their recruitment base. Within the context of Nigeria's security landscape, extremist groups like the Boko Haram and its splinter groups like the ISWAP, have mirrored global jihadist encounters to inspire their members and strengthen their fold. Extremist and terrorist propaganda can further be reinforced by the US-Israel-Iran escalations, through narratives of a religious dimension, in this case an international suppression of Muslim societies by the West, thereby providing a platform for increased radicalization and recruitment.

Outside ideological effect, escalations in the Gulf region can strengthen terrorism financing networks. The deterioration in the control and movement of funds during conflict situations provide avenues for back channel financial transactions and fronts, which can be exploited to move funds undetected for the purpose of funding terrorist and activities elsewhere. Adegbulu (2018) posited that, terrorism financing channels mostly depend on intercontinental connections that combine ideological camaraderie with cunning criminal activities. Therefore, the consequence of the geopolitical hostilities in the Gulf region on peripheral states include an increase in movement of funds that emboldens criminal elements across West Africa, particularly the Lake Chad Basin.

Arm Trafficking Routes to West Africa

Another key security overflow from international armed conflicts is illicit arms trafficking. With armed conflict, especially of international dimensions, comes increase in the number of weapons in circulation in the black arms market. These arms often find its ways across regions through international trafficking syndicates that leverage porous borders. The West African sub-region has traditionally been susceptible to the unchecked illegal weapons with origins from conflict regions. Particularly, Nigeria has continued to battle illegal influx of arms through its numerous unofficial, porous and poorly patrolled borders with Benin, Cameroon and Chad.

The escalation of proxy wars in the Gulf can increase the number of weapons in circulation within the global arm black markets. As these arms transit from the theatre of conflict through international illegal routes, some inexorably gets to troubled West African states. According to Onuoha (2014), the proliferation of SALW has increased the prevalence of the security challenges in Nigeria, as availability of these weapons has bolstered the capabilities of the criminal elements, making it difficult for government forces to combat. Additionally, the link between arms trafficking and other criminal economies establish a complicated web on which organized crime thrives. The more arms that get into the hands of criminal non-state actors through global conflicts, the more susceptible countries like Nigeria are to sophistication of internal conflicts.

Maritime Insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea

The effect of geopolitical pressures in the Gulf states also extends to other maritime domains, removed from the conflict zone. Disruptions in this region, especially along the Strait of Hormuz, where about 20% of daily oil supply pass through, translates to an increase in insurance cost, freight movement and general seafaring activities. The consequence for Nigeria's maritime activities is the increase in freight cost and delay in maritime trade, especially at the Gulf of Guinea, which is a key passage for shipping, energy and oil export. Tensions in the Middle east increases risk premia, travel time and cost. Additionally, extended insecurity in international maritime domain could lead to increased criminal activities in the Gulf of Guinea. When the focus and resources of global naval forces is shifted to other troubled regions such as the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Guinea becomes more vulnerable to criminal activities like piracy and illegal oil bunkering. As per Onuoha (2014), such security lacuna can be exploited by criminal elements to spread their operations and threaten the economic and maritime safety of Nigeria.

Cyber Warfare and Hybrid threats

Modern day wars encompass the deployment of a combination of traditional military assets and cyber warfare capabilities to demobilize adversaries' critical government, institutional and information infrastructure. The US-Israel-Iran conflict has witnessed the deployment of digital infrastructure for intelligence gathering and offensive disruption to communication and systems. Although, the effect of this cyber warfare in Nigeria might be minimal, the globalization of the internet of things and the interconnectivity of global financial, communication and banking systems makes Nigeria vulnerable to cyber-attacks on systems of other countries to which Nigeria is also linked. In addition, information warfare through the prevalence of unregulated social media regime presents a platform to spread disinformation and digital propaganda, to shape opinions, spread panic and propagate divisive ideologies that could lead to insurrections. The growing interconnection of global digital networks underscores the vulnerability of states to secondary effects of cyber-attacks emanating from hostilities happening in another clime (Keohane and Nye 2012). The risk to Nigeria could manifest within the context of disruptive financial transactions, subversive campaigns and cyber fraud.

Nigerian Context

Understanding the susceptibility of peripheral state like Nigeria to foreign geopolitical shocks calls for an examination of its policies on national security, economic preparedness and past experience with disruptions in international commerce. While Nigeria has policy frameworks designed to ensure national security and stability of the economy, these policies are often limited in its ability to proactively envisage complex overflow from external conflicts.

Nigeria's National Security Strategy

Nigeria's National Security Strategy (NSS) is a comprehensive policy framework with emphasis on ensuring the preservation of its sovereignty, territorial integrity, economic stabilization and welfare of its citizenry. The policy adopts a multi-dimensional approach to security, stressing the need to address both conventional threats, such as external aggression and non-conventional threats like terrorism, insurgency, cyber threats amongst others. Despite its comprehensive approach to security, analysts argue that the NSS pays less attention to spillovers from foreign crisis with the potential to influence internal workings of Nigeria-economically and security-wise (Adesina, 2024; Chukwuma, 2021). Within the context of the US-Israel-Iran conflict, the lack of adequate analysis of geopolitical impact in the NSS represents a critical lacuna, since the spillover effect of the war in the Gulf region affects Nigeria in multiple ways, hence the need for periodic review of the policy to incorporate strategic foresight mechanisms, geopolitical scenario modeling, and integrated intelligence assessments to position Nigeria in a better position to anticipate and mitigate shocks emerging from foreign escalations and well as strengthening the nation's resilience

Central Bank Monetary Response to Global Shocks

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has traditionally reacted to instability in oil price through monetary easing, foreign reserve management, and exchange rate interventions. During the 2008, 2014, and 2020 oil shocks, the CBN implemented liquidity injections, adjusted policy rates, and stabilized the Naira through targeted forex sales (CBN, 2021). While reactive measures have prevented immediate financial collapse, the systemic vulnerability remains, highlighting gaps in anticipatory economic planning. Economic analysts argue that Nigeria must move beyond reactive monetary interventions and adopt more anticipatory economic planning frameworks that combine fiscal, structural, and monetary policies to address inflation, exchange rate pressures, and growth challenges (Ekechukwu, 2024; Almona, 2026).

Gaps in Strategic Forecasting

Despite Nigeria's experience with repeated external shocks, analysts argue that the country's strategic planning institutions still face significant limitations in forecasting and managing complex geopolitical risks. One key limitation lies in the coordination gap between security agencies and economic institutions, as they both operate independently, despite the simultaneous effect of geopolitical shocks. Another limitation is the restricted integration and use of scenario-based planning and data dependent simulations that forecast the possibilities of regional conflicts. Also, there is dearth of intelligence sharing system. This has negatively impacted the state of preparedness of government institutions, their ability for early warning detection and proactive response. Finally, Nigeria's reactive crisis management posture elevates its susceptibility to the impacts of complex international disruptions.

Methodology

This study is qualitative in nature, adopting a combination of thematic analysis and content analysis, to understand how the US-Israel-Iran geopolitical conflict translate into economic and security implications for Nigeria. The selection of these methods aims to address both the qualitative proportions of geopolitical risk transmission and the noticeable economic inclinations connected with such shocks. Following the methodological procedures outlined by Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke (2006), three key themes emerged- economic shock pathways, security transmission channels, and policy and institutional vulnerabilities. Additionally, a content analysis of policy documents was conducted to establish the level of preparedness of economic and security policies of Nigeria to foreign geopolitical risks.

Thematic Analysis

Economic Shock Pathways

The thematic analysis reveals that volatility in the oil market remains the primary channel through which the economy of Nigeria is affected by the development in the Middle East. As an oil dependent country, escalations within the major oil producing regions results in fluctuations in the global oil price, which directly affects revenue and economic stability. Long term economic planning is also affected by disruption of freight movement, especially at the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, geopolitical escalations lead to the depreciation of the Naira and strengthening of the US dollar. An increase in shipping cost, contributes to rising inflation and reduction of the purchasing power of Nigerian households. This increases their cost of living.

Security Transmission Channels

The analysis also recognized several spillover effects on Nigeria's internal security domain. One primary transmission channel comprises network for funding terrorism and spread extremist ideologies. International armed conflicts often translate to emblematic markers that fuel extremist narratives. Historically, the Boko haram and its splinter groups including the ISAWP have integrated religious appeal in its propaganda tactics, hence prolonged tension between the US and Iran has the potential to reinforce such ideological narratives, providing recruitment base for terrorist organizations. Closely linked to this is the proliferation of SALW, generated by regional conflicts. Large number of weapons in the hands of armed non-state-actors and international arms black market, coupled with the vast unmanned Nigerian borders, provide avenue for increased illegal trafficking of arms into the country. This by implication bolsters the operational capacity of terrorist groups in the country. A security impact of geopolitical tensions is an increase in maritime insecurity. The conflict in the Gulf region requires redeployment of naval forces and resources to the region, leaving the Gulf of Guinea less patrolled. This provides a platform for

increased criminal activities such as piracy, illegal oil bunkering and hostage taking in the maritime domain.

Policy and Institutional Gaps

The 3rd theme that emerged from the analysis relates to vulnerabilities of security and economic institutions in Nigeria. Despite the apparent link between geopolitical escalations and state economies, Nigeria's economic policies are less proactive in envisaging the impacts and risk assessment of global politics and conflicts. In the same vein, the domestic focus of Nigeria's security architecture exposes her to intensive impact of geopolitical tensions as a result of poor analysis of international intelligence that would boost capacity to preempt and mitigate emerging threats.

Content Analysis of Nigerian Policy Frameworks

Content analysis of Nigeria's policy documents revealed that her economic and security policies admit the presence of international economic hostilities, but seldomly integrate clear strategies to monitor the associated risk. While the CBN's monetary policies address volatility in foreign exchange and the oil market, it rarely discusses how these tensions impact the internal economic developments of Nigeria. Similarly, prioritizing domestic threats in Nigeria's security architecture reduces attention on global affairs that impinge the national security on the country. Addressing these geopolitical risks improves the state of preparedness of security institutions.

Discussion of Findings

Findings of the study reveals that the US-Israel-Iran geopolitical escalations generates a secondary, but significant consequences for Nigeria. The interrelated landscape of global political economy indicates that tensions in key regions like the Middle East diffuses across geopolitical sphere. Economically, the over-reliance on oil export and importation, exposes Nigeria to global energy market volatility. Fluctuating prices of crude in the international oil market, decrease in the value of Naira and its attendant inflation demonstrates Nigeria's economic susceptibility to foreign shocks. From a security standpoint, the study underscores the place of ideological diffusion, proliferation of arms, and insecurity in the maritime domain as key spillover instrument connecting conflicts in the Gulf region to contemporary threats to Nigeria's national security. Institutionally, the study highlights existential lacuna in the proactive capacity of Nigerian institutions and policy frameworks to predict and mitigate geopolitical risks. The available policy architecture does not adequately incorporate escalations in the international system into economic planning or national security strategy.

Conclusion

This study examined the economic and security consequences of the US-Israel-Iran geopolitical escalations for Nigeria. Findings reveal that despite geographical distance, Nigeria remains deeply affected by global geopolitical dynamics due to the interconnected nature of modern economic and security systems. Oil market volatility, currency fluctuations, and inflation represent key economic transmission mechanisms, while ideological diffusion, arms proliferation, and maritime insecurity constitute major security spillover channels. At the same time, institutional gaps in Nigeria's policy framework limit the country's ability to anticipate and manage these risks. Strengthening economic diversification, improving intelligence coordination, and integrating geopolitical risk analysis into national policy planning are essential steps toward enhancing Nigeria's resilience in an increasingly interconnected and uncertain global environment.

Suggestions

Drawing from the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Nigeria should diversify its economy by strengthening other non-oil sectors like agriculture, manufacturing and technology to enhance its national economic resilience.
2. Nigeria should improve her border security management and maritime security to minimize associated risks along the Gulf of Guinea.
3. Nigeria should strengthen domestic intelligence coordination and champion regional security cooperation to address global threats like terrorism funding and arms proliferation.
4. Nigerian government should enhance fiscal buffers and revenue stabilization instrument to cushion foreign economic risks.
5. Nigeria should establish geopolitical risk assessment units within the economic and security agencies to enhance early warning capabilities and proactive mitigation strategies.

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