Title: **Crime, Insecurity and Poverty in Nigeria: Unpacking the State Failure Nexus**

**Abstract:**

This study presents a systematic investigation into the intricate interplay between organized crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria, utilizing the State Failure Theory as its theoretical groundwork. By drawing on qualitative insights from field research and expert interviews, the research delineates the complex dynamics within this nexus and its profound implications for human security, development, and global stability. It highlights that the failure of the Nigerian state has fostered an environment permissive to organized criminal activities, which, in turn, exacerbate insecurity and deepen poverty. Key drivers identified in this nexus include corruption, political instability, economic inequality, and institutional weaknesses. The research also highlights the severe impacts on human security, manifesting as widespread violence, displacement, human rights abuses, and socio-economic exclusion. By exploring the intricate relationships among organized crime, insecurity and poverty in Nigeria, this research elucidates the dire consequences of state failure and stress the necessity for collective action to address this global challenge. The study recommends targeted interventions to strengthen governance and security frameworks, bolster the rule of law, promote sustainable development, and enhance international cooperation to mitigate the global repercussions of state failure.

Keywords: State Failure Theory, organized crime, insecurity, poverty, Nigeria

**Introduction**

Nigeria, often referred to as the Giant of Africa due to its vast population and significant economic potential, presents a complex paradox of wealth and poverty. Despite being one of the world’s largest oil producers, Nigeria is plagued by severe challenges such as organized crime, persistent insecurity, and widespread poverty. These issues form a triad that not only hampers economic growth and social development but also perpetuates a cycle of hardship for millions of Nigerians. The historical backdrop of Nigeria is deeply intertwined with its current challenges. Since gaining independence from British colonial rule in 1960, Nigeria has experienced a tumultuous journey marked by military coups, civil unrest, and a devastating civil war from 1967 to 1970. The events have significantly influenced the nation’s political landscape, institutional stability, and governance structures (Agbiboa, 2015). The discovery of oil reserves in the late 1950s established Nigeria as a significant player in the global oil market. However, the subsequent oil boom in the 1970s fostered economic disparity and systemic corruption, undermining the country’s development and creating fertile ground for organized crime and insecurity (Gboyega et al., 2011). Nigeria’s oil wealth has been a double-edged sword. While it has brought significant revenues, it has also led to economic dependency on oil exports, neglecting other critical sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing. This mono-economic structure has made Nigeria vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices, leading to economic instability (Sala Martín & Subramanian, 2013). The mismanagement of oil revenues and the failure to diversify the economy have exacerbated poverty and inequality, fuelling social tensions and contributing to the rise of criminal activities (Omeje, 2016). Nigeria presents a study in contrasts because it is one of Africa’s largest economies, yet it grapples with significant levels of poverty. According to the World Bank, over 40% of Nigeria’s population lives below the poverty line (World Bank, 2022).

This economic disparity results from uneven development, rampant corruption, and mismanagement of resources, which severely limit the impact of natural resource wealth on the broader population (Lewis, 2007). The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few has led to widespread social discontent, driving many individuals to engage in criminal activities as a means of survival (Human Rights Watch, 2021). The geographic distribution of poverty in Nigeria is stark, with rural areas being disproportionately affected. The Northern regions suffer from prominent levels of poverty, low literacy rates, and limited access to basic services such as healthcare and education (UNICEF, 2017). These conditions create a fertile ground for extremist ideologies and criminal enterprises to take root, exploiting the vulnerabilities of the poor (Walker, 2016). Organized crime in Nigeria is deeply rooted in the country’s socio-political and economic conditions. Nigeria has evolved into a hub for various forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms smuggling, and cybercrime. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) highlights Nigeria’s strategic role in global drug trafficking routes, noting its position as both a transit and destination country (UNODC, 2020). This illicit activity is exacerbated by the considerable number of unemployed youths who are drawn to the lucrative returns of organized crime.

Moreover, pervasive corruption within political and law enforcement agencies facilitates the growth of these criminal networks, embedding them within the fabric of Nigerian society (Eze, 2016). The involvement of Nigerian criminal networks in drug trafficking is particularly significant. Nigeria serves as a major transit route for cocaine and heroin bound for Europe and North America. The financial gains from drug trafficking are significant, supplying resources that support additional criminal enterprises and corruption (Loughran et al., 2021). Human trafficking represents a significant issue, particularly involving the trafficking of Nigerian women and children for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour, both domestically and internationally (Nwogu, 2014). The arms smuggling trade intensifies violence and insecurity by supplying weapons to militant groups and criminal gangs (Akinyemi, 2016).

Insecurity in Nigeria presents itself in various forms, such as insurgencies, communal violence, banditry, and kidnappings. The Boko Haram insurgency, initiated in 2009, is recognised as one of the deadliest conflicts in Nigeria’s historical context. Boko Haram's operations, primarily centred in Northeastern Nigeria, have resulted in a significant loss of life and the displacement of millions. This situation has critically affected agricultural productivity and local economies (Campbell, 2020). The widespread availability of small arms, coupled with the ineffectiveness of security forces, intensifies these security challenges, resulting in recurring cycles of violence and retaliation among different ethnic and religious groups. The relationship between insecurity and socio-economic conditions is clearly observable, with poverty and limited access to resources frequently pushing communities towards violent conflict (Felbab-Brown, 2020).

The dynamics of poverty and insecurity reveal both direct and indirect connections.

The situation of poverty in Nigeria can be attributed to a combination of factors, including economic mismanagement and corruption, as well as the cyclical effects of insecurity and organised crime. These elements significantly disrupt economic activities and hinder investment opportunities. The areas experiencing the greatest levels of violence and crime often show the highest poverty rates and the lowest availability of public services, establishing a cycle that sustains both poverty and criminal activity (Okunade & Ogunnubi, 2019). The challenges of economic hardship are intensified by a swiftly increasing population and insufficient economic infrastructure, resulting in a considerable segment of the population facing unemployment or underemployment. The ongoing economic desperation creates a persistent influx of individuals joining criminal organisations and insurgent groups that provide financial incentives for recruitment (Duruji et al., 2018).

Understanding the broader global context is essential to effectively tackle these complex challenges and their implications. The globalisation of trade and the growing interconnectedness of economies have created significant opportunities for organised crime networks in Nigeria to extend their operations beyond national borders. The global aspect enables the trafficking of drugs and humans, as well as the movement of illicit financial transactions that support these criminal enterprises (Naím, 2016). The increasing sophistication of these networks allows them to take advantage of the vulnerabilities within international legal systems, thereby intensifying the difficulties encountered by Nigerian authorities. The differences established by global economic systems frequently appear in local communities as heightened poverty and social disenfranchisement, which subsequently perpetuate the cycle of crime and insecurity (Shelley, 2014). The connection between global and local dynamics is particularly pronounced in Nigeria, where the international demand for drugs and inexpensive labour has a direct influence on the country's social and economic environment (Katsulis, 2017).

This study seeks to examine the intricate relationships among organised crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria, providing an understanding of the challenges and pinpointing potential strategies for intervention. The research objectives are clearly defined to analyse the specific mechanisms through which these challenges are interconnected and to suggest contextually relevant solutions grounded in empirical data and theoretical insights. Therefore, this study examines the complex interplay of organised crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria, enhancing our comprehension of these interconnected issues and providing insights that may guide the development of more effective and sustainable policy interventions.

**Theoretical Framework:**

State Failure Theory suggests that when a state fails to fulfil critical functions like maintaining law and order, delivering public services, and managing resources efficiently, it creates a power vacuum that This theory posits that state failure extends beyond the mere lack of government; it encompasses a thorough inability to execute essential functions necessary for managing violence, administering justice, and safeguarding the security of both citizens and property (Rotberg, 2004). The origins of State Failure Theory are rooted in political science and development studies, which examine the factors contributing to state failure and the resulting effects on society. A failed state exhibits features such as ineffective governance, pervasive corruption, inadequate public service delivery, and an absence of legitimate authority (Zartman, 1995). The existing conditions foster an environment conducive to the success of non-state actors, including organised crime groups and insurgents.

Advocates of State Failure Theory contend that it offers a thorough framework for analysing the complex dynamics of state collapse and its broader implications. Key supporters include Robert I. Rotberg, who highlights that failed states are defined by their failure to deliver political goods to their citizens. The goods encompass security, education, health services, economic opportunity, and legal frameworks. He posits that the absence of these goods results in significant instability and fosters the emergence of organised crime as alternative mechanisms of power and governance. William Zartman presents the notion of “collapsed states,” which exemplify the most severe instances of state failure. The argument presented suggests that without effective state structures, societal groups tend to revert to pre-state governance forms, which frequently results in violence and the rise of warlordism. This establishes an environment that criminal organisations can take advantage of. Jeffrey Herbst examines the complexities of state-building in Africa, highlighting how the colonial legacy has resulted in arbitrary borders and fragile institutions in numerous African states. He contends that these structural vulnerabilities have played a significant role in the ongoing issue of state failure and the rise of non-state entities, such as criminal networks.

However, despite its prevalent application, State Failure Theory faces criticism from those who believe it reduces the intricate realities of state collapse and its implications to a simplistic framework. James Ferguson evaluates the theory for its deterministic perspective, indicating that it frequently neglects the agency of local actors and the robustness of informal governance structures. He posits that non-state actors should not be viewed solely because of state failure; rather, they can be interpreted as adaptive responses to the inherent limitations of the state. Christopher Clapham critically examines the idea that state failure is inherently detrimental. He observes that in certain contexts, the lack of a robust state has facilitated the emergence of more adaptable and localised governance forms, which may better address the population's needs compared to inflexible state frameworks. Mark Duffield critiques the theory for prioritising security and stability while neglecting the socio-economic processes that lead to state failure. He contends that international interventions frequently prioritise the restoration of state authority while neglecting the fundamental issues of inequality and marginalisation.

Utilising State Failure Theory in the context of Nigeria offers a critical perspective for analysing the intricate connections among organised crime, insecurity, and poverty. Nigeria illustrates numerous traits highlighted by advocates of the theory, positioning it as a suitable case study. The documentation of Nigeria's history reveals a pattern of weak governance and widespread corruption (Smith, 2007). The failure of successive governments to manage resources and provide public services effectively has diminished public trust and facilitated the growth of organised crime. The embezzlement of oil revenues has resulted in a significant depletion of resources essential for development, creating an environment where criminal networks exploit the ensuing economic disparities (Human Rights Watch, 2011). The inability of the Nigerian state to ensure security has resulted in an increase in violence and the emergence of militant organisations like Boko Haram. The insurgency in the Northeast arises from the state's failure to uphold law and order, enabling extremist groups to establish a presence and take advantage of local grievances (Campbell, 2020). This insecurity further disrupts economic activities, exacerbating poverty and creating a cycle of violence and deprivation. The Nigerian state’s inability to deliver crucial political goods, including education, healthcare, and infrastructure, has resulted in significant marginalisation of large segments of the population. This has contributed to social discontent and led numerous individuals to engage in criminal activities as a strategy for survival (Lewis, 2007).

 The absence of genuine economic prospects has rendered organised crime a compelling option for numerous young Nigerians. Proponents of State Failure Theory might contend that Nigeria’s difficulties exemplify the characteristics of state failure. The ongoing challenges in managing corruption, providing public services, and maintaining security have fostered conditions conducive to the growth of organised crime. This viewpoint underscores the necessity for thorough state-building initiatives to tackle the fundamental origins of insecurity and poverty. Critics may contend that an exclusive emphasis on state failure neglects the resilience and agency present within Nigerian society. Informal economies and local governance structures frequently assume roles to address the deficiencies created by the state (Meagher, 2010). Critics argue that interventions must focus not only on reinforcing the state but also on bolstering alternative governance and economic activities. State Failure Theory offers a valuable framework for examining the intricate relationships among organised crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria.

Examining the state's failure to execute fundamental functions allows for a deeper comprehension of how this inadequacy fosters an environment ripe for crime and violence. It is essential to examine the critiques of this theory, which emphasise the necessity of acknowledging the agency of local actors and the socio-economic processes involved. This study seeks to enhance the current discourse by offering a detailed examination of Nigeria’s state failure and its implications. By synthesising perspectives from both proponents and opponents of State Failure Theory, the research aims to provide a thorough understanding of the challenges confronting Nigeria and to suggest practical avenues for intervention that consider both state and societal factors.

 **Methods and materials**

This study uses a qualitative research approach to examine the complex interactions between organised crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria through the framework of State Failure Theory. The selection of qualitative methods is driven by the necessity to understand the context-dependent dynamics that quantitative approaches may miss. The research employs an exploratory design, which is appropriate for examining phenomena that lack comprehensive understanding and necessitate thorough analysis. This design facilitates the production of comprehensive and nuanced insights into the experiences of individuals impacted by organised crime, insecurity, and poverty, as well as the interactions of these issues within the context of state failure. This approach holds significant relevance within the Nigerian context, where these issues are intricately woven into the socio-political and economic frameworks. Qualitative strategies were employed for data collection to facilitate a thorough understanding of the research problem. The main methods for data collection comprised in-depth interviews, focus groups, and observational studies. Forty comprehensive interviews were conducted with key informants, comprising community members, law enforcement officials, policymakers, and specialists in security. The semi-structured interviews aimed to gather comprehensive insights into participants' views regarding state failure, organised crime, insecurity, and poverty. Furthermore, six focus group discussions were conducted with stakeholders, encompassing youth groups, women’s organisations, and local business owners.

Field visits to affected communities were conducted to gather observational data. The observations concentrated on the tangible and social indicators of state failure, including infrastructure deterioration, evident organised criminal activity, and community engagement with state institutions. The study used purposive sampling to choose participants possessing direct experience or expertise pertinent to the research questions. This non-probability sampling technique guaranteed that the chosen participants could offer valuable and pertinent information. The sample comprised residents from both urban and rural settings, especially from regions significantly impacted by violence and poverty. It included police officers and security personnel who possess direct experience in addressing organised crime and insecurity, government officials engaged in the creation and execution of policies concerning security, economic development, and social welfare, as well as academics and practitioners with expertise in security studies, economics, political science, and social development. Furthermore, secondary data were obtained from official reports, academic publications, and credible media sources to enhance and validate the primary data.

 The collected data underwent thematic analysis, a method that effectively identifies, analyses, and reports patterns (themes) within qualitative data. The procedure comprised multiple stages. The researchers began by thoroughly examining the data, engaging in multiple readings of interview transcripts, focus group notes, and observational records to gain a comprehensive understanding of the material. Subsequent codes were developed by analysing the prominent characteristics of the data that pertain to the research enquiries. The coding process involved both manual techniques and the utilisation of qualitative data analysis software to effectively manage the substantial amounts of data. Subsequently, the codes were analysed for recurring patterns and categorised into themes that encapsulated the core aspects of the data. The themes underwent a thorough review and refinement process to guarantee their precise representation of the data and alignment with the research objectives. The themes were systematically interpreted in relation to State Failure Theory, establishing a connection between empirical findings and theoretical concepts. The interpretive process required situating the findings within the wider socio-political and economic context of Nigeria. Participants received comprehensive information regarding the study's objectives, the specifics of their involvement, and their entitlement to withdraw at any moment without facing any repercussions. Written consent was obtained from all participants to ensure informed participation. To protect participants' privacy, all data were anonymized, with identifying information removed from transcripts and records, and securely stored. Considering the potentially sensitive nature of the topics addressed, researchers received training to manage discussions thoughtfully and to offer support resources to participants when necessary. The study obtained ethical approval from the appropriate institutional review board, thereby ensuring adherence to ethical standards in research involving human subjects.

 **Findings and Discussion**

The results of this study indicate a complex and multifaceted relationship between organised crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria, intricately linked to the context of state failure. The qualitative data gathered from in-depth interviews, focus groups, and observational studies reveal that the Nigerian state's failure to deliver essential public services, uphold law and order, and manage resources efficiently has established a conducive environment for organised criminal activities. The environment exhibits widespread corruption, ineffective governance frameworks, and significant economic disparity, which together intensify the ongoing cycle of insecurity and poverty.

Many participants from the affected communities pointed out that corruption within law enforcement agencies has significantly weakened efforts to address organised crime, as police officers frequently collaborate with criminal networks for their own benefit.

 This perspective is supported by secondary sources, with Human Rights Watch (2011) detailing various instances of police corruption and its effects on public trust and safety. The research also indicates that the rise of violent groups like Boko Haram in the Northeast directly results from the state's inability to uphold security and respond to local grievances.

Participants from this region indicated a pervasive sense of fear and displacement, highlighting that the absence of effective state intervention has permitted insurgent groups to take advantage of socio-economic vulnerabilities and enlist individuals from marginalised populations.

 This supports Rotberg's (2004) argument that state failure results in a power vacuum, enabling non-state actors to flourish and exacerbating regional instability. The economic implications of this insecurity are significant, characterised by interrupted agricultural operations and diminished investment, which contribute to increased poverty levels. Secondary sources, including the World Bank (2022), provide evidence of the economic impact of insecurity on Nigeria's development. Additionally, the study reveals the substantial influence of organised crime in sustaining poverty levels. In areas where the government has been unable to deliver essential services, it is common for criminal organisations to emerge, offering employment opportunities and security to the local population. Nonetheless, this results in the continuation of unlawful activities and the deepening of established criminal power dynamics.

Participants articulated those young individuals, lacking access to legitimate economic opportunities, are compelled to engage with these networks, thereby sustaining a cycle of dependency and criminal behaviour.

 This dynamic is supported by secondary research, indicating that organised crime can become deeply embedded in the socio-economic fabric of communities, complicating eradication efforts (Naím, 2016).

The data also highlight the broader implications of state failure beyond local and national levels. Nigeria's position as a centre for transnational organised crime, encompassing drug trafficking and human trafficking, highlights the international implications of state failure. Representatives from law enforcement agencies emphasised the difficulties in addressing these crimes due to the vulnerabilities in border security and the advanced tactics employed by criminal organisations. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2020) emphasises Nigeria's strategic role in global drug trafficking routes, indicating that this situation impacts not only the local population but also has broader international consequences. Furthermore, the study points out the necessity for thorough policy interventions that tackle the underlying causes of state failure.

Participants from diverse sectors, such as policymakers and community leaders, highlighted the critical need for institutional reforms, enhanced governance, and focused socio-economic development initiatives.

This viewpoint is reinforced by secondary sources, including Zartman (1995) and Herbst (2000), who contend that sustainable solutions require the reconstruction of state capacity, and the tackling of systemic problems related to corruption and inequality.

**Conclusion and Recommendations**

This study has revealed the complex and interconnected dynamics between organised crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria, highlighted by the widespread challenge of state failure. The evidence collected through qualitative methods, along with secondary sources, indicates that the Nigerian state's failure to provide essential public services, maintain security, and manage resources efficiently has created conditions conducive to the growth of organised crime, worsening both insecurity and poverty.

The results highlight the essential requirement for thorough and varied policy measures to tackle these issues. To disrupt the ongoing cycle caused by state failure, it is essential to introduce institutional reforms that improve governance, transparency, and accountability, rebuilding public confidence in state institutions. Enhancing the rule of law is crucial, requiring strong actions to address corruption in law enforcement and the judiciary to guarantee that these institutions operate efficiently and impartially. Economic development strategies should focus on fostering inclusive growth by specifically targeting vulnerable populations. This can be achieved through initiatives in job creation, education, and healthcare that effectively address the socio-economic disparities that criminal networks exploit. Additionally, community engagement and empowerment are vital; local communities should be involved in decision-making processes to ensure that development interventions are contextually relevant and sustainable. The study also highlights the importance of international cooperation in addressing the transnational dimensions of organized crime, advocating for stronger collaboration between Nigeria and global entities to tackle issues such as drug and human trafficking. Addressing the complex nexus of organized crime, insecurity, and poverty in Nigeria requires an integrated approach that not only strengthens state capacity but also fosters socio-economic resilience and community participation, thereby paving the way for sustainable peace and development.

 **Research Limitations**:

This study, while comprehensive, faces several limitations that need to be acknowledged. Firstly, the reliance on qualitative data, although rich in detail, may not be entirely generalizable to the broader Nigerian context due to the specific regions and communities studied. The possible biases of participants, along with the inherently subjective nature of qualitative analysis, may impact the findings. Furthermore, logistical obstacles, including restricted access to high-risk regions, limited the scope of data collection. The changing landscape of organised crime and insecurity in Nigeria indicates that the findings provide only a momentary view and may not encompass the complete scope of these challenges.

**Research Implications**:

The consequences of this research hold considerable importance for policy and practice. This study provides a thorough analysis of the connections among state failure, organised crime, insecurity, and poverty, emphasising the critical necessity for well-rounded and multifaceted policy interventions. This highlights the importance of tackling the fundamental issues behind state failure, including corruption, ineffective governance, and economic inequality, by implementing strong institutional reforms and focused socio-economic development initiatives. The results indicate that enhancing state capacity and legitimacy is essential for fostering an environment conducive to sustainable development. The research underscores the significance of community engagement and local empowerment in the design and implementation of effective interventions.

**Contributions to knowledge**

This study offers several key insights to the existing body of knowledge regarding state failure and its implications. This work delivers a comprehensive examination tailored to the Nigerian context, merging primary qualitative data with theoretical perspectives from State Failure Theory. It offers a detailed understanding of how deficiencies within the state contribute to the emergence of organised crime, as well as the ongoing issues of insecurity and poverty. The study addresses a gap in the literature by connecting local-level observations with broader theoretical frameworks, which strengthens the explanatory capacity of State Failure Theory in analysing complex socio-political phenomena. Future research should expand on these findings by integrating quantitative methods to support the qualitative insights and improve the generalisability of the results. Longitudinal studies are essential for monitoring the progression of organised crime and insecurity in connection with state interventions throughout different time periods. Further research could also explore the role of international actors and global economic systems in exacerbating or alleviating state failure and its consequences in Nigeria. Comparative studies examining similar dynamics in other fragile states could provide valuable insights into the universal and context-specific aspects of state failure and its impacts. Examining the effectiveness of diverse policy interventions across various regions of Nigeria may provide actionable insights for enhancing successful strategies. Finally, engaging in interdisciplinary research that incorporates political science, economics, sociology, and development studies would enhance the comprehension of these intricate issues and lead to more comprehensive and effective solutions.

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