Innovations

Ai-Integrated Security for Tracking Kidnappers and Unknown Gunmen in Anambra: Prospects and Implications

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Abstract: *Anambra State, in eastern Nigeria, has seen a shocking spike in violent crimes. Kidnappings and unknown attackers are the worst crimes. Due to concerns about personal and family safety, these occurrences have caused anxiety, reduced expatriate return rates, and lowered security force morale. Many claim that certain security staff are complicit, reducing confidence. Institutional dysfunction, fear, and corruption have exposed the shortcomings in human-operated security systems. This study examines the reliability of applying AI to improve security operations in Anambra. The research examined AI technologies like biometric identification, drone surveillance, facial recognition, predictive policing, and real-time tracking using Routine Activity Theory, Technological Determinism, and Systems Theory. The research randomly chose 120 Awka residents aged school-age to 60 using a qualitative approach. NVivo was used to assess structured interview data. In the survey, 94% suspected criminal collaboration, 70% demanded urgent security reforms, 92% backed AI integration, and 85% believed that current security staff were fearful and worthless. However, many did not understand the implications of this integration. The majority suggests that law enforcement should establish a police disciplinary division and implement AI simultaneously. The key issues are high costs, little digital literacy, and poor infrastructure. The research suggests that the government invest in AI, work with private enterprises, pass regulations, and implement training and education programs modelled after the US, China, and Israel. AI can improve Anambra State's safety and restore public trust in the government, even though it's not flawless.*

Key Words: *AI-Integrated Security, Kidnappers, Prospect, Implications, Unknown Gunmen*

Introduction

Kidnappers endanger Anambra State and Nigerians at large (Anyanwu, 2024). Syndicated criminals demand ransom, political intimidation, and also engage in ritual killing. Kidnappings have occurred in broad daylight on roads, in remote barrens, and even cities. People avoid travelling and socialising because of this trend (Yar and Tzanelli, 2019). This rising trend discourages both diaspora investors and local business owners, producing the same negative economic impact (Makinde, 2018; Mmahi et al., 2022). Abductors constantly evade, regroup, and resume violence apposite to poor monitoring and law enforcement delays. Despite ransom, several victims die or are permanently damaged. Not locating and punishing these criminals encourages crime, especially kidnapping, which seems to be low-risk with high-reward.

Southeast Nigeria's "Unknown Gunmen" commit organised attacks without identification (Akinyetun et al., 2023; Ikezue, 2023). Insurgents in Anambra State have torched police stations, government buildings, public events, and residences (Ibekwe, 2024). Some dread their unknown political, separatist, criminal, or mercenary goals. Their swift, well-planned attacks have claimed the lives of security guards and civilians.

Unknown gunmen have kidnapped and killed in Anambra, southeast Nigeria's business and cultural heartland (Anyaogu, 2024). These crimes destroy property, harm innocent people, and cause instability. Locals and indigenous diaspora fear returning to their ancestral places due to these frequent and bold attacks. Many fear becoming the next victim, making roadways, religious sites, and markets unsafe. Overworked, outdated, and hacked security systems worsen it. Many human-led security operators are accused of corruption, colluding with criminals, or inaction for family protection, making them insufficient. Because numerous security personnel have been charged with crimes, faith in the state's security system has diminished, requiring new life and property protection concepts (Churchill et al., 2020; Lewis, 2019). Corruption-resistant, intelligent, and efficient security systems that outperform humans are needed. This is needed owing to rising insecurity.

As kidnappings and terrorist attacks by unknown groups rise, the study examines if Anambra State can use AI in security. Law enforcement can improve tracking, pattern identification, and reporting with AI. This study proposes that AI can strengthen Nigerian security, particularly Anambra State, through international application and local adaptation. Although poorly regulated AI poses significant security risks, well-governed and human supervised AI presents a practical solution to security challenges in Anambra State.

In line with the foregoing context, this study investigates how AI can enhance security and promote regional peace, community confidence, and optimism in Anambra State. It focuses on tools such as biometric ID, drone surveillance, facial recognition, predictive policing, and real-time tracking. The research applies Routine Activity Theory, Technological Determinism, and Systems Theory to

achieve its aim. It randomly selects 120 Awka residents aged from school age to 60. Data from structured interviews undergo analysis using NVivo. The study employs a qualitative method.

Theoretical Framework

Three theories are used to clarify the basic ideas supporting the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in fighting insecurity in Anambra State. They are:

Technological Determinism Theory by Thorstein Veblen (1857–1929); later developed by Marshall McLuhan (1911–1980)

Technological Determinism Theory projects that technology advances society. It indicates that technology shapes society, history, and culture (Mihaly, 2021). According to Veblen, technology could shape society without human supervision or forecast. McLuhan equally asserts that media and technology change human perception and interaction. Given Technological Determinism, Anambra State's unstable security operations may change with AI. Corruption, fear, and inefficiency define Anambra's human-led security. AI-powered security measures can transform and enhance security in Anambra State. Its data aids decision-making. Anambra State safety, public confidence, and security reactions may improve with AI. Technology is obviously transforming society, not just adjusting to volatility.

Routine Activity Theory (RAT) by Lawrence E. Cohen and Marcus Felson (1979)

Routine Activity Theory claims that crime occurs when three things come together: A motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of capable guardians or lack of effective supervision. In Anambra State, daily life often puts these three together, which encourages crime. AI security details can help by constantly watching places and alerting people when danger is near. This can stop crimes before they happen.

The Routine Activity Theory shows how good guardians reduce crime. AI is called "capable guardian" since drones monitor vast areas humans cannot (McNeal, 2016). AI facial recognition can detect public event risks. Crime-prone locations are identified by predictive analytics. AI technologies can assist populations adversely impacted by insecurity to interrupt Routine Activity crime (King et al., 2020).

Systems Theory by Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1901–1972)

Systems Theory holds that all aspects of a society or institution are interrelated. It views society as a complicated system where changes influence others. According to the theory, problem-solving requires system knowledge, not component knowledge. Comprehensive root cause, feedback loop, and structural inefficiency remedies last longer. Public mistrust, youth unemployment, corruption, bad infrastructure, and poor government make

Anambra State unsafe. AI cannot address these fundamental issues. Systems Theory suggests AI can reform legal, ethical, infrastructural, and social systems (De Almeida et al., 2021). AI data can help politicians fight poverty and unemployment. AI crime heat maps enhance road illumination and safety. Transparency, non-partisanship, and accountability boost AI confidence. Systems Theory advises against AI panaceas. Anambra State's insecurity has interconnected causes and effects that must be addressed together.

A framework is created by integrating three theories. Security is affected by AI Technology Determinism. Routine Activity Theory aids AI crime-fighting. The context of AI is explained by Systems Theory. These theories argue that morally and strategically deploying AI under human oversight to replace ethical lapses and increase coordination and efficiency could assist Anambra State battle insecurity.

Data-Driven Investigation

Kidnappers and unknown gunmen are widespread in Anambra. Apparently the same criminals. N. Ikwuka and O. Isioma (personal communication, May 14, 2024) declare that some kidnappers demand ransom and release the victim, some kill after receiving payment, and some kill on site without demand or stealing by unknown shooters. This is reflected in Anambra State events. Collins and Nzeagwu et al. (2024) describe coordinated attacks in Abatete and Ukpo Communities between 8:00am and 10:00am on November 18, 2024, regarding the unknown gunmen's murders. In Idemili North and Dunukofia Local Government Areas, offenders interrupted traffic and business. Many vigilantes were killed, cars burnt, and property destroyed. Collins and Nzeagwu et al. enunciate that these unknown gunmen appeared to have targeted the security personnel within the aforementioned areas

Between 2021 and 2022, unidentified gunmen entered seven Anambra South Zone Local Government Areas, causing turmoil, according to Timeless Insight (2022). Timeless Insight reported mystery shooter murder, kidnapping, and beheading. Security agencies were overburdened despite official attempts. In the face of this turmoil, the Nigerian Forest Security Service (NFSS) guaranteed to protect the state's woodlands from unknown gunmen and other criminals, according to Daily Trust (2025) and NAN (2025) dairies. NFSS Anambra State Commander, Destiny Jonas, told Daily Trust that the kidnapping and execution of an Anambra politician, an Anglican retired bishop, and a catholic priest in early 2025 spurred them to protect the state from these barbaric hoodlums. The mysterious Anambra State gunmen still commit atrocities despite NFSS efforts.

Ukpong (2025) and Obianeri (2025) allege that Mr Iloakasia, an Otuocha Bar member, and his client were murdered in Nanka, Orumba North LGA, on May 15, 2025, after returning from Ekwulobia High Court despite Anambra State security alerts. Sir Ifeanyi Ejiofor, a human rights lawyer and Indigenous People of Biafra

counsel (cited by Obianeri) accentuates that the attack is not random banditry. He described it as targeted execution, lawyer warning, and justice system attack.
According to Arise News (2024), gunmen kidnapped and killed Ihiala, Awka, Onitsha, Nnewi, and Umunze residents in 2024. Ovat (2025) claims that UK resident Mr. Ikechukwu Okeke was kidnapped in his Amaokpala Community in Orumba North Local Government Area of Anambra State around 7:30pm on January 10, 2025, while going home from his cousin's burial. He was released after three days for an undisclosed sum.
Governor Chukwuma Charles Soludo launched Operation Udogachi and Agunechemba, powerful security forces, but Chukindi (2025) fears kidnappers still operates in Anambra State irrespective of these security measures. He claims Dona Ayakalor and his three companions were kidnapped at 9:00pm on Friday, March 22, 2025, on the Nsugbe-Nneyi Umuleri highway in Anambra North Senatorial Zone. As stated by Chukindi, despite capturing several people, including native doctors accused of kidnapping and murder, violence continues in the State.
Many Anambra State security agents fear for their lives and families from mystery gunmen and kidnappers. According to Okafor (2017), Obianeri (2024) and Obianeri (2025), Anambra State security officers instruct gunmen and kidnappers. They allegedly conspire with hoodlums in executing their vicious acts, thereby denigrating the state government efforts. The State needs AI-enabled security systems.

Case Studies on the Effective use of AI for Crime Prevention in the United States of America (USA), China, and Israel

The USA, China, and Israel use AI to fight crime. AI updates and ethical protocols boost human oversight and resolution. AI is helping these countries rethink crime detection and administration despite its limits. The following case studies demonstrate its public safety benefits:

United States of America: Epstein and Emerson (2025) assert that AI dynamically solves crimes via data analytics, machine learning, and pattern recognition. AI supports USA police investigations. Epstein and Emerson claim that AI systems' quick analysis of enormous data helps security experts spot trends, identify suspects, and prevent crimes. They insist that the FBI, INTERPOL, Israeli Police, and several USA states use AI-driven predictive policing, face recognition, social media surveillance, open-source information, enhanced video analysis, and real-time crime analysis.
Epstein and Emerson (2025) illuminate that AI can be exploited for crime activation through Deepfake generation, Phishing Attacks, Automated Social Engineering, AI-powered Malware, Adversarial Attacks on AI Systems, Automated Fraud Schemes, AI-Enhanced Cyber Espionage, Algorithmic Trading Manipulation, Smart Device Exploitation, and AI-Generated Content for Extortion:

Hence the use of AI in security is becoming indispensable. Additionally, law enforcement and cyber security adapt to new threats.
Sequella (2024) and Sadulski (2024) aver that AI crime detection improves USA security. They emphasise its importance to law enforcement and security's future. Law enforcement should balance AI-driven security with concerns about, bias, privacy, and justice, according to Sequella and Sadulski. AI like facial recognition violates rights. They recommend judicial AI-driven security transparency, norms, and explanations. Saquella and Sadulski advocate continual security expert training for AI security equipment.

China: According to Gao and Sun et al. (2025) and Guo and Yang et al. (2025), AI has eradicated hoodlums and enforced law and order in China, making it safer and cleaner. China purportedly uses AI for criminal prediction, investigation, custody, bail, prosecutorial discretion, sentence assistance, and execution. Gao and Sun et al. and Guo and Yang et al. expose that AI-driven technologies' security risks, like algorithm bias, data leakage, fraudulent content production, and inappropriate usage, can lead to new crimes. They highlight that lack of rules and technology hinders crime prevention. Consequently, they suggest that China must improve legal rules, technology defence, monitoring, human training, international collaboration, and AI crime prevention to combat AI-perpetrated crimes.

Israel: BIRD, a USA-Israel foundation that promotes bilateral technology cooperation, has committed $6.3 million in three Israeli homeland security programs that identify early dangers, according to Epstein (2024). Israeli and USA corporations collaborate on DHS Science and Technology Directorate and Israeli Ministry of National Security programs. Epstein believes the Israeli government supports this alliance against local and global challenges. The inventions through this collaboration are multifaceted AI-Driven security technologies including AI Assisted Targeting Systems like "The Gospel" and "Lavender"; Surveillance and Intelligence Platforms like "Star Light (ELS-8994)" and "WeCu Technologies"; and others.
Davies and Abraham (2025) assert that Israel has made significant progress in using artificial intelligence in security operations, particularly through Unit 8200, its elite surveillance agency. They equally use AI technologies in war tactics especially their encounters with Palastine. Critics, including Human right Watch and Palestinian rights group (cited by Davies and Abraham), warn that these AI technologies invades privacy and may lead to wrongful arrests or killing, especially as the models were trained with deeply personal and often non-criminal data. Despite these concerns, the Israel Defense Forces have justified their approach, claiming rigorous oversight, though they provided no clear explanation on how they prevent errors or protect civilian rights.

Lande and Klein et al. (2025) further reveal that the Israel Police was criticized by the Israel's District court for using AI system that functions like a "black box" without human oversight: Hence raising risks about lack of transparency and accountability. The court emphasized the need for responsible use and understanding of such tools. DeMaio (2025) maintains that in warfare, Israel's use of advanced systems was linked to adversaries like Iran and upsetting the balance of power. The Israeli military removal of human judgment in warfare was condemned as dehumanizing and dangerous.

Overall, this study insists that sine AI-Driven security technologies are produced by human being, the human creators should always monitor it to ensure it is used within ethical limits and avert undue collateral damages.

Anambra AI-Integrated Security Prospects

Human manipulation-resistant AI enhances security. AI can improve law enforcement in Anambra State, which is plagued by corruption and terror. Automated approaches avert nepotism, intimidation, and bribes (Stephen, 2022). AI can prevent corruption from filtering, distorting, or disregarding key security data by eliminating human discretion in data processing and monitoring (Nair et al., 2024). Upgrades to security may enhance confidence.

AI snooping never stops. They accurately detect abnormalities in video feeds, motions, and behaviour for security. Reduced reaction times can catch illegal activities. Real-time intelligence could protect Anambra State people from unexpected attacks (Kalaiselvi et al., 2024).

Public trust in security agencies has experienced an unprecedented decline (Dimock et al., 2013). Trust can be re-established via impartial AI. When following norms, automated security systems make less arbitrary decisions. Data-driven, neutral security monitoring promotes law enforcement cooperation. Justice and safety reduce community crime. AI monitoring systems can warn police to strange behaviour including prolonged lingering in key places, big crowds, and odd-hour travel. Preventing coordinated attacks and kidnappings requires planning and criminal monitoring. AI systems can store massive facial, automobile, and behaviour datasets (Awad et al., 2024). These databases can quickly identify repeat criminals, track suspects, and assist investigations. Due to high crime and distinct groups, Anambra requires such strategy for proactive policing.

Challenges and Limitations

AI could help Anambra with security issues. Without planning, security AI may fail (Bozic and Wotawa, 2017; Williams and Yampolskiy, 2021). Technological and societal barriers exist. The AI security system is expensive (Choudhury et al. 2025): The system includes pricey smart security cameras, drones, facial recognition software, sensors, CDUs, and cloud infrastructure. Server

maintenance, database storage, and cyber security to prevent hacking and sabotage are equally costly. Procurement of AI Security systems may be difficult for Anambra stakeholders due to budget restrictions and competing development requirements like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. AI systems from international tech businesses may also generate currency rate instability and pricey service contracts (Ferencz et al., 2022).

AI needs dependable internet and power. Unfortunately, many Anambra regions lack power and internet (Nwanegbo, 2019). Power outages and variations can affect AI surveillance, data centres, and crucial activities. Many rural Anambra districts lack internet (Nwanegbo, 2019). UAVs and facial recognition require real-time data delivery and remote monitoring internet infrastructure. Without internet, AI cannot safeguard vulnerable high-risk groups.

Users must optimise AI system interpretation, management, and operation. Many Anambra State security officials lack IT and digital training (Abunike and Chinyere, 2025; Egberedu, 2020), which hinders AI adoption.

AI-based security solutions avoid corruption through transparency, accountability, and data permanence (Agrawal, 2024). AI can be actively blocked by status quo beneficiaries.

Complicit illegal security personnel, insincere local leaders, corrupt top government and public office holders may worry that AI surveillance will betray them. These accomplices may withhold financing, delay execution, promote disinformation, or even erect bureaucratic impediments to destroy the AI security project in Anambra State.

Data abuse is likely when there is no strong law to protect data. An independent body is also needed to check how data is used. Key questions must be asked: Who has access to surveillance data? How long is it kept? What rights do people have if they are filmed without consent? These are serious challenges. They must be addressed with clear rules and ethics. Technology may also change data by mistake. Systems with bad history can treat some groups unfairly. The method used may wrongly mark certain groups as threats. Most tools in this area are built by companies in the USA, China, and Israel. This creates risk when foreign groups manage the system. Local needs may not match the tools. Changes may also be made to increase profit. Delays in fixing problems can also occur. Strong local laws and trusted oversight are needed. Systems must match local values and needs.

No AI is immortal (Heffernan, 2020). In low illumination or image quality, surveillance and facial recognition systems may make mistakes. Facial recognition systems often have difficulty accurately recognising dark-skinned faces due to biases in the training data. Appearance may imprison or mistreat innocents. AI may trigger false alarm during routine tasks, such as detecting teens outside a market or motorcycles on the road. Misdiagnosis can cause stress, waste, and conflict. AI without human oversight to evaluate outcomes and

make context-sensitive decisions may generate injustice and inefficiency (Himmelreich and Lim, 2024; Spatola, 2024).

Anambra State and Nigeria lack AI public security laws. Data gathering, storage, sharing, and usage without regulation expose citizens to abusive monitoring. AI, surveillance, and privacy breaches are unregulated by police. Due to legal uncertainty, judges may distrust and forbid AI interventions. AI deception about monitoring private talks or prosecuting groups may inhibit community engagement (Kertysova, 2018). Without transparency, community input, or civic education, users may abandon or vandalise equipment.

High-crime or political upheaval can destroy surveillance cameras, drones, and sensors (Anand, 2025). If they see a threat, thieves may damage or disable improved surveillance systems, especially if they are easy to reach or poorly protected. Sabotage can go undetected without community AI control. Protecting AI infrastructure requires preventive, physical, and community awareness.

Best practice

To fight instability using AI, Anambra State must study other countries' security frameworks that have integrated AI. Evidence from the USA, Israel, and China is strong. AI-powered and facial recognition security cameras in China have reduced street crime and enhanced public monitoring (Carpenter, 2022; Valavanidis, 2023). AI-based national criminal databases have helped police catch criminals faster than manual approaches. AI, drones, and satellites help Israel monitor dangerous areas, detect anomalies, and avert assaults (Tunysová, 2022; Vashishtha, 2023). Anambra State should adapt AI integration components like early detection, real-time communication, and predictive analysis to its sociopolitical and infrastructure context, according to these models

Academic institutions, IT companies, and government agencies share best practices. Leading universities and tech companies collaborate with DHS to develop artificial intelligence models that improve law enforcement without jeopardising civil rights. Partnerships improve AI ethics, trustworthiness, and creativity (Adekunle et al., 2024). Technology corporations and federal schools like Nnamdi Azikiwe University should research and train artificial intelligence for regional culture and security with Anambra State. State research institutes and innovation hubs will train individuals and adapt AI to new dangers.

To be sustainable, AI-based security systems require transparency and public input (Agrawal, 2024; Żywiołek, 2024). Scandinavian and Canadian best practices illustrate that community monitoring, data collection, retention, and utilisation promote trust. Before using monitoring, Anambra should educate its citizens. Town halls, community forums, and media campaigns should illustrate AI security and privacy. AI regulation and oversight will avoid abuse and assure ethical use for the general good. Anambra can have AI-based security if the community trusts it, the policy is strong, and collaboration works.

Methodology

The qualitative study examines AI-enhanced security for monitoring kidnappers and unidentified attackers in Awka, Anambra State. Analysis includes 120 school-aged to-60 community members, security personnel, victims, local officials, and technologists. Random sampling ensures that every population member has an equal chance of selection, making the study's findings more valid and generalisable. In semi-structured interviews, participants will discuss security staff, alleged collaboration between security agents and criminals, better security systems, and AI's role in public safety. Based on availability and convenience, participants will be interviewed in person or online and audio-recorded with consent. After transcription, NVivo thematic processing and analysis codes, categorises, and evaluates patterns, themes, and perspectives. Awka's security and AI's crime prevention and administration are examined in this strategy.

Data Collation and Analysis

Summary of Responses

Research Question	Dominant Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1. Are security personnel capable of addressing kidnappers and gunmen?	No	102 out of 120	85%
2. Are there signs of collusion between some security personnel and criminals?	Yes	113 out of 120	94%
3. Is there a need to upgrade the current security systems in Anambra State?	Yes	84 out of 120	70%
4. Can Artificial Intelligence help curb kidnapping and gunmen attacks?	Yes	110 out of 120	92%

Findings

1. **Lack of Confidence in Security Personnel:**
   86% of respondents believe Anambra State's security forces are insufficient to combat kidnappers and gunmen. Concerns about police officer safety, lack of contemporary equipment, and low morale are some of the reasons.

2. **Perceived Complicity of Security Officers:**
   94% of respondents suspect certain security agents are working with criminals. This proportion is significant. Unusual response delays, operational specifics, and personal injury comments are warning signs.

3. **Need for Security System Upgrade:**
   About 70% believe the state's security infrastructure and systems must be addressed immediately. Improvements include enhanced training and monitoring, disciplinary oversight, and the latest technology.

4. **Support for AI Integration:**
   AI technology like facial recognition, drone surveillance, and predictive analytics are believed by 92% to help monitor and prevent crime. Many respondents, especially elderly or low-educated ones, had little awareness about AI but supported its use due to rules and control.

Data Presentation

Table: Summary of Dominant Interview Responses

Question No.	Key Area Assessed	Dominant Response	% Response
1	Capability of Security Personnel	Negative	85%
2	Security Personnel Collusion	Positive	94%
3	Need for Security System Upgrade	Positive	70%
4	Support for AI Integration in Security	Positive	92%

Discussion of Findings

1. The significant public distrust in security forces is an urgent issue requiring prompt action. Citizens think police are unprepared, unmotivated, and afraid of retribution.

2. The perception of security staff corruption and betrayal lowers public confidence and fosters criminal activity. This denotes a separate disciplinary body or internal affairs section.

3. The demand for security upgrades by 70% indicates public willingness for reform. Modernisation of infrastructure, surveillance equipment, and operational openness are included.

4. The increased support for AI-based solutions highlights the potential for technology to improve security. Support spans age, education, and occupation, but it requires education, regulation, and appropriate use of such tools.

This study found that most Anambra residents distrust the security system and think it's broken.

Respondents want change, responsibility, and new security technology, especially AI. The introduction of artificial intelligence into the protective framework is considered crucial and strategic in restoring safety and dealing

with kidnappers and unknown gunmen. Government, private technology businesses, and civic society must work together for this to succeed. Example: ethical oversight systems and public education.

Conclusion

AI may not solve Anambra State's security concerns, but it may build a corruption-resistant support system. Fear, fatigue, and manipulation limit human-led systems, but AI is objective, consistent, and accurate. When added to the security network, it can eliminate human flaws preventing the state from addressing rising violence and kidnapping. Anambra State can match China, the US, and Israel's AI models with strategy, finance, and implementation. Local adaptation requires political will and community participation. There are proven tools and technologies. Artificial intelligence's efficacy involves security agency training, lawmaking, and public education on its merits and cons.

To restore peace, attract investment, and encourage returning people, state security needs AI. Patrols, checkpoints, and sophisticated crime prevention and response systems protect communities. The analysis suggests the international community, government, technological players, and civil society act promptly. Anambra State's security threat requires immediate and creative solution. The inaction could harm innocent people and delay economic growth.

Recommendations

1. The Anambra State government should commit funds to develop and deploy AI systems customised to local security demands. This includes backing indigenous technology enterprises, sponsoring university research, and funding artificial intelligence programs to monitor, track, and anticipate crime.
2. Encourage public-private partnerships to construct infrastructure and acquire technological skills. Collaboration with overseas partners who have used AI in security can accelerate local capacity development and reduce implementation problems.
3. Security agencies must have experience in AI system operation. Digital literacy, drone operations, database management, and AI ethics are included. Officers need regular refresher courses to keep up with changing technologies.
4. Integrating AI into secondary school, university, and vocational curriculum boosts labour readiness for the future. Students should study about machine learning, data science, and AI ethics. This will give them the skills to improve society's growth and safety.
5. Establish guidelines for acquiring, storing, and using surveillance data to prevent misuse. These rules must regulate AI use, protect citizens' rights, and punish misuse. To ensure compliance and responsibility, oversight committees are necessary.

6. The Federal Government of Nigeria should invest in AI and integrate it into national institutions and parastatals. It should also support the States morally and financially to do the same.

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