CHAPTER FIFTEEN

THE IMPACT OF CIVIL AVIATION ON THE NIGERIA SECURITY CHALLENGE

BY

ISMAIL ADUA MUSTAPHA* ABDULGANIYU BELLO & OMODARA BEATRICE OLAWUMI****

ABSTRACT

Air Transport is a viable means of education, economic and social development globally. This is possible, because of the transportation of persons, and goods by air from one place to another. These constitute positive impacts of civil aviation to the whole world. However, it is obvious that, on the other hand, many negative impacts of the industry have been felt by an individual or group of individuals, local and international community. These impacts could be as a result of security challenges been posed by air transport to the humanity. For instance, Civil Aviation is contributing to the security challenge being presently experienced in Nigeria. This paper seeks toanalyse how civil aviation is contributing to security challenge in Nigeria. In achieving this objective, the poser: Has any of the civil aviation activities constitute security

*Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Ilorin, Nigeria Email: ismail.am@unilorin.edu.ng Tel: 08062643265

**Institute of General Studies, Liberal Studies Department, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin. Email: lawyerbello@yahoo.com Tel: 08033938351

***Federal Ministry of Health, Abuja Email: omodarawumi@gmail.com Tel: 08035974728.

of lives and properties[822], health issues[823] to mention but a view. While it is obvious that both positive and negative impacts of civil aviation are two sides of the same coin, and that they go together yet, the advantages of civil aviation are more felt by human race. However, the negative effects of civil aviation operations are so serious globally. For instance, aircraft accident to human trafficking by air to money laundering via aircraft to transport of diseases from foreign country to Nigeria (Ebola and Corona Vera diseases were via air transport)[824] among others, thereby contributed to the insecurity in Nigeria as a country.

The chapter therefore seeks to critically examine the impact of civil aviation as a means of security challenge in Nigeria. The chapter will answer: What are the impacts of civil aviation to the security challenge in Nigeria or is there any contribution of civil aviation to the Nigeria security challenge?

2. IMPACTS OF CIVIL AVIATION IN NIGERIA

Operation of has directly or indirectly affected the security of a nation in one way or the other. Although the scope of this chapter is limited to the topic: The Impact of Civil Aviation to the Nigeria security challenge, this is summarily referred to the negative impact of civil aviation, yet the positive impact of civil aviation shall be briefly discussed to bring out the general importance of civil aviation to human development.

The Cambridge advanced Lerner's Dictionary has interpreted the word "impact" as 'a powerful effect that something…has on a situation or person' or 'to have an

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822 For example many Nigerians have lost their lives and properties as a result of aircraft accident. See "10 Worst Plane Crashes Involving Nigeria | Premium Times Nigeria," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/5556-ten_worst_plane_crashes_involving_nigeria.html.

823 Many Nigerians have contacted various diseases during passenger screening and in flight. For example, some Nigerians contracted Ebola and Covid-19 during flight operations. See Akaninyene Otu et al., "An Account of the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in Nigeria: Implications and Lessons Learnt," BMC Public Health 18, no. 1 (July 10, 2017): 1–8, https://doi.org/10.1186/S12889-017-4535-X/PEER-REVIEW.

824 See C Ihekweazu, "Steps Nigeria Is Taking to Prepare for Cases of Coronavirus," 2020, http://theconversation.com/steps-nigeria-is-taking-to-prepare-for-cases-of-coronavirus-130704. See also Otu et al., "An Account of the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in Nigeria: Implications and Lessons Learnt."1.

The contributions of air transport industry towards advancement of economic reality and indices across the globe in general and Nigeria in particular cannot be downplayed. Enhancement of smooth buying and selling of goods and services globally to the extent that goods are transported at a very reasonable number of hours, depending on the latitude and longitude of the country of the passengers is a recognized advantage of air transport all over the globe.

2.2. Negative Impacts of Civil Aviation to Security Challenge in Nigeria

Negative impact being a means to Nigeria security challenge in the following ways:

i. Transport of diseases to Nigeria (Ebola and Covid 19)Evidences are bound that both Ebola and Corona Virus diseases are transported into Nigeria through air transport.
ii. Terrorists
iii. Drugs, trafficking in persons
iv. Illicit drug trafficking
v. Money Laundering

3. TRANSPORT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY AIR

The international carriage of passengers by air has been a very good mode of transportation of narcotic drugs as well as trafficked in persons from Nigeria to the outside world. In the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, the phenomenon trafficking in persons is defined as:

> "Trafficking in persons (TIP) shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of office or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments

transport of human being by air. Human being may be transported by air lawfully or unlawfully. A lawful transportation on one hand in this chapter connotes a situation where the parries to the contract of carriage by air reached what is term *concensus adi dem* thereby solidifying all the elements of contract.[831] An unlawful transport on the other hand includes transport of passengers by air devoid of consent of the parties. This is a difficult situation that has always been a challenge to the air carrier. The traffickers put the air carrier into this difficult situation. Many of the trafficked persons are easily transported from Nigeria to other part of the world through air transport.

Data has it that between 2003 and 2016, about 20% of the total 225000 (45000) of human trafficked were through air transport.[832] The trafficked individual prefers travelling alone or in accompanies of his/her trafficker(s).[833] The reason is not farfetched from the fact that the traffickers always take advantages of civil aviation such fastest, easy, reliable, convenience and anonymity into perpetual consideration.

The act of human trafficking via air transport has devastating effects on the security of Nigeria as a whole. Most trafficked persons were subjected to inhumane treatments thereby resulted in denial of fundamental human rights such as right to life, liberty, freedom of movement, degrading treatment, cruelty and inhuman punishment.[834] To say less, 24.9 million people trafficked yearly are living in condition of modern day slavery.[835] Furthermore, since the act of

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831 Elements of contract include offer, acceptance, intention to create legal relation, consideration and contractual capacity. See the case of Noah Bem Saka v. Daniel Ijuh (2010) 14 NWLR (Pt. 1184) p.16. See EE Alobo, Modern Nigeria Law of Contract, Second Edi (Lagos: Princeton and associate publishing Co. Ltd, 2016), 17-18.

832 See UNODC, "Engaging Airlines and Travel Agents in Preventing Human Trafficking," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.unodc.org/nigeria/en/engaging-airlines-and-travel-agents-in-preventing-human-trafficking.html..

833 See Yusuf Akinpelu, "Human Trafficking: UN Pledges Support for Nigerian Aviation Agencies," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/more-news/357653-human-trafficking-un-pledges-support-for-nigerian-aviation-agencies.html.

834 For example the live of one Adaora who was trafficked to Oman for house maid work was turned to nightmares. She suffered both physical and psychological abuses and eventually forced into prostitution. SeeUNODC, "Engaging Airlines and Travel Agents in Preventing Human Trafficking."

835 Wole Oyebade, "NCAA, NAPTIP Partner to Tackle Human Trafficking by Air | The Guardian Nigeria News - Nigeria and World News — Business — The Guardian Nigeria News – Nigeria and World News," accessed February 23, 2022, https://guardian.ng/business-services/ncaa-naptip-partner-to-tackle-human-trafficking-by-air/.

Furthermore, while commenting on the incessant human trafficking phenomenon and its negative consequential effects in Nigeria as a serious issue resulting in insecurity of human being, the Director General NAPTIP maintains that all efforts must be on deck toward preventing and suppressing the act. One of the efforts is adoption of sensitizing materials which is available for the aviation industry particularly the Nigeria Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) for review before implementation in all the Nigeria airports.[840]

It is worthy of notice and commend the NAPTIP for her collaborative efforts with the NCAA and Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) respectively. The Agency has rescued some victims of human trafficking at the Nigeria airports. A data maintains that1, 489 victims were rescued between 2016 and 2020 on one hand across the airports. For instance 107 victims were rescued at the Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport, Kano between 2017 and 2020. The breakdown of which is 7 victims in 2017, between 2018 and 2019, a total of 80 victims were rescued, while 20 victims were rescued between January 2020 and July 2020. All the victims were females, 6 Nigerien (Non-Nigeria) and 1 Ghanian. They were all Potential Victim of Trafficking (PVOT) rescued on their way to Saudi Arabia and Lebanon via Kano Airport.[841] Also, the NAPTIP-Joint Boarder Task Force (NAPTIP-JBTF) at the MMIA, Lagos conducting a random profiling of passengers at the various checking-in counters of the airlines at the departure hall of the MMIA, Lagos, rescued a PVOT who was to travel by air from Nigeria to Dubai. However, his facilitator was subsequently.[842]

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840 Idoko.

841 See Bashir Bello, "107 Human Traffick Victims Rescued at Kano Airport, Says NAPTIP," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/07/naptip-rescues-107-human-trafficking-victims-at-kano-airport/.

842 See Josiah Eromole, Head, Press and Public Relations (NAPTIP), "Human Trafficker Arrested At MMIA…One victim Rescued", <https://www.naptip.gov.ng > 15/8/2021.

illicit drugs into Nigeria through air transport. While some drug pushers wrapped the drug in protective film, swallowed and excrete same in the traffickers' point of destination, others wrap and hide it in their luggage/baggage on board aircraft.[847] Other drugs that have been importing or exporting in Nigeria via air routes are cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, amphetamine, psychotropic and ephedrine.[848]

4.1 Incidence of Illicit Drugs Trafficking through the Nigerian Civil Aviation

Data has showed that by adopting various modes of trafficking, some traffickers have succeeded while others were arrested on their attempt to transport illicit drugs through civil aviation in Nigeria. For example, in 2009 a woman who swallowed a 42 wrapped of cocaine, about to board KLM flight was arrested at the Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport when she attempted to traffic same to abroad. In the same year, 'a woman en route from Brazil to Europe was arrested at Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja for carrying 6.350 kilograms of cocaine. In 2013, Eddy favour Imeh was arrested when it was detected that he had swallowed 46 capsules of cocaine before boarding the aircraft. In 2014, nineteen Nigeria and one Ghanian were arrested in Nigeria Airport for attempted to smuggle cocaine worth 106, 914 kilograms of narcotic drugs. Also, in 2015, Pastor Daniel Lanre Akintola was arrested at Akanu Ibiam International Airport, Enugu with 1.978 kilogram of heroin concealed in the hidden place of his baggage. In the same year, four syndicates were arrested at Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja over alleged importation of illicit drug, cocaine worth 3.455 kilogram into Nigeria.[849]

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847 Nwannennaya and Abiodun, "Illicit Drug Trafficking in Nigeria: Obstacle to National Development and Security." 1-2.

848 See David E. Bloom and Jeffrey D. Sachs, "Geography, Demography, and Economic Growth in Africa," Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, no. 2 (1998): 207–95, https://doi.org/10.2307/2534695. See also Nwannennaya and Abiodun, "Illicit Drug Trafficking in Nigeria: Obstacle to National Development and Security."

849 See Ehi Eric Esoimeme, "The Nigerian Money Laundering (Prevention and Prohibition) Bill, 2016: A Critical Appraisal," Journal of Money Laundering Control 20, no. 1 (January 3, 2017): 79–88, https://doi.org/10.1108/JMLC-07-2016-0025/FULL/XML, 20. See also Nwannennaya and Abiodun, "Illicit Drug Trafficking in Nigeria: Obstacle to National Development and Security." 1.

Buba Marwa[853] while lamenting on the negative effects of Illicit drugs maintains that 90 per cent of criminalities in Nigeria today, ranging from banditry to insurgency, kidnapping, rape and others, is linked to use of illicit drugs. Other social consequences include school dropout, cultism, violence, armed robbery, lawlessness, cultural disorientation, assassinations, loss of productivity, among other significant damage to the body and internal organs.[854]

Thus, the contribution of the Nigeria civil aviation to the effects of illicit drugs as admunberated above is that aviation is fuelling wide spread of the drugs in and out of Nigeria. Syndicates took aviation as one of the means of transporting same to other parts of the world. That was why the Formal Nigeria NDLEA Chairman, Ahmed Giade called for effective close monitoring of passengers and baggages/luggage on Nigeria-Brazil routes.[855]

5. MONEY LAUNDERING

One of the challenges to the Nigeria Financial system is money laundering. Contravening the Act, a passenger with passport number A03758685 identified as Yusuf Taofeeq Olanrewju was arrested by the Operatives of the Nigeria Customs Service (NCS) Murtala Muhammed Airport Command, Ikeja, Lagos and handed over to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) for further investigation. He was alleged to have been in possession of $767,500 cash while trying to board an Emirates Airlines flight to Hong Kong en route Duba, via the E-wing of the airport. While commenting on the arrest and subsequent hand over of the alleged passenger to the men of the anti-graft agency, the NCS spoke

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853 Buba Marwa is a retired Military Officer and one time Governor of Lagos State. He is the current Chairman/Chief Executive Officer of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA).

854 See "Drug Abuse, Trafficking and Crime Control | The Guardian Nigeria News - Nigeria and World News — Opinion — The Guardian Nigeria News – Nigeria and World News." SeeBolaji Ogundele, "Buhari: Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking More Dangerous than Insurgency, Banditry," accessed February 23, 2022, https://thenationonlineng.net/buhari-drug-abuse-illicit-drug-trafficking-more-dangerous-than-insurgency-banditry/amp/.

855 See Nwannennaya and Abiodun, "Illicit Drug Trafficking in Nigeria: Obstacle to National Development and Security." 5.

On the consequences of illegal movement of money in and out of Nigeria, the boss further states:

> The question is often asked, why do customs or any agency of government need to know if a private person or company is taking out monies for their personal business out of the country. It is for the reason that illegal criminal activities like international terrorism, drug smuggling, arms proliferation are financed by illicit cash movements outside the recognised financial systems.
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> "Proceeds from other criminal activities like corrupt enrichments from public treasury are similarly siphoned out of the country in cash. To enforce compliance with the monitoring of cross border cash movement, registers are maintained all approved points of entry and exit, where voluntary declarations are maintained. The declaration then followed up by EFCC to ascertain any possible link between the cash movers and criminal networks.[857]

It is submitted that from the above incidence, air transport serves as mode of illegal movement of money/cash in and out of Nigeria. The security networks of the whole aviation system including that of custom agency are full proof. While some of the launderers have succeeded in the illegal movement of cash, others were arrested. Consequently, those that were succeeded might have been using the monies to fund illegal activities. It can therefore be safely conclude that civil aviation is indirectly contributing to the civil unrest in Nigeria.

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[857] See Oyebade and Salau.
. See also "Customs Impounds $8.1m At Lagos Airport | Sahara Reporters," accessed February 23, 2022, http://saharareporters.com/2020/02/04/customs-impounds-81m-lagos-airport.

b. Transport of Corona Virus Disease (COVID 19)

Without being economical with the truth and straightforward, the existence of Corona virus disease (COVID 19) in Nigeria is by air transport. While in December 2019, the Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) concluded the training of the rapid response teams across the 36 states in Nigeria, the Center further stated that a Coronavirus Group had been set up to respond to any emergency on January 2020. Additionally, the NCDC worked with 22 states in Nigeria to establish their emergency operations centers to work together with the national coordination centers.[860] Although the government had prepared for the virus by improving the airport surveillance since January 2020, yet Nigeria appeared on the list of infected countries when she recorded COVID-19 index case imported from Italy on the 27th February 2020. Not only that the index case was adequately isolated from moving to the other state, he was allowed free movement from one state to another before he was tested positive of the disease. Many Nigerians were infected with disease. The Table below shows the number of confirmed cases by state in Nigeria.

Table Showing Corona Virus Infection in Nigeria as at 3:06 PM Wednesday 10 November, 2021

States Affected	No. of Cases (Lab Confirmed)	No. of Cases (on admission)	No. Discharged	No. of Deaths
Lagos	77,913	242	76,919	752
FCT	23,379	2,035	21,122	222
Rivers	12,760	47	12,559	154
Kaduna	10,123	65	9,978	80
Plateau	9,844	29	9,744	71
Oyo	8,760	13	8,556	191
Edo	6,597	3	6,362	232
Ogun	5,374	1	5,293	80

[860] Ihekweazu, "Steps Nigeria Is Taking to Prepare for Cases of Coronavirus."

From the above Table, it is obvious that 3, 392,457 samples were tested, 212, 829 Nigerians were infected with the disease, and 5,580 cases are presently active and are on admission in the various State isolation centers. While some are lucky to have recovered from the infection, some have passed away. Therefore, a total of 204,335 patients have recovered and discharged from the Center, while 2,914 Nigerians have died.

Consequently, Nigerians started afraid because of the negative effects been read, heard, seen and watched over the social media, radio and television among others communication and information gadgets. The effect of the inadequate surveillance of the Nigeria airports raises the question of whether or not the country prepared for the health risk of communicable disease which has been declared as pandemic.[862] It is further submitted that the whole country was subjected to health security challenge just from one imported index case. The resultant effects are either serious health challenges with/and multiple deaths. This therefore demonstrates the contribution of civil aviation to the insecurity of lives of Nigerians.

I. Aircraft Accident

The term accident is derived from the Latin word accidere, which is literally interpreted to mean "fall upon, befall, happen, chance." Traditionally the word has been synonymously used as' a calamity, casualty, catastrophe, disaster, an undesirable or unfortunate happening; any unexpected personal injury resulting from any unlooked for mishap or occurrence; any unpleasant or unfortunate occurrence that causes injury, loss, suffering, or death; some untoward occurrence aside from the usual course of events'.In its most commonly accepted meaning, or in its ordinary or popular sense, it is define to mean 'some sudden and unexpected event taking place without expectation, upon the instant, rather than

862 Greg Martin, "Globalization and Health," Globalization and Health 1 (April 22, 2005): 1, https://doi.org/10.1186/1744-8603-1-1.See also Arno Tausch, "Is Globalization Really Good for Public Health? General Considerations and Implications for the Arab World," SSRN Electronic Journal, May 21, 2015, https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.2608960.

> *...as 'a fortuitous circumstance, event, or happening, an event happening without any human agency, or if happening wholly or partly through human agency, an event which under the circumstances is unusual and unexpected by the person to whom it happens... the word may be employed as denoting a calamity, casualty, catastrophe, disaster, an undesirable or unfortunate happening; any unexpected personal injury resulting from any unlooked for mishap or occurrence; any unpleasant or unfortunate occurrence, that causes injury, loss, suffering or death; some untoward occurrence aside from the usual course of events.*[868]

In the United States of America, the Supreme Court in *Air France v. Saks* defines the term as 'an unexpected or unusual event or happening that is external to the passenger'.[869]

Aircraft accident is a part and parcel of civil aviation since it involves operation of engines that are bound to fail irrespective of the root cause of the abnormality which may be natural or artificial. It has been argued that aircraft is the safest mode of transportation; however the bad side of the civil aviation is its accident the consequences of which are ability to threatening the security of right to life and properties passengers, distortion of international market and psychological disorder of victims' families. Report of aircraft accidents have been made globally, however since this chapter is restricted to Nigeria; only 10 worst aircraft accidents involving Nigerians shall be listed.

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[868] See NFD International Manning Agents, Inc/Barber Ship Management, Ltd v Esmeraldo Illescas; GR 183054; Second Division; September 29 2010, Supreme Court Associate Justice Diosdado Peralta, Ponente.<https://www.lexology.com/commentary/shipping-transport/philippines/del-rosario-del-rosario-law-offices/supreme-court-defines-accident#3

[869] See Air France v.Saks 470 US 370 (1985) at 405. See also the Chaudhari v. British Airways (1997) Times, 7 May, where English Court of Appeal with approval adopts the definition as contained in Air France v.Saks 470 US 370 (1985) at 405.

security challenge posed to Nigeria as a country.

From the table therefore, while a total of 1379 lives including passengers and crews were lost; 10 aircrafts together with unaccounted number of properties including baggage, luggage and different denomination of monies were wasted. It is can be safely argued in this respect that air transport accident also poses security challenge to Nigeria.

ii. Insider Threat to Civil Aviation

The rate at which an insider that is airport workers constitute new and emerging threats against civil aviation has become more worrisome. This is because of the way and manner at which the insider and outsider conspire to bye pass the lay down procedures on aviation security measures. The United States of America's *Transportation Security Administration* (TSA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) have concluded that insider threats represent one of aviation security's "most pressing concerns."[871] This is due to the fact that other security apparatus that had been put in place to address the threat from passengers, cargo, baggage and luggage at our airports are equally threatened, thus the vulnerabilities in this respect are to be addressed.

Although the provisions of Annex 17 Standard 4.2.6 'Each Contracting State shall ensure that persons other than passengers, together with items carried, prior to entry into airport security restricted areas serving international operations, are subjected to screening and security controls', this provision is not all encompassing as there are still gaps such as "intent and collusion" which could not be measured through screening.[872]

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871 "Aviation Security: Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security Would Benefit from Risk Assessment and Strategy Updates | U.S. GAO," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-16-632.22.

872 Brian S Bean, Lynda Peters, and Erik Dahl, "Mitigating Insider Threats In The Domestic Aviation System: Policy Options For The Transportation Security Administration" (Naval Postgraduate School, 2017),1-2.

It is very much possible for the outsider conniving with the insider is their ability to study and investigate the weakest link in aviation security measures of a particular airport of which the airport worker could be one. The outsider often study and exploit the poor condition of service of the insiders to lure them into conniving with them to perpetrate any of the acts unlawful interference with civil aviation. This position may probably catalyze the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to have defined "insider threat as the risk posed by workers with inside access and knowledge to exploit vulnerabilities in the nation's transportation systems".[878] That was why the insiders have been lured by criminal and terrorist organizations to further unlawful acts in the aviation system. An insider who is well-placed is confidently in a position to conduct unlawful acts such as espionage, illegal smuggling, and terrorist attacks which has significant severity consequences on domestic aviation system not only in Nigeria but the whole world at large. Trusted aviation workers are familiar with weaknesses of the entire internal aviation security guidance, policies, rules and procedures including both physical security code procedures, and information technology systems.[879]

For example in 2013, a notable terrorism case involving an insider threat was that of an avionics technician at Mid-Continent Airport who took advantage of being an insider attempted ' to detonate a vehicle borne improvised explosive device at the passenger terminal from the secure (runway) side of the airport'.3 Also in 2009, an information technology, Rajib Karim who was an employee with British Airways used his insider advantage to identify aviation security vulnerabilities and opportunities to place an explosive device onboard United States bound aircraft.[880] In the same vein, in 2014, an employee with Delta Airlines, Mark Quentin Henry in connivance with three other airline employees smuggled 153 firearms on 17 different flights between Atlanta and New York City. He used his employee access to avoid scrutiny. These cases illustrate the concern of aviation

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878 OIG DHS, "(OIG-12-120) Transportation Security Administration Has Taken Steps to Address the Insider Threat but Challenges Remain", 2. See also bean, Peters, And Dahl, "Mitigating Insider Threats In The Domestic Aviation System: Policy Options For The Transportation Security Administration."v

879 OIG DHS,"(OIG-12-120) Transportation Security Administration Has Taken Steps to Address the Insider Threat but Challenges Remain."4

880 "Terror Plot BA Man Rajib Karim Gets 30 Years - BBC News," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-12788224.

He goes further to report another insider threat when he said NDLEA also disclosed: in May, 2017, some officials of airline handling company colluded with a passenger to ferry narcotic drugs ephedrine and used their official pass to take the drug to the tarmac where it was loaded to the airplane.[883]

The above reports revealed that insider threat is real in Nigeria airports. Since the airport workers including the security agents could aid drug syndicates, possibility of conniving with the bandits and terrorist organizations that are ready to pay is at the high level. Chief Executive Officer of Centurion Securities, Group Captain John Ojikutu, retriates this position when maintained that the high level of insider threat in the Nigeria airports could have severe consequences for the nation. This position was the fall out of the incident that happened in Kano airport. Ojikutu stated thus:

> "What has happened in Kano has shown that there is high level of insiders' threat and not only in Kano but at most of our airports. They are among the airport staff, airlines staff, ground services and allied staff. Note that there were seven arrests were made in the case of the cartel in Kano, but only six names were mentioned and only Rhoda has employer: the employers of the others are not known. So long there is a cover up on the others employers; there are rooms for insiders' threats.[884]

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883 "Airport Security: Managing Insider Threat | THISDAYLIVE."

884 "Airport Security: Managing Insider Threat | THISDAYLIVE."

7. CONCLUSION

It is oblivious from the foregoing that the civil aviation whether in Nigeria or elsewhere has been contributing to security challenges experiencing in Nigeria. From 1960 upward, Nigeria security challenge contributed through aviation includes Corruption, transport of disease, drugs and human trafficking. Monies generated from all these heinous acts were used to sponsored terrorists/bandits consequences of which lives and properties of Nigerians were destroyed. Monies that were meant to cater for security, health, education among others were laundered to another country thereby leaving the Nigerians to remain in suffering. The most devastating aspect of aviation contribution to national insecurity is the transport of diseases. The aviation has in two well recognized occasions, served as means of transporting diseases into the country. Many Nigerians died while others were hospitalized because of infection of these deadly diseases. The contribution of civil aviation insider to threatening Nigeria cannot be under estimated. The airport workers, security agencies among others connived with the outsiders, drug syndicates to put the security of the Nation at risk. Many Nigerians have been jailed/imprisoned or sentenced to death for offences for which they are innocent of. This has greatly affects the right to lives and properties of Nigerian.

It is submitted that fundamental causes of negative impacts of civil aviation to the Nigeria Security challenge are; None or inadequate implementation of civil aviation security law; Insider threat due to poor remuneration or aviation workers and security agencies; andPassengers' non-compliant with the stakeholders' directives or guidelines on prevention of diseases.

security stakeholders on the insider threat to the domestic aviation system. In Nigeria,[881]

It is therefore submitted that in the aviation environment, insider threats come those that have access to the restricted areas such as employees, airline workers, airport vendors, airport contractors and security agents with access to areas restricted to the public are generally been described and referred to as aviation workers. Many of these aviation workers are granted permission through a badge called Security Identification Display Area to physically access many of these sensitive areas of an airport, including aircrafts on the runway and passenger baggage transiting areas.

The report of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) on the activities of drug trafficking syndicate at the Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport, Kano, is a classical example of how the insider threatened aviation security in Nigeria. In this airport, drug syndicate is made up of airport workers planted prohibited drug in the bag of a passenger. ***Chinedu Eze*** reported the incident this way:

> NDLEA revealed that Idris Umar Shehu, Sanni Suleiman, Nuhu Adamu, Rhoda Adetunji, Udosen Itoro Henry and Sanni Hamisu. The cartel had allegedly planted the tramadol-bearing luggage on Zainab's tag. All these were aviation workers. One is a staff of an airline handling company, three were clearing agents, and two others were staff of Security Company, so they all work at the airport.[882]

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[881] Bean, Peters, and Dahl, "Mitigating Insider Threats In The Domestic Aviation System: Policy Options For The Transportation Security Administration."1-2.

[882] See "Airport Security: Managing Insider Threat | THISDAYLIVE," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2019/05/10/airport-security-managing-insider-threat/.

TSA identifies many types of insider threat activities, including spying, unauthorized and damaging
release of information, sabotage, corruption, theft, smuggling, impersonation, and terrorist attacks.[873]

In contrast, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines "insider threat" as an individual with authorized access who steals information to sell and/or provide to a foreign government. It warns "(t) hat an insider may steal solely for personal gain, or that an insider may be a 'spy'—someone who is stealing company information in order to benefit another organization or country."[874]

Centre for Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) identifies five chief types of insider threat behaviors: unauthorized revelation of information, process corruption, the enabling of outside entity access, physical sabotage, and electronic interference.[875]
It should be noted that the outsiders who are criminally intended may connive with the airport workers-insiders that have the right of entry to security restricted areas to perpetrate heinous acts of unlawful interference. For example, in 2016, two airport workers connived with Al-Shabaab to smuggle and place a laptop containing explosive device on to the aircraft Daallo flight 159 heading to Mogadishu, Somalia to Djibouti, which later exploded.[876] Also, in Nigeria, some NDLEA officers in connivance with some Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) workers to plant an illegal drug (Tramadol) in a baggage and tagged same in a passenger's name aboard aircraft to Saudi Arabia.[877]

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873 OIG DHS, "(OIG-12-120) Transportation Security Administration Has Taken Steps to Address the Insider Threat but Challenges Remain" OIG-12-120, no. September (2012).2.

874 FBI, "The Insider Threat: An Introduction to Detecting and Deterring an Insider Spy — FBI," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/insider_threat_brochure.pdf/view.

875 Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure [CPNI], "CPNI Insider Data Collection Study: Report of Main Findings," Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics), vol. 47 LNCS, 1977, https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-08065-1_20. See Bean, Peters, and Dahl, "Mitigating Insider Threats In The Domestic Aviation System: Policy Options For The Transportation Security Administration."8.

876 [CPNI], "CPNI Insider Data Collection Study: Report of Main Findings."

877 Samson Toromade, Buhari orders return of student arrested for drug trafficking in Saudi Arabia, Palse.ng, 29th April, 2019 <https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/zainab-aliyu-buhari-orders-return-of-student-arrested-in-saudi-arabia/2ftep1y> assessed 13th July, 2019.

Table Showing 10 Worst Aircraft Accidents Involving Nigerians

-	Date	Aircraft	Number of casualties	Destination
.	Nov. 1969	Nigeria Airways Vicker VG10	87	London-Lagos
2	Jan. 1973	Boeing 707	176	Jeddah-Lagos
3	July 1991	McDonell Douglas DC-8	261	Jeddah-Sokoto
4	Sept, 1992	Lockheed G-130H Hercules	158	Lagos
5	Nov. 1996	Boeing 727	144	PortHarcourt - Lagos
6	May 2002	BAC One -Eleven jet	72	Jos-Kano-Lagos
7	Oct. 2005	Bellview Airlines 210	117	Lagos-Abuja
8	Dec. 2005	Sossoliso Airlines McDonell Douglas	108	Abuja-PortHarcourt
9	Oct. 2006	Boeing 737 ADC Airlines	97	Lagos-Abuja
10	June 2012	Dana Airlines McDonell Douglas MD-83	159 +non-passengers	Lagos

Source: Premium Times June 11, 2012[870]

The above table reveals the rate at which air transport is affecting the constitutionally guaranteed right to life, property and freedom from moving from one place to another. Thus, security of life of Nigerians was threatened due to aircraft accident. Although not all the aircraft accidents involving Nigerians are captured, the chapter merely captured the 10 worst aircraft accident to show the

[870] See Ogala Emmanuel, "No Titleten Worst Plane Crashes Involving," Premium Times, 2012, https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/5556-ten_worst_plane_crashes_involving_nigeria.html.

something that continues, progresses or develops; something happening by chance something unforeseen, unexpected, unusual, extraordinary, or phenomenal, taking place not according to the usual course of things or events, out of the range of ordinary calculations; that which exists or occurs abnormally, or an uncommon occurrence'[863] Longman Dictionary of contemporary English interprets "Accident" to mean 'a situation in which someone is injured or something is damaged without any one intending them to be' or ' a crash involving car, trains, plane...'[864] Mariam-webster dictionary legally defines it as 'an unexpected happening causing loss or injury which is not due to any fault or misconduct on the part of the person injured but for which legal relief may be sought'.[865] *Black's Law Dictionary defines the term as 'an unintended and unforeseen injurious occurrence; something that does not occur in the usual course of events or that could not be reasonably anticipated... an unforeseen and injurious occurrence not attributable to mistake, negligence, neglect or misconduct'.*[866]

In Aviation parlance, none of the International Treaties or Conventions on civil aviation defines what accident is.[867] However, the academician and textbook writers adopt various definitions as espoused by the courts. Supreme Court of Philippine defines the term:

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863 See "Accident Legal Definition of Accident," accessed February 23, 2022, https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/accident.

864 See Della. Summers, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, New ed. (Harlow Essex England: Longman, 1987) 8. See also Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary. See Gary C. Woodward, Rhetoric of Intention in Human Affairs (Lexington Books, n.d.).41. See "Accident Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/accident.

865 See Black Law Dictionary Eight Edition https://www.lexology.com/commentary/shipping-transport/philippines/del-rosario-del-rosario-law-offices/supreme-court-defines-accident#3> assessed on 18/11/2021.

866 See Trevor. Philipson and Fountain Court Chambers., "Carriage by Air," 2001, 394.

867 See Trevor. Philipson and Fountain Court Chambers., "Carriage by Air," 2001, 394.

Ondo	4,573	42	4,433	98
Kano	4,382	68	4,194	120
Akwa Ibom	4,348	228	4,076	44
Delta	4,144	1,478	2,556	110
Kwara	3,952	239	3,650	63
Osun	3,016	53	2,877	86
Enugu	2,776	-1	2,748	29
Gombe	2,705	57	2,590	58
Nasarawa	2,517	133	2,345	39
Anambra	2,387	35	2,333	19
Katsina	2,226	6	2,185	35
Imo	2,130	138	1,951	41
Ebonyi	2,062	26	2,004	32
Abia	2,020	2	1,988	30
Benue	1,863	383	1,455	25
Ekiti	1,777	23	1,726	28
Bauchi	1,762	45	1,695	22
Borno	1,356	12	1,306	38
Taraba	1,250	4	1,216	30
Bayelsa	1,244	12	1,204	28
Adamawa	1,157	27	1,098	32
Niger	1,057	39	998	20
Sokoto	807	0	779	28
Cross River	658	22	611	25
Jigawa	608	3	588	17
Yobe	502	3	490	9
Kebbi	464	15	433	16
Zamfara	331	53	270	8
Kogi	5	0	3	2

Source: NCDC[861]

[861] NCDC, "NCDC Coronavirus COIVD-19 Microsite."

6. TRANSPORT OF DISEASES

It is a known fact that in recent times the civil aviation has impacted negatively on the well being of Nigerians in the area of transport of diseases to the country. This impact shall quickly be examined hereunder.

a. Transport of Ebola Virus Disease

The outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) remained in the memory lane of the affected three continents including Africa, Europe and North America. Nigeria, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Loene were affected in Africa continent. While Spain, Italy and United Kingdom made the list of contagious countries in Europe, only the United States of America recorded the deadly disease in the whole of North America.[858] Consequently, the disease killed over 11, 300 and about 28,000 were infected across the three continents. It should however be noted that the chapter would be restricted to how EVD was transported to Nigeria.

In Nigeria, the EVD was imported on 14th July, 2014 by a Liberian diplomat, Patrick Sawyer who arrived into the country through Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja, Lagos. Data has it that Mr. Sawyer had cared for a sibling who had contacted the disease in his home town, Liberia but deliberately travel down to Nigeria via air transport. On his arrival to Nigeria via Murtala Muhammed International Airport, he was identified as being sick wherein he was admitted in a private hospital. The subsequent diagnose analysis revealed that the index case have contacted the disease. Although the index case died three days later but he had successfully spread the disease to Nigerians. Thus, 20 Nigerians were confirmed to have been infected but 8 of them died of the virus.[859] It can be safely submitted that this constitute a serious threat to safety and security of Nigerians as a whole and the world at large.

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858 See Otu et al., "An Account of the Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in Nigeria: Implications and Lessons Learnt."

859 See NCDC, "NCDC Coronavirus COVID-19 Microsite," accessed February 23, 2022, https://covid19.ncdc.gov.ng/.

person, Mrs. Thelma Williams, said that, the reason for arrest was that although the passenger declared the said amount on the prescribed forms CDF1A and CDF1B, however, he could not give satisfactory explanation of how he came about the money.

A fundamental revelation from the NCS discreet investigation was that the alleged passenger was a habitual traveler with the following money laundering record: "on April 27, 2012, $280,000 to Hong Kong. "On July 21, 2012, he travelled with $395,000 to Hong Kong. On September 15, 2012, he travelled with $525,000 to Hong Kong.

"On November 3, 2012, he travelled with $10,000 to China. And this present case, January 10, 2013 $767,500 to Hong Kong."[856]

In the same vein, at about 1200hrs of January 16, 2020, the Nigeria Customs Service attached to the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos, intercepted the sum of $8,065,612m inside a coaster bus at the tarmac of the E-Wing of the airport. The sum wrapped in 20 pieces loaded in six bags was planned to be illegally laundered out of Nigeria through one of the international airlines.

The criminal aspect of money laundering is non declaration of any amount in excess of excess of $10,000. Accordingly, the NSC boss, Col. Hameed Ali states thus: "Currently, the value of the threshold in Nigeria is the equivalent of $10,000 and above. Therefore, all travellers in and out of Nigeria, must declare any physical cash in excess of this threshold of $10,000 or equivalent of other currencies or monetary instruments."

[856] Wole Oyebade and Sulaimon Salau, "ALLEGED MONEY LAUNDERING: Customs Arrests Passenger @ Lagos Airport with $767,000 - Ships & Ports," accessed February 23, 2022, https://shipsandports.com.ng/alleged-money-laundering-customs-arrests-passenger-lagos-airport-with-767000/.

In recent times, many drug syndicates were arrested as result of attempted illegal transportation of drugs by air to Europe and United States of America. Consequently, a 834.5 kilograms of illicit drugs en route U.S in Lagos were intercepted while two syndicates were arrested for allegedly trafficking of 191 palettes of heroin and cocaine through the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja. Also, a Spain bound trafficker was arrested for attempted traffic of 113 wrapped cocaine which he swallowed and but later excreted at the same airport.[850]

A cursory perusal of the incident of the illicit drug trafficking through the airports in Nigeria suggests that a considerable large numbers of these drugs were/are transported via the Nigerian airports. The resultant effect is that the country will continue to suffer from the security challenges posed as a result of involvement in drug trafficking.

The in and out movement of illicit drugs in Nigeria via air transport is contributing to security challenges. Most of the drug syndicates have seen the business as one of the fastest means of enriching themselves because of the huge amount of money they will receive when they sell these illegal drugs. The rate at which criminal activities is ensuing in Nigeria cannot be overlooked. This is as a result of resultant effect of taking or involvement in illicit drug.[851] A writer put it thus: "Nobody in his right senses would go into the street and start gunning people down at will...With their brains buried in drugs, bandits, kidnappers, killer herdmen and Boko Haram terrorists shed blood with reckless abandon"[852]

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850 See "Drug Abuse, Trafficking and Crime Control | The Guardian Nigeria News - Nigeria and World News — Opinion — The Guardian Nigeria News – Nigeria and World News," accessed February 23, 2022, https://guardian.ng/opinion/drug-abuse-trafficking-and-crime-control/.

851 Kayode Akinmade is a former commissioner of information, Ondo State

852 SeeKayode Akinmade, "Renewed Onslaught on Drug Abuse," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.vanguardngr.com/2021/05/renewed-onslaught-on-drug-abuse/.

It is submitted that although the collaborative efforts of the NAPTIP with the Aviation stakeholders have been positive in rescuing the victim(s), however, the efforts are not full proof as some might have escaped[843] the rapid response efforts of the NAPTIP in preventing and suppressing human trafficking in Nigeria particularly via air transport.

4. ILLICIT TRANSPORT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BY AIR

One of the main threats to Nigeria security of the 21st century is the illicit transport of drugs, otherwise known as illicit drug trafficking in and out of Nigeria. While some drugs syndicates adopt importation and exportation by air, others prefer land or water transport.[844] Historically, the business of illicit transport of drugs in Nigeria started after the second world war where some Nigerian soldiers who had actively served in India. Some of these soldiers returned to the country with the seeds of drug called *cannabis savita.* The seeds were planted in different geographical zone of Nigeria and later discovered that the plant does very well in some than the other geographical parts of Nigeria. This marks the beginning of large plantation of the *cannabis savita* in the areas where cultivation had already been experimented successfully.[845] This therefore makes Nigeria as one of the largest producers of *cannabis savita* because it is readily available as a result of its being cultivated locally and produced in herbal form in Nigeria.[846]

Consequently, the syndicates were fond of exporting this specie of drug into the other parts of the world such as South America, Brazil, among others, on one hand. On the other hand, they have been successfully importing other species of

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843 See UNODC, "Engaging Airlines and Travel Agents in Preventing Human Trafficking."

844 See Sarah Dewing et al., "Review of Injection Drug Use in Six African Countries: Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania," Http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.1080/09687630500480228 13, no. 2 (April 2009): 121–37, https://doi.org/10.1080/09687630500480228.See alsoNwannennaya C and Abiodun TF, "Illicit Drug Trafficking in Nigeria: Obstacle to National Development and Security," Journal of Political Sciences & Public Affairs 05, no. 01 (2017), https://doi.org/10.4172/2332-0761.1000230.

845 Chris I. Nwagboso, "The Nature of Internal Security Problems in African States: The Nigerian Experience," International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences 6, no. 4 (April 17, 2016), https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/V6-I4/2079., 38-71. See also Nwannennaya and Abiodun, "Illicit Drug Trafficking in Nigeria: Obstacle to National Development and Security." 1.

846 See Nwannennaya and Abiodun, "Illicit Drug Trafficking in Nigeria: Obstacle to National Development and Security." 1.

trafficking is a money making business. It is submitted that money generated from this heinous act helps to foot bill the criminals and terrorists activities thereby contributing in a negative form to the insecurity of a nation, Nigeria inclusive. This assertion is well grounded on the comment of Alexandre de Juniac, Director General and Chief Executive Officer of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) when he said: "Human trafficking creates misery for millions and helps to fund criminal gangs and terrorism."[836]

The international and local organizations such as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) among others have pledged support and in fact collaborated with the aviation stakeholders in detecting, curbing and preventing the crime of human trafficking via civil aviation. The necessity to define the roles of the airlines, their crews as well as passengers in detecting the traffickers and the trafficked before departure and on board aircraft before the victim sneaked into the plane is very important.[837] That was why the IATA maintains that the need to safe peoples' lives through the mobilization of civil aviation stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking via air transport is a paramount step that must be taken by the Association.[838] It is submitted that in this regard, the aviation staffs need to train and retrain through seminars and conferences on detection methods. However, the industry should prepare for the challenges including but not limited to lack of fund and insider threat[839] to the success of the training and implementation of materials.

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836 Oyebade.

837 See Akinpelu, "Human Trafficking: UN Pledges Support for Nigerian Aviation Agencies."

838 Wole Oyebode, NCAA, NATIP partner to Tackle human trafficking by air. The Guardian 13 July 2019 https://m.guardian.ng assessed 8/6/2021.

839 Six NAPTIP officers had been sacked for various insider threats to the realization of the aim and objectives of the Agency. The offences are providing information about the operations of the lives of officers of the Agency, collection bribe and aiding escape of suspects, and arranging professional sureties for a fee. See Clement Idoko, "FG Sacks 6 NAPTIP Officers for Corruption, Unprofessional Conduct," accessed February 23, 2022, https://tribuneonlineng.com/fg-sacks-6-naptip-officers-for-corruption-unprofessional-conduct/.

> or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation" [828]

The Nigeria Trafficking in Persons (Prohibited) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003[829] similarly interprets 'Trafficking' to mean:

> "All acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across Nigerian boarders, purchases, sales, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person, involving the use of deception, coercion or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding the person whether or not in voluntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive) in forced or bonded labour or in slavery-like conditions."[830]

The above definitions as provided by the international and national law respectively have similar provisions aiming at curbing the menace of human trafficking whether in Nigeria or elsewhere. Thus what is germane to this chapter is the 'transportation' aspect of the definitions. Human beings have three modes of transportation viz Air, land and water. The relevant mode to our discussion is

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827 See B.A Garner, ed., Black's Law Dictionary (Thompson West Group, 2004), 554.

828 See The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25. It entered into force on 25 December 2003, article 3; See also The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It opened for signature by Member States at a High-level Political Conference convened for that purpose in Palermo, Italy, on 12-15 December 2000 and entered into force on 29 September 2003. "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime," accessed February 23, 2022, https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html.

829 "Trafficking in Persons (Prohibited) Law Enforcement and Administration Act," Pub. L. No. 2003 No. 24, 2005 No. 28. (2003).It comes into force on the 14th July 2003 and consisting of 64 sections and two schedule.

830 See Trafficking in Persons (Prohibited) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, Section 64. For a full discussion of the Trafficking in Person see Goddy Uwa et al., "The Socio-Economic Effects of Human Trafficking in Nigeria," International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research 3, no. 8 (2018): 224. See also Fatimah Funsho Abdulrazaq, "Child Trafficking: A Clog in the Wheel of Socio-Economic Development of Nigerian Children," in Global Issues and the Nigerian Laws: Essays in Honour of Hon. Justice Saliu Saidu, ed. A. Amuda-kannike et al (Ilorin: University of Ilorin Press, 2021), 295–315.

influence on something'[825]. It is surprising that neither the word 'impact' nor its meaning can be found in the Black's Law Dictionary. This is probably because the word is not a legal term. However, from the interpretation in the Cambridge Advance Dictionary, two key words are provided viz "effect" and "influence"[826]. While the Black's Law Dictionary interprets "effect" to mean 'that which is produced by an agent or cause, a result, outcome, or consequence'[827] the meaning or interpretation of the word "influence" is also missing. Therefore it can be safely submitted that the words "effect" and "impact" are one side of the same coins, thus they produced the same result have been synonymous in their meaning.

An impact could be positive or negative. Where it is positive, it relates to the advantageous influences that something has on another thing on one hand, while the negative effect is peculiar to some disadvantageous effects on a situation on another hand. Therefore, the impact of civil aviation on Nigeria as a whole can be divided into positive and negative respectively. Although this chapter is basically on the negative impacts of civil aviation in Nigeria, yet, positive impacts shall summarily be discussed to bring out some advantages of civil aviation to human development.

2.1. Positive impacts of Civil Aviation in Nigeria

This is referring to the importance, advantages and benefits derivable from the adoption of air transport as one of the means of transportation from one destination to another. The importance of civil aviation that is impacting positively to global human development includes economic, educational, religious and social interactions among the nations.

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825 See Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary (Cambridge University Press, 2003), 626.

826 Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary.

challenge affecting Nigeria as a nation? To answer this query, the paper adopts doctrinal legal research methodology wherein primary and secondary sources of law are critically analysed. The paper revealed that some activities of airlines such as transport of diseases, unruly behavior of passengers and insider threat from aviation workers are contributing to Nigeria security challenge. The paper recommended that the Nigeria Civil Aviation Industry needs total rehabilitation.

Keywords: Security Challenge, Civil Aviation, Nigeria, Impact

1. INTRODUCTION

The impact of civil aviation on human being has been patiently noticed all over the world. The contribution of air transport may be positive or negative depending on the circumstance in which the operation of the airport, aircraft and passengers comes into play. Thus, civil aviation includes airport, aircraft and passengers. On one hand, the positive impact of civil aviation is summarily referred to human developments which include economic,[819] social-political interaction,[820] and education[821]. On the other hand, it negative contributions include but not limited to insecurity of human race which may culminate into loss

[819] See Suleiman Ladan, "An Analysis of Air Transportation in Nigeria," Journal of Research in National Development 10, no. 2 (2012): 230–37.Mobolaji S. Stephens et al., "Empirical Analysis of the Contribution of the Aviation Industry to the Nigerian Economy," Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences 5, No. 3 (2014): 115–25, https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n3p115.

[820] See Salisu Paul, "National Civil Aviation Development Strategy and Socio-Economic Growth in Nigeria," International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Review 9, no. January (May 18, 2019), https://www.ijsshr.com/journal/index.php/IJSSHR/article/view/477.

[821] Aviation colleges otherwise known 'as pilot schools, are simply educational institutions where people enroll to get knowledge on air navigation, aeronautics, aircraft engineering, and other related courses to obtain their licenses as a pilot and experts in the aviation industry' See Ibrahim, "Aviation Schools in Nigeria; Everything You Need To Know," n.d.June 13, 2021,https://www.solynta.com.ng/aviation-schools-in-nigeria/. See Paul, "National Civil Aviation Development Strategy and Socio-Economic Growth in Nigeria.". Note Nigeria has over 20 aviation schools where Nigerians are been trained on aviation. See https://www.finelib.com/transportation/aviation/aviation-training-centers