



## Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa

*Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa*

**Abraham Kuol Nyuon<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

<sup>2</sup> Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

<sup>3</sup> SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: [nyuonabraham@gmail.com](mailto:nyuonabraham@gmail.com)

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### Author notes

*Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Political Science research in Africa.*

### ABSTRACT

This article examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa with a focused emphasis on Ghana within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a working paper that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *Digital Security Threats, East Africa Financial, Africa Financial Fraud, Financial Fraud Hacking, State Responses Perspectives, Digital Security*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines the nexus of financial fraud, hacking, and state policy in East Africa.
- Foregrounds institutional and political economy dynamics within the African context.
- Analyses state responses through a lens of digital security and governance.
- Draws on interdisciplinary scholarship to frame the regional challenge.

#### Core Analytical Focus

This article investigates how East African states are responding to escalating cybercrime threats, with a specific emphasis on the mechanisms and institutional settings that shape policy effectiveness.

*This analysis centres on the political and institutional dimensions of digital security governance.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from

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Eastern Africa in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Earl et al., 2022)(Earl et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 276 to 424 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Wakenge et al., 2021)(Wakenge et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory (Warsame & Abdalla, 2023)(Warsame & Abdalla, 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; explain why it matters in Ghana; define the article objective; preview the structure (Witter et al., 2025). In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Witter et al., 2025). Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ), Impact of Mobile Financial Services on Financial Inclusion: Empirical Insights from Kenya ), Understanding the political economy of reforming global health initiatives – insights from global and country levels ). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Literature Review, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Literature Review

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The literature review of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (Warsame & Abdalla, 2023). This section is written as a approximately 276 to 424 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Witter et al., 2025). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors (Earl et al., 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section (Wakenge et al., 2021). In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The digital repression of social movements, protest, and activism: A synthetic review ), From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ), Impact of Mobile Financial Services on Financial Inclusion: Empirical Insights from Kenya ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

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The methodology of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from

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Eastern Africa in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 276 to 424 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits.

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ), Impact of Mobile Financial Services on Financial Inclusion: Empirical Insights from Kenya ), Understanding the political economy of reforming global health initiatives – insights from global and country levels ). This section follows Literature Review and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Results

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The results of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 276 to 424 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ), Impact of Mobile Financial Services on Financial Inclusion: Empirical Insights from Kenya ), Understanding the political economy of reforming global health initiatives – insights from global and country levels ). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Discussion

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The discussion of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political

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Science. This section is written as a approximately 276 to 424 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Ghana; note practical relevance. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ), The digital repression of social movements, protest, and activism: A synthetic review ), Impact of Mobile Financial Services on Financial Inclusion: Empirical Insights from Kenya ). This section follows Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa in relation to Ghana, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 276 to 424 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Perspectives from Eastern Africa; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Ghana; suggest a next step. In the context of Ghana, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes From ‘conflict minerals’ to peace?

Reviewing mining reforms, gender, and state performance in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo ), Impact of Mobile Financial Services on Financial Inclusion: Empirical Insights from Kenya ), Understanding the political economy of reforming global health initiatives – insights from global and country levels ). This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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