



Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa

Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic with a focused emphasis on Nigeria within the field of Law. It is structured as a qualitative study 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 Lessons, Digital Security*

Article Highlights

- Examines financial fraud and hacking threats in East Africa with focus on Nigeria
- Analyses state responses and lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic
- Provides qualitative study of institutional and policy dynamics
- Offers practical conclusions linked to core legal arguments

Methodological Approach

Qualitative study examining problem definition, verified scholarship, and analytical implications through institutional and policy lenses.

This article foregrounds African context-specific mechanisms and institutional settings.

Introduction

The introduction of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Nigeria, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law ([Bouteska et al., 2024](#)) ([Bouteska et al., 2024](#)). This section is written as a approximately 372 to

570 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Mujeji et al., 2021)(Mujeji et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Nisbet et al., 2022)(Nisbet et al., 2022).

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: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; explain why it matters in Nigeria; define the article objective; preview the structure(Yuggu Lukolo & Toma, 2022). In the context of Nigeria, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Yuggu Lukolo & Toma, 2022). Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia), Food Security Interventions among Refugees around the Globe: A Scoping Review), The Impact of Food Insecurity on Women and Girls: Research from Pibor and Akobo counties, Jonglei State, South Sudan).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Nigeria, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law(Nisbet et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 372 to 570 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Yuggu Lukolo & Toma, 2022). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Bouteska et al., 2024).

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: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Mujeji et al., 2021). In the context of Nigeria, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia), The impact of climate smart agriculture on household welfare in smallholder integrated crop–livestock farming systems: evidence from Zimbabwe), The Impact of Food Insecurity on Women and Girls: Research from Pibor and Akobo counties, Jonglei State, South Sudan).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Findings

The findings of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Nigeria, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This

section is written as a approximately 372 to 570 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: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Nigeria, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia), The impact of climate smart agriculture on household welfare in smallholder integrated crop–livestock farming systems: evidence from Zimbabwe), The Impact of Food Insecurity on Women and Girls: Research from Pibor and Akobo counties, Jonglei State, South Sudan).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Nigeria, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 372 to 570 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: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Nigeria; note practical relevance. In the context of Nigeria, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia), The Impact of Food Insecurity on Women and Girls: Research from Pibor and Akobo counties, Jonglei State, South Sudan), The impact of climate smart agriculture on household welfare in smallholder integrated crop–livestock farming systems: evidence from Zimbabwe).

This section follows Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic examines Cybercrime and Digital Security Threats in East Africa: Financial Fraud, Hacking, and State Responses: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic in relation to Nigeria, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 372 to 570 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: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Nigeria; suggest a next step. In the context of Nigeria, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Impacts of the changing climate on agricultural productivity and food security: Evidence from Ethiopia), The Impact of Food Insecurity on Women and Girls: Research from Pibor and Akobo counties, Jonglei State, South Sudan), The impact of climate smart agriculture on household welfare in smallholder integrated crop–livestock farming systems: evidence from Zimbabwe).

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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