



SECURITY SYSTEMS, DONOR FUNDING AND COUNTRY POPULATION IN AFRICA

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Abstract

Governments have the responsibility of providing security to its citizens while at the same time recognizing the role of the private sector in the security sector which means which means that having in place first class security systems in these countries is essential. The security sector encompasses government military personnel and the police personnel while the security guards companies and individual security providers such as watchmen form the private sector security some of who individually look for and obtain security jobs abroad. Some of the security personnel in African countries are exported abroad to work there as members of the intelligence wing (Foreign Bureau of Investigations (FBI), 2009; Foreign Broadcasting Information Service (FBIS), 2019). The objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of security systems and donor funding on country population in Africa. The sub-objectives were broken down into four sub-objectives which were; to determine the impact of security systems on country population in Africa, to establish the influence of security systems on donor funding in Africa, to evaluate the effect of donor funding on country population in Africa and finally, to investigate the influence of security systems and donor funding on country population in Africa. Correlation analysis and Regression models were estimated and constant terms (β_0) and correlation coefficients (β_1 , β_2) estimated and tests of significance also estimated to determine the significance of the independent study variables as predictors of the dependent variables. The study findings revealed increase of country population despite insecurities reported in many countries of Africa. From the regression side, the findings were that security systems have a positive significant impact on country population, security systems have a significant positive influence

on donor funding and donor funding was found to have a significant positive effect on country population. Collectively, security systems and donor funding were found to have significant positive effect on country population in Africa. The study recommends that the countries in African need to work hand in hand in matters security since both locals and foreigners that reside in these countries require security. Donor agencies such as the USAID and the United Nations (UN) and other development partners should step in and provide donor financing when the respective African and also non-African countries do not have sufficient finances to fund security so that all countries can be secure within and across borders.

Keywords: Security systems, Donor funding, Country population, Africa

INTRODUCTION

Security is essential for guarding human life and safeguarding property and other valuable resources. The security systems that exist in many countries are many and cut across many types and many security providers. Security is provided through machinery such as use of guns and machine guns and the many bullet proof trucks which are sophisticated and respected and are trusted to secure countries from external aggression. Countries globally have invested in expensive machines and heavy equipment (in English known as heavy fighting equipment) that they can use during time of war so that countries are always ready to protect its citizens and the country at large from external aggression and when necessary from internal aggression and internal conflicts (Theoharis, 2005; Theories, 2007; Stephen, 2025). These sophisticated equipment and machinery and combat equipment and machine guns are normally paraded during public holidays, especially public holidays of when these countries attained self-rule, which send messages to the Nations the investments the countries have made to ensure that the citizens are well protected since these countries attained “their self rule” (Suskind, 2006; Stephen, 2002; Shenon and Lichtblau, 2004). When riots erupt like has been the case in many African countries especially to combat bad country policies and bad governance as a result of stolen or suspected stolen presidential elections, citizens converge in the streets of their countries to agitate for what they consider as fighting for their rights in those countries. The military and the police are normally sent to the streets to contain the riots to prevent destruction of human property and public resources (Smith and Solomon, 2007; Zeitzoff, 2017). These security personnel however end up clobbering, killing and maiming many agitated protesters since during protests the protestors cannot reason with the military and police when the protestors are carrying stones and breaking into shops and business looting business premises and as a result of that they are tear gassed and some of the protestors end up being shot to

death while others are left to live with bullet wounds and scars after the aftermath (Svendsen, 2012; Hope, 2006; Shuaibu, Salleh, and Shehu, 2015). Donors tend to seal zones where their property and premises are so that the agitated locals do not get anywhere near their tightly guarded premises including the residences and offices of foreigners. War in the Middle East, Eritrea and Ukraine has taught countries of the need to have sophisticated security systems to protect its people. In Africa riots have been witnessed in the streets of Lagos in Nigeria, in Soweto and Johannesburg in South Africa, in Egypt and the Israelites, in the DRC Congo, in Kigali in Ruanda, Burundi where there has been war between the Hutus and Tutsis, and the fighting in South Sudan, Republic of Somalia and even in the stable countries of Kenya and Tanzania (Stephen, 2026; Weber, Barma, Kroenig and Ratner, 2007; Landay, 2008; Moran and Phythian, 2005; Nussbaum, 2007; van Justitie En Veiligheid, 2024; Schrijver, 2025).

The fairly less sophisticated security systems are provided by companies and individuals who own security companies and are paid for by individuals to beef up their security. Security Guard Companies exist in many countries and they employ security guards personnel to provide the much needed security services. The many Security Guard Companies some with very scaring names and symbols exist to offer first class security. Some companies have symbols of lions or "Simba", others have symbols and or names of, flying squad, eagles, flying eagles, Vickers, Vampires, Flying Dragons, Scorpions, Tandus while others have just names like 'Lavington Security Company', 'Jeff Hamilton', 'Wells Fargo', 'KK Security' and '4GS' (commonly referred to as 'four great sorrows'), 'Securex', 'Securicor' and other branded and non-branded security providers among others. The security companies are given security jobs by companies and institutions that require many security personnel which cannot be provided by an individual person and are also hired to beef up security even when government has provided security but is not considered sufficient (Welch, 2002; Eggen and Solomon, 2007; Best Jr., 2007). Some of the security companies are owned by local individuals, such as local businessmen, politicians, retired military majors, retired military chiefs and retired senior police chiefs, while others are owned by foreigners to protect their citizens who reside in these countries, yet others are co-owned by those in service and those in business and politicians (Ministry of Defense, 2024, Ministry of Interior, 2023; John, 2007).

Government ministries are given security by the ministry of defense and ministry of police and they cannot afford additional security from security guard companies. They are government ministries and are only secured by government ministries that provide security which are the ministry of defense and ministry of police. Institutions of Higher Learning commonly referred to as Public Universities and other Public Institutions and Institutes that train public officers through conferences, workshops and other forms of training although guarded by

the military and police particularly Public Universities tend to beef up their security by deploying security guard companies to guard the institutions. Private Universities although sometimes guarded by country security systems 'the military and police' tend to rely more on private security provided by security companies. Therefore the branches and or departments of the security ministries have their personnel deployed to provide security where it is required while adhering to the chain of command as stipulated in their code of conduct and their line of duty (Ministry of Police, 2023; John, 2007; Miller, 2008).

Schools in urban areas (both boarding and day schools) tend to hire security from reputable security companies which usually have their branded names at the main gate of the guarded premises of schools and learning institutions. Despite tight security extended to Public Universities and other Public Institutions, they have been victims of bombing like it happened in Kenya when Garisa University was bombed and many students and staff lost their lives following the bomb attack (Calkins, 2011). Public Boarding Schools although provided with security from many quarters have also experienced insecurity as fire infernos in schools such as St Kizito in Meru-Kenya, Bombolulu in Coast Province-Kenya reduced students' dormitories to ashes and many students lost their lives in the infernos. Private boarding and day schools obtain security from security guard companies although they may co-opt the government ministries of security to provide more security for them. The private boarding schools have also been victims of insecurity and schools such as Endalasha Academy in Nanyuki-Kenya was closed for a long time following destruction of school premises including dormitories and many students lost their lives as a result (Bradshaw, 2024; Somerville, 2012). Many Boarding Schools in the rural areas and even day schools tend to hire individuals who are willing to provide security services even if they are not employed through security companies. Individual security guards are also employed as individuals to provide security in private homes and institutions especially schools in the rural areas. Many of the individual security providers either worked with the military or the police force which gave them prior experience and prior exposure in matters security while others did not receive any training at all but are recruited and employed to keep an eye on what they are supposed to be guarding (commonly referred to as "Tupa-Jicho-Hapana- Pale" literally translated to "throwing-eyes-here- and-there") (Marrin, 2017; Linzer, 2008; Stout, 2007; Miller, 2008). Supporting orphans and vulnerable children has been critical to many countries particularly developing countries because many children end up being victims of insecurity as a result of being neglected after their parents and guardians are made incapable of providing security to them or transit through demise altogether and they require material and financial support to sustain their livelihood thereafter. The British Army that used to come to Kenya to train in Laikipia which were the former 'White Highlands' were said to have left behind

'white children' with black women in Kenya and the British army men were never seen again after reverting back to their countries of origin (Dylan, Gioe and Grossfeld, 2023). Donor support is provided to fund the support of the caregivers so they can survive and thrive. The security systems in many countries are sometimes strengthened by supporting the security sector workers so that they handle security matters seriously to protect everyone (Ministry of Defense, 2022; Ministry of Police, 2023).

Rudimental security appliances that are used at lower end of the security ladder are cheaper and clients do not incur a lot of costs to be given security through those security systems (Lowenthal, 2024; Federal Communication Commission, 2003-2004). Some of Africa population rely on their Televisions and Radios to give them updates on parts of their country which are secure and parts that are not secure to know which places to avoid when they are interested on their safety particularly when it is about their business locations (Bardgett, Kind-Kovacs and Kuitenbrouwer, 2019; Bonacker, 2007). The lower end of the security ladder tend to use instruments like pangas to chase away thieves at night, knives, bows and arrows like the night watchmen, matchettes, 'rungus' known as 'big heavy wooden sticks', 'bakolas' known as 'black plastic rods made from car tyres' which are used by village guards in Africa, and sticks such as 'mikuajos' commonly known as 'curved sticks' that men use to support themselves while walking' and to guard their homesteads from petty thieves.

Dogs are extensively used in the security sector and they are therefore trained just like the human service men and service women who are taken through rigorous training. Dogs are used at all levels to provide security since they are used by the Police Force and the Military which each has the 'Dog Unit' as a security unit and the Security Guard Companies which have dogs that they use to provide security never mind whether these dogs are in the payroll like the human beings security personnel. They are held in large numbers and the security sector clearly defines roles of security that is provided by dogs and that which is more effectively provided by the human security personnel. Others people tend to rely on cats and other trusted non-human animals for vetting substances before consumption to ensure safety. At the homestead level dogs are bought and they provide security particularly at night as they buck at night whenever an intruder is suspected to awaken the home owner to take responsive action. These dogs are therefore well fed and taken care off like human beings so that they are healthy enough to sometimes jump with force on the culprits to ensure protection of the owners. Those who are keen on protecting themselves without incurring much costs sometimes consult fortune tellers for them to know whether there is any external aggression focusing on them while others even consult witches for witchcraft to protect them in which they get the revelation of close family members who they considered harmless but are indeed a security threat especially if

they are bribed by their enemies and “bad friends” and end up being bigger enemies than the enemies they know (Nelson, 2018; Eggen and Solomon, 2007; Klemperer, 2022). Some African men take control of their homesteads matters security by ensuring that there is a big tree in the homestead such as “The Mugumo Tree” and they take it upon themselves to climb on top of that biggest tree in the homestead to offer security to their families throughout the night as they keep watch by surveying around the homestead and beyond. Those who belong to the religious cults have their own security mechanisms. The ‘wakorinos’ are known to beat drums in the wee hours of the morning to chase away enemies who could be both physical enemies or spiritual enemies) and also wear dresses and ‘kanjus’ or ‘long religious dresses worn by both men and women’ with bright red crosses to chase away the enemy on sight. The “Legio Maria” carry the biggest of the biggest Rosaries as prayer weapons and others go round many places with small and long wooden crosses as a great sign of their Faith and believe you me nobody who is not among them want to be pointed with that kind of cross (Potter, 2020; Laville, 2011; McDuffie and Lynn, 2006; Schrijver, 2024). Yet others rely on the power of God or power of their ‘gods’ to protect them. Many Christians rely on the power of the bible (‘in the mighty name of Jesus’!) while Muslims rely on the power of the Koran (‘Alah-ha-kiba’) but sometimes the Jihaad underground militia fight on their behalf (Benjamin and Simon; 2003; Markon, 2009; Markon and Hussain, 2009). All these crop of people are however protected by the government security mechanisms; the military and the police (Byman, 2005; Best Jr., 2007; Betts, 2007).

Notwithstanding, the modern security systems which are more sophisticated and are handled by the recognized security providing networks without revealing to the demanders of their services of the health threat that the modern security systems pose. The car alarms that have different sensory sensors and the alarms in residences (Bells and Press Buttons) with varying noises (“kengele-zilizo-na-mlio-tofauti”) and the now in thing security systems (Bell, 2016) provided in form of ‘human security gadgets’ and “remotely provided security systems in security gadgets” (Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu, 2015; Stephen, 2025). The security mechanisms of the modern times are said to create “photocopies of human beings” and even modify and remodify the looks, morphology, colour and face of the human person such that one wakes up one morning looking very brown when they were very black the previous day and were known to be always black and moving forward, their colour is henceforth transformed to being brown and sustained that way. In the same token, people who were very brown are being transformed to attain black colour and remains so. In fact the “Wazungus” otherwise known as white people or the ‘whites’ are referring to them as negros transformed to become white people and white people being transformed to the “negros” club respectively. Travelling to many countries globally it is not surprising to find many people looking alike or looking like the people we left in

our countries, provinces, regions, states villages and even families. In other words “photocopies of people” are everywhere. It is not uncommon to hear people demanding; “Can you make me to look like so and so” because they know that the mechanism is there and available! How secure and safe is the human race if changes in colour, figure, looks and other features can happen without knowing where the mechanism is being controlled from? As an example, “Actually a man got a ‘side-chick’ who was ugly, black and untidy to trash and belittle his wife because she was from a rich family, beautiful, very brown and had a good figure. However, within a year the side-chick was made to become more beautiful than his wife and attained a favourable chocolate colour”-‘Maajabu-Hayo’ meaning ‘surprising-isn’t it!’ Whether this is wiring of people or other mechanisms it would not be eminent to many lay people like this author who would then need to be safeguarded (Ernest, 2005; Marrin, 2007; Doherty, 2000). How about security in terms of documents that are carried and furniture that is sat on? Information channeled through cybers are sometimes threaten by cyber security since some of this information is very sensitive. (Krebs, 2007; Smith and Solomon, 2007; Solomon and Gellman, 2007; Brownfeld, 2002; Caproni and Collins, 2008; Brownfeld, 2002; Dwyer, 2009). The urchins or ‘chokoras’ in the streets of Lagos in Nigeria and the prostitutes in the streets of Soweto in South Africa and in the streets of Yeunde in Cameroon are known to work together with the police force and security companies to ‘loop’ criminals using the security mechanisms of the ‘urchins’ and prostitutes that they rely on to capture criminals for them (Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu, 2015). People living with disabilities are recognized in the security docket and may be they also participate in offering security and many Africans and foreigners might be keen to be told the role of the disabled in the security sector in providing security since they are not visible in the military and in the police. Sincerely people with disabilities (such as cripples, blind people or the deaf and other people with disabilities) have not been seen carrying guns neither have they been seen in patrol in cities, towns, counties, villages and slums (GoK, 2024; Economic Survey, 2023).

Governments have the responsibility of providing security to its citizens while at the same time recognizing the role of the private sector in the security sector provision (Romer, 1990). The Ministry of Defense, the Internal Security Ministry, the National Police Service among others are some of the government entities that provide security. Committees that are entrenched in the ministries for discussing and making policies on matters security (Security Committees appointed at very high levels) are charged with the responsibility of working out modalities and policies that touch on matters security at all levels in the country hierarchical order. Institutions in these ministries have departments and dockets of investigation that provides and sources information and provides information that is required to ensure the

requisite security in the countries and across borders just like the Foreign Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the U.S. Institutions for providing security and holding those who breach security accountable such as the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and the Police Oversight Authority (IPOA) are institutions that play a very important role in the provision of country security (Kahn, 1978; Lowenthal, 2001; Office of the Inspector General, 2002). The equipments that are used to provide security are costly and some of the equipment cannot be afforded by the private sector. This makes government security ministries the monopoly in providing certain security services because the government ministries such as the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Internal Security receive budgetary allocations to enable them to acquire these expensive equipment. The Police Ministry also receives allocation to enable the ministry to purchase the security gadgets required by the Police Ministry to enable the ministry to provide the much needed security. From the point of view of those who enjoy the security services, safety is important because safety in security mechanisms means that those accessing security while relying on the security gadgets do not have their health interfered with or their life terminated in the context of enjoying security (Ministry of Internal Security, 2012; FBI, 2025).

Many countries in Africa have experienced cases of insecurity forcing donor countries to provide donor funds and foreign security personnel to beef up security in those countries. Donor funds are relied upon for procuring some of the expensive but much needed security equipment which cannot be sufficiently financed using the budgetary allocations by the Treasury Ministry of those countries (Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu, 2015). Globally, many countries have gone to war with their neighbours and others with far away countries. War in the Ukraine, Cabondia, Israel, the Taliban, the throwing of the Misles by the Americans (the United States or the U.S) to countries of agitation and even closer home, the Russian Army (Meduza, 2024) and wars fought by Russia, Ruanda Genocide and the Burundi war between Hutus and Tutsis, the Bokomos of Nigeria and the Independent Republic of Somalia and Southern Sudan where insecurity has been the reported sometimes requiring donor support to return the affected countries to normalcy (Whipkey and Theoharis, 2025; Nakashima and Pomfret, 2009; Dickey Mazzetti, 2009; Mazzetti and Shane, 2010). Kenya for example deployed some of her troops to Haiti for peace keeping mission and on a continous basis deploys the Kenya military to Republic of Somalia for peace keeping (United Nations Development Programme, 2021; World Bank, 2020). The U.S government and a few other donors have been very supportive in providing finances and other resources to support the missions. When the USAID offices were closed in Kenya there was a disquiet and 'the who and cry' because many programmes that were being funded by the American Government suffered from insufficient donor support and some

programmes were discontinued all together. The withdrawal of the donor funds did not only affect the security sector but also affected other sectors such as health in which the funding of the HIV and Aids by Global Fund (GF) suffered a blow through withdrawal of the donor funds because of closure of offices such as the USAID in Kenya where these funds used to be channeled through. Established in 2002, the Global Fund (GF) is a partnership programme with governments, civil society, technical agencies, the private sector and people affected by the diseases, the Global Fund represents an innovative approach to international health financing. Some people argue that those infected with HIV and AIDS can actually be cleaned and cleared off the HIV disease remotely through technology by connecting gadgets and systems with healthy non-HIV persons so that those with HIV infection look healthier and more appealing than the non-infected. The ministry of health should clarify the health security threat of those who are not infected and the cost implications of those who want to be healed that way without going the medical route (World Health Organization, 2015; National Aids Control Council, 2006 and 2024; Ministry of Health, 2024). In this respect where is security provision or security threat because then there is an aspect of health insecurity there as it appears like the ratification and verification of those who are infected with HIV and AIDS – “by God’s Grace notwithstanding who infected them and how”? (FBI, 2004; FBI, 2008; Office of the Inspector General, 2002).

Populations are critical because as more lives are saved the population remains intact and increases geometrically through birth, but decreases sporadically through natural and non-natural attrition, and morbidity and mortality routes. Provision of country security is aimed at protecting the country population so that the lives of the population are safe guarded (Johnston and Lipton, 2007; World Bank, 2020; World Bank, 2023; United Nations Environment Programme, 2016). During times of war, many people lose their lives and if significant can lead to significant reduction of the country population. Security is therefore an enabler to the sustenance of the country population and where births are sustained and escalated the population of countries is bound to increase. The youth is an important part of the population globally and boys and girls and young adults are continuously being trained in the security sector. Inclusion of youths means that active members of the population are also given an opportunity to participate in the provision of the much needed security services. However when youths are paid by those who have political interests to protest and to picket and they are caught in mayhems country population is threatened if many of them are killed during protests. Youths have been known to go on protests in slums of South Africa such as Soweto, In streets of Lagos in Nigeria, in Congo DRC, in Kenya which they are now calling the “Genz-movement” which was started in June 2024 to contest the 2024 Finance Bill which came up with proposals that escalated the cost of living in Kenya in which many youths and other protestors lost their

lives. These demonstrations were also held in 2025 starting from 25th June in commemoration of those who lost their lives when they held the first protest on June 25th 2024 to mark the first memorial. The second memorial planned for 25th June 2026 was thwarted by Police who were deployed to contain the demonstrations and only a few protestors who also included the Key Opposition Figures came out to lay wreathes of flowers outside Parliament Buildings which was the central point. Recently in Tanzania in 2025 demonstrations were witnessed in the main towns after their general elections were slightly contested and in South Africa, demonstrations are being witnessed to express dissatisfaction of the law on immigrants (Potter, Clayton, Kind-Kovacs, Kuitenbrouwer, Ribeiro, Scales and Stanton, 2022). Girls and young women are also not left behind because the female gender is also recruited in the security sector.

Donors have placed importance to the funding of security which by extension prevents the reduction of country population by preventing deaths through mugging and gun shots not withstanding knifing and clobbering using “rungus” (literally translated to mean “heavy sticks”). During general elections not only in Africa but also in many other developing countries in other continents and some developed countries, there is need to increase security because of campaigns and battles between political opponents and their rival supporters. The majority of the security provided during campaigns is by government through the ministry of defense and the ministry of police where security guards do not feature (Nelson, 2025; Rovner, 2006; Richard, 2008; Waters, 1995). Many countries in Africa such as Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa, Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique, Malawi and Congo DRC and other countries in Africa in protests have been witnessed. In Kenya the ‘Genz-protests’ mainly comprising of the youth took to the streets to protest for many demands. In Nigeria protests were witnessed by Nigerian protestors in the streets of Lagos while Tanzanians protested in cities of Dodoma, Daresaalam and Zanzibar after the general elections of the elections held in 2025. All these protests and riots were contained by deploying the military and police to the areas affected by the protests and riots (some of the areas which were in other areas of the countries other than the countries’ capital cities because these protests escalated to county cities and county towns and provincial cities and provincial towns, and district cities and district towns, regional cities and towns, and even dip in the rural areas and city slums) to maintain peace. In Uganda however the situation was calm following the country general elections of December, 2025 and therefore no police and or military were deployed in the streets of Kampala. Many youths and protestors lost their lives in those protests. In Tanzania when the citizens protested following the outcome of the general elections and many citizens were clobbered by police and military personnel after which peace was maintained. In the Democratic Republic of Congo war and fighting was contained by their military and police force. In South Africa protests were witnessed in the streets of Soweto

in which citizen fought with their military and police with the outcome being like that of the other countries that had similar experiences (Slevin, 2009; Van Wyk, 2015; Mercado, 2026; Hope, 2006; Michael, 1996). All these protests were then contained by deployment of security forces by government through military from the ministry of defense or through the police deployed by the ministry of police who when they came face to face with the rioting or non-rioting protestors they are not friendly to them (in other words, it does not become 'a love affair' but 'an affair to send them to the maker within one second' (Davis, 2006; Menefee, 1945).

Studies have been done in the security sector by researchers in developed countries. Melinda and Katie (2026) examined how U.S. intelligence agencies, particularly the Foreign Bureau Investigation (FBI) and Coordination of Collection Activities (CIA), monitored and targeted women's groups from the early 1900s to the 1970s as part of broader campaigns against Communism, the New Left, and other perceived threats. The shifting assessments of women's groups, from being dismissed as passive mouth pieces to those feared as violent, subversive organisers are traced. Through this, a spectrum of agency engagement strategies—co-optation, passive surveillance, active surveillance, and undermining—can be theorised, serving as the basis for the analysis of four cases from first- and second-wave feminism. The article shows how chosen strategies reflected perceived threat, shaped by tactics, ideology, membership, and links to antagonistic movements. Stephen (2026) reveals that Washington started sharing open-source intelligence (OSINT) organ known for most of its existence as the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) with the public from early in the war, feeding the press information that the Foreign Broadcast Management Service (FBMS) obtained from the airwaves (Steele, 1995; Tworek, 2019). The *Washington Post*, for example, reported a statement from Washington's Office of Facts and Figures (OFF) on Nazi Germany and noted that OFF "based its conclusions on foreign broadcasts picked up by the listening posts of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)". The American press at times did refer in the war to FBMS and FBIS, but it was more common for articles to cite the FCC as the source (Svendsen, 2008; Leigh, 1944). In the Vietnam War, FBIS Saigon Bureau supplied its materials to the British, German, and Japanese embassies in Saigon, as well as to the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) government and Washington. The author emphasized on the "need for a centralized agency to administer the growing exploitation of all foreign open sources of information and emphasized that such an agency could operate openly, serving the nation as a whole, including the intelligence community and suggested in "Sailing the Sea of OSINT," building "a central agency for open intelligence based on FBIS. The new organization would be for open-source-intelligence (OSINT) what the DO is for clandestine human intelligence (HUMINT), the National Reconnaissance Office is for international-migration intelligence

(IMINT), and the National Security Agency is for security-international-general-intelligence (SIGINT).” (Buluc, Arcos, and Ivan, 2025; Federal Communication Commission, 2003-2004; Foreign Broadcasting Information Service (FBIS), 2019; Office of the Inspector General, 2002; Lowenthal, 2018; Stephen, 2025; Mercado, 2004).

Mercado (2026) in the study on security states that Washington started sharing OSINT with the public from early in the war, feeding the press information that the FBMS obtained from the airwaves. The Washington Post, for example, reported a statement from Washington’s Office of Facts and Figures (OFF) on Nazi Germany and noted that OFF “based its conclusions on foreign broadcasts picked up by the listening posts of the Federal Communications Commission.” The American press at times did refer in the war to FBMS and FBIS, but it was more common for articles to cite the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) as the source. Svendsen (2024) highlights the shortcomings with US domestic counter-terrorism intelligence and associated efforts since 2000 and offers potential suggestions for the extended development of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Some of these propositions touch on developments involving the domestic intelligence and security services of other countries, and explore their use concerning the future optimization of the FBI in the area of domestic counter-terrorism intelligence. Within the overall culture and operational approach of the FBI, the current error demands and calls for greater sustained emphasis which needs to be accorded to the ‘intelligence methodology’ of ‘wait and watch’. Simultaneously, the FBI needs to keep moving more from mainly a *post facto* emphasis to more of an *a priori* one in its investigations. Thereby, the FBI can continue to move towards improved delivery and better meet its role as a guarantor of US national security in a timely manner as the twenty-first century progresses (Moskowitz, 2006; German, 2005; Office of the Inspector General, 2002).

Peter Busch (2026) used broadcasting to evaluate propaganda in intelligence and observe that the ‘everydayness’ of the propaganda ministry’s instructions allows for gaining new insights into the routine relationship between intelligence gathering and propaganda. Broadcast monitoring dramatically increased information about this reality the argument being that Nazi officials pursued a very targeted, pragmatic way of dealing with the vastly expanded information space international broadcasting had opened to them. Yet it was also a complicated space, where propaganda messages were often shaped by or formulated in response to enemy broadcasts. As Vincent Kuitenbrouwer put it, broadcasting propaganda was ‘thickly entangled across borders’ (Arendt, 2017; Goodman, 2009; Boelcke, 1974). Consequently, the daily instructions show how concerned the ministry was about the potential influence of the information in the monitoring material on its own analysts in which they were constantly reminded of official Nazi interpretations of the political and military situation (Andrew, 2004;

Kallis, 2005; Bergmeier and Rainer, 1997). Moreover, the instructions not only prevented the wider circulation of information deemed dangerous or 'defeatist', but they also actively shaped analysts' reports before they were even composed. This shaping of information selection and reporting was direct and explicit, far more so than recent studies on intelligence failures in autocratic regimes like contemporary Russia have shown, which focused on the structures and personalities underpinning a system that led to using intelligence services as a 'form of institutionalised confirmation bias' (Herf, 2008). The propaganda ministry's determination to influence analysts' reports at the source was not only explicit, it was also relentless, revealing how much effort was poured into reinforcing 'misconceptions of the outside world', as Christopher Andrew described one of the functions of intelligence in authoritarian regimes. Broadcasting for Germany the analysts contend that if the enemy employed the same techniques of reporting as the host broadcaster, then the enemies were likely to succeed in influencing the German population. Therefore, Goebbels was keen to know how the opponents' broadcasts framed events to win the listeners so that they do not go with the opponents (Stache, 1943). Strategizing and proper planning became necessary because where it was deemed necessary, German propaganda had to counter the line taken by the Allies. The propaganda ministry's interest in foreign broadcasts did not immediately translate into well-planned, systematic attempts at monitoring because Goebbels encountered several problems, some of them self-inflicted (Barth, 2003).

Melinda and Katie (2024) partly used memos and also attempted to use broadcasting and recognized the writings by Cote, "Venj," who wrote that NSC Directive No. 2, on the Coordination of Collection Activities (CIA), revised on January 18, 1961, which stipulated that the CIA would conduct, "as a service of common concern, monitoring of foreign radio and television propaganda and press broadcasts required for the collection of intelligence information to meet the needs of all departments and agencies which have an authorized interest therein" and that the CIA would "conduct the exploitation of foreign language publications for intelligence purposes, as appropriate, as a service of common concern" (George, 2007; Office of the Inspector General, 2002; Belmont, 1951; Klurtz, 1945; Menefee, 1945; Office of the Inspector General, 2002; Office of the Inspector General, 2002). Whipkey and Theuris (2015) used memos and recognizes memos written to parties such as the Memo to the Attorney General, Director, FBI, on the subject "Sojourn for Truth and Justice, Internal Security-C," November 2, 1951, Sojourners for Truth and Justice File # 100– 384,225 as cited in Farmer, "Tracking Activists" and memo from A.E. Belmont to D.M. Ladd referring to "Sojourn for Truth and Justice" in September 27, 1951, Sojourners for Truth and Justice File # 100– 384,225 and Memo to the Attorney General, Director, FBI, as "Sojourn for Truth and Justice, Internal

Security-C,” November 2, 1951, Sojourners for Truth and Justice File # 100– 384,225 as cited in Farmer, “Tracking Activists”; and Lynn, “Law Enforcement’s Double Standards.” Baumgardner, *Sojourn for Truth and Justice, Letter from Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. A. H. Belmont*. “The Sojourners for Truth and Justice,” Folder 17, Box 4, Louise Thompson Patterson Papers, Manuscripts, Archives, and Rare Book Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia as cited in Farmer, “Black Women March on Washington.”.

This research study evaluates whether security systems and donor funding influences country population in Africa. Does security systems impact on the country population in Africa? What is the correlation between security systems and donor funding in Africa? Is there a relationship between donor funding and country population in Africa? Does security systems and donor funding influence country population in African?

Statement of the Research Problem

Providing security is essential to the world population so that the world population is not wiped out by humans, animals, or other calamities such as bombs, earthquakes, hurricanes, fire, disease and other causes. Countries tend to have security systems that provided security to people within and across the countrys’ borders some of which are entrenched in the government security and non-security mechanisms. The August 1998 bomb blast in Kenya, the West Gate terror attack and the September 11th bomb attack in the U.S when the twin towers were blown out with bombs are security threats that call for putting in place state of art security systems and security mechanisms (Byman, 2005; Cumming and Masse, 2001; Glod, 2010; FBI, 2008 & 2009). The public sector and the private sector are team players in providing security and they take it as their responsibility especially where the profession demands ethics when handling matters security to ensure the people who are supposed to be protected are protected. The rising insecurity in boarding schools in which dormitories have been destroyed by fire (Krebs, 2009) and insecurity in the airspace where aircrafts have been blown off while enroute like it happened with the Ethiopian Airline sometimes back calls for putting in place stringent security measures to ensure that not only citizens residing in the countries are protected but also those who reside in other countries as foreigners or as refugees as well as those who travel to other countries for business or for other purposes (Commission Report, 2004; Commission Report; 2011; Jaffe, Gerhart, and Booth, 2009).

The Ministry of Defense receives budgetary allocation for purchasing equipment and personnel and ensures that the country is secure along and around all its borders although the ministry personnel are sometimes deployed to foreign countries to provide security in those countries (Shenon and Lichtblau, 2004; Betts, 2007). The Ministry of Police majorly provides

internal security and handles riots within countries when those countries want to contain protests of contested elections, high cost of living and escalating oil prices emanating from the war in Middle East. Security is sometimes provided in foreign missions by deploying security personnel from the Ministry of Defense as was the case of peace-keeping mission in Somalia and police deployed to Haiti.

Security at the lower levels in countries of Africa is provided by Security Guards through security companies some of which are local while others are owned by foreigners (Scholte, 2005). Donor funds are sometimes provided by development partners as a way of combating and extending security missions as has been in the case of Eritrea, Middle East, Israel, Somalia, South Sudan, Haiti, Cambodia, Ukraine, the Russian Army and other countries in the global North and the global South (Nilsson and Ekman, 2024; Nilsson and Hellström, 2025) while Genocides in Ruanda and the war between the Hutus and Tutsis in Burundi in Africa called for deployment of security personnel from other countries and also donor support to resolve the conflicts between the two countries (Walsh, 2020).

Sometimes donor funds have been a challenge because money from donors has to be received through organs of government to impose checks and balances to curb misappropriation and embezzlement of the availed donor funds. Financial impropriety has been reported when donor funds are channeled to African countries because of weaknesses in the procurement processes of many of these countries and the 'simply bad culture of corruption'. Donor countries require funds to be channeled through organs of government and their preference is usually Treasury Ministry of countries that they channel their donor funds to because of the need for accountability without transparency. Treasury has therefore to be accountable to donor agencies that provide donor funds and even when the funds are channeled to Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Police and subsequently to the institutions that handle monies for funding security such as the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI), National Intelligence Service (NIS) and Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) and even the Institute of Police Oversight Authority (IPOA) among others, the accounting officers of the Ministries and the CEOs of the accountable institutions are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the donor funds are properly accounted for so that the donors can provide additional donor support in future. The financiers who are majorly development partners tend to undertake impact assessments to ensure that monies provided by donors to provide country security is essentially used for providing the country security or for the purpose intended (Cotter, 2017; United Nations Development Programme, 2024; Johnson, 2008; Johnston and Rashbaum, 2008).

When the country security is tight the country population is not wiped out during war or when there is internal conflicts as the citizens tend to be protected. Population therefore increases through births and reduces through natural attrition and because births tend to be more than deaths the population of many African countries sporadically increases from one year to another. Many donors have been known to withdraw their funding from recipient countries following financial impropriety and misappropriation of funds in those countries. When donor money is no longer forthcoming, money set aside for security is also reduced leaving countries at the risk of insecurity. The much money needed to buy the heavy equipment machinery to combat the enemy by the Ministry of Defense cannot be afforded by the little allocations from the government budgets of many African countries. If donors end up having Mercy, which in most cases they do not, they might volunteer to finance a few military items but not all of them. Where money for financing military activities is not available and donors are not willing to provide financial support because of the withdrawal of donor aid (Entous, 2010; Grauer, 2014), does it mean that people in many African countries are likely to be fought off by their neighbouring countries and the far away countries especially where Missiles are used in battles ? If security is not beefed up externally, on the borders and internally, these African countries' population might reduce as a result of people being killed by agitated enemies and even being killed by their unsuspecting friends posing and behaving like their friends when they are indeed worse than their greatest known enemies. This infers that countries can reduce population of their own countries through internal battles commonly known as internal conflicts and tribal clashes in Africa. Essentially sometimes family members and close intimate friends have been known to end the lives of those who have unsuspectingly trusted them while unsuspecting innocent human beings have been known to be killed by those they trusted and relied on most whether currently or previously (Kent, 1949). The case of Sarah Cohen who is a Kenyan women suspected to have killed her 'Mzungu' (white man) partner means that even foreigners require protection from the locals they live with even if they are their African spouses or partners and even their African employees meaning that security is very essential to everyone. Is there then a correlation between security systems and country population in Africa? And is there a correlation between security systems and donor funding in Africa? Do donor funds have an influence on country population in Africa? If donor funds for funding security are reduced by government budgetary system and donors are not providing enough military support where is the funds for funding security going to come from because security is a necessity since even foreigners need protection?

This research study evaluates the influence of security systems and donor funding on country population in Africa.

Conceptual Model

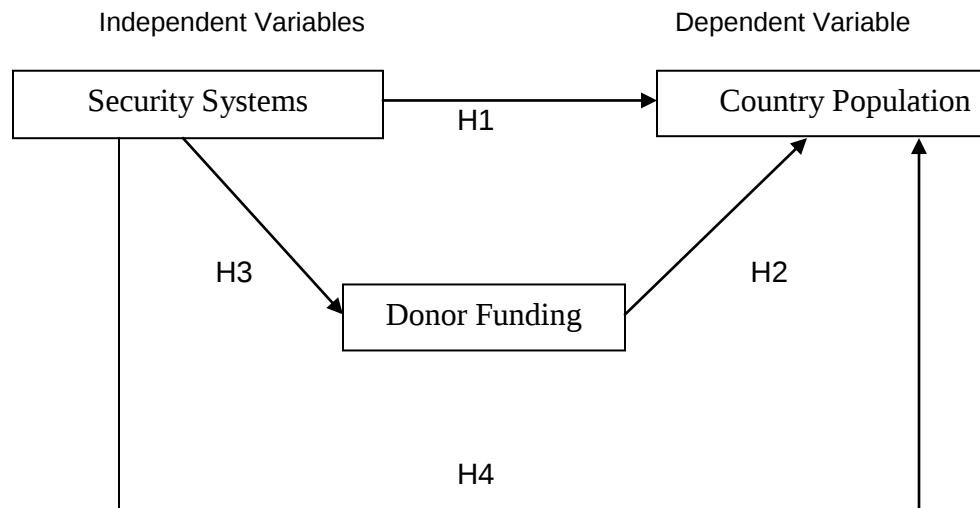


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

The hypotheses are specified below:

H01: Security systems have no significant impact on country population in Africa.

H02: Security systems have no significant impact on donor funding in Africa.

H03: Donor funding has no significant effect on country population in Africa.

H04: Security systems and donor funding have no significant effect on country population in Africa.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Descriptive research design and inferential statistics which were the correlation and regressions were undertaken in the data analysis. The need to establish relationships between variables and the estimation of the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variables called for the use of correlation and regression analysis.

The Data

Data on country population and donor funding was obtained from the World Bank Reports and International Monetary Fund Reports while data on security systems was obtained from the World Bank Reports. Data on security systems majorly relied on number of types of security providers and names of security provider categories and additionally number of security personnel. On donor funding data gaps were filled with data obtained from treasury, government

securities ministries reports, from development partners such as the World Bank, and from research organizations such as African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Model Specification

Regression analysis was used to analyse the data and tests of significance used to measure whether the estimated values were significant or not (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2013). The general regression equation was stated as;

$$\text{CountryPop} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{SECsystems} + \beta_2 \text{DonFuds} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where, CountryPop is country population, SECsystems is security systems and DonFuds is donor funds. β_0 is the constant term while β_1 and β_2 are coefficients.

Four objectives were formulated to achieve the main objective and four regression equations were estimated for each sub-objective.

$$\text{CountryPop} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{SECsystems} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{CountryPop} = \beta_0 + \beta_2 \text{DonFuds} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$\text{DonFuds} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{SECsystems} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$\text{CountryPop} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{SECsystems} + \beta_2 \text{DonFuds} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Where the abbreviations are as defined in equation 1.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Trend Analysis

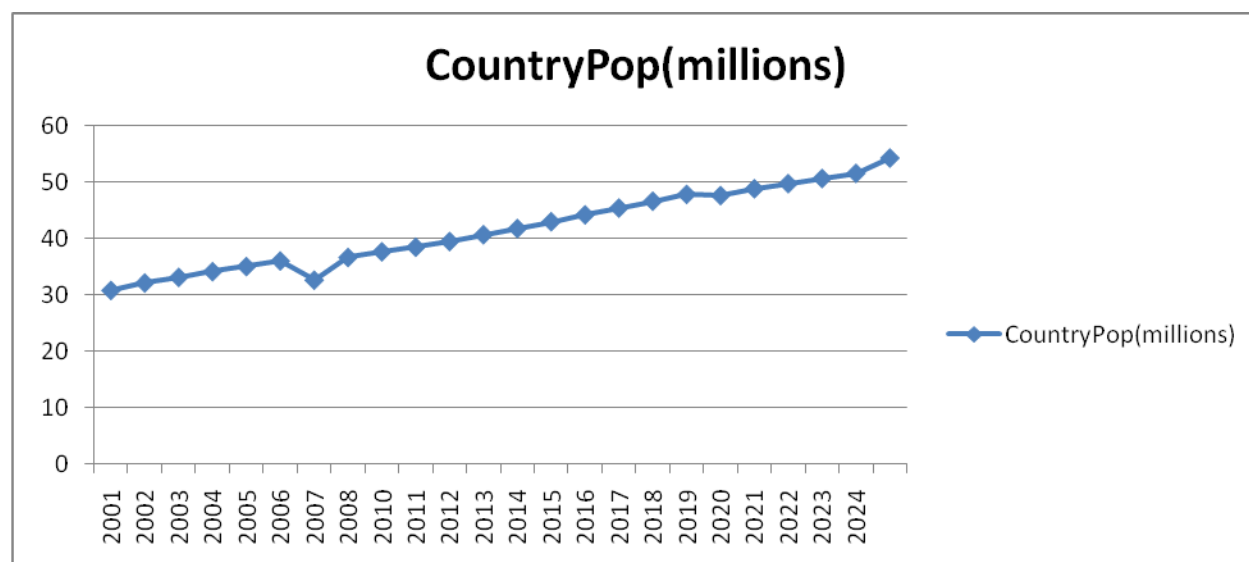


Figure 2: Trend Analysis Results

The population of countries steadily increased during the period under review which means that many people were born than the ones who died. This could also imply that the lives of Africans are maintained and sustained using better nutrition, healthcare and improved livelihoods coupled with better security which minimizes deaths by protecting lives thus leading to increased population of the African continent. The population only appeared to decrease slightly in 2007 which might have been associated with conflicts and tribal clashes during general electioneering years or as part of other country disputes which might have led to reduction of country population. In Kenya for example, the contested 2017 Presidential Election led to the run-off following chaos and lack of clarity as to who won and Kenyans went back to the ballot to elect the country's President because the other political offices were cleared but the presidential flag bearer could not be determined from the first round of voting. The graph infers that were it not for conflicts and tribal clashes in African countries which are accompanied by loss of many lives due to police brutality which use many security and insecurity mechanisms to send part of the population to the grave the country population would be extremely high. Ordinarily, countries in Africa hold their general elections in different years and because they do not hold elections the same year but hold them in different years, different dates and different months sometimes many people lose their lives following post election protests.

Regression Results

The objective of the study was to estimate the relationship between country security systems, donor funding and country population in Africa. Four sub-objectives were estimated to achieve the grand objective. Sequentially, the sub-objectives were; firstly, to establish the effect of security systems on country population in Africa, to determine the effect of donor funds on security systems in Africa, to reveal the impact of donor funding on country population in Africa, and finally, to estimate the relationship between security systems and donor funding, and country population in Africa. Regression equations were estimated to enable the achievement of the objectives.

The first regression was to estimate the regression equation on the relationship between the country security systems and the country population which was stated as;

$$\text{CountryPop} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{SECsystems} + \epsilon$$

After analyzing the data the regression equation that was arrived is stated as thus;

$$\text{CountryPop} = 1.419 + 0.6 \text{SECsystems} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

The equation reveals that without security systems in African countries, the population is likely to be 1.419 million which was found not to be significant. The coefficient of the security systems was ($\beta_1=0.6$) meaning that to increase the country population with one unit, you

require 0.6 units of security. Therefore security needs to be beefed up with 60% for the population to increase by 100%. This anticipated increase in security was found to be significant ($p=0.002$) which is below the recommended p-value of 0.05.

The second regression estimated the effect of donor funds on country population which was stated as; $\text{CountryPop} = \beta_0 + \beta_2 \text{DonFuds} + \varepsilon$

Data analysis revealed an estimated equation of the following form;

$$\text{CountryPop} = 3.5 + 0.5 \text{DonFuds} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Donor funds are used in countries to support the country population. Humanitarian Organisations such as the Kenya Red Cross and Human Health Organisations, The AMREF and others support the human population in many ways. Additionally, the Country Organisations incharge of conducting the National Census such as the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics provides budgetary support for financing the Census. Donors also provide donor support so that the national censuses in all these countries are conducted successfully because budgetary allocations are not enough. The data analysed estimated a constant term of 3.5 which infers that without donor support, the country population would be 3.5 million which was not found to be significant. However, the coefficient of the donor funds was estimated to be 0.5 which means that to increase the population by 50% donor funds are required. The coefficient was found to be significant ($p=0.003$) which is again less than the threshold of $p=0.05$.

Donor funds were regressed against the country security systems where the objective was to establish the impact of country security systems on donor funds with the initial equation stated as; $\text{DonFuds} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{SECsystems} + \varepsilon$

After estimating the regression, the regression model ended up being

$$\text{DonFuds} = 4.5 + 1.6 \text{SECsystems} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

There was a constant term of 4.5 million which infers that without any security systems in the country there would be donor funds of 4.5 million emphasizing the importance of having a reliable security system to attract donor funds. This amount was however found to be significant. With the figure now 'disfigured, dis-coloured and blackened, dis-beautified and dis-healthy', security systems would increase donor funds with 160% (which was found to be significant with p-value of 0.007) because donor institutions value and cherish security. Donors are essentially Americans, Europeans and other countries of the West and also other pointers of the campuses (East, North, South) in amounts that they choose to give as grant or what they can afford. If security is promised, it would not be a surprise that even South Sudan and Somalia Republic might tighten their belts and give donor funds to their sister countries and neighbouring African countries.

The equation with two predictor variables and the dependent variable estimated was to find out the impact of security systems and donor funds on country population and from the original equation stated; $\text{CountryPop} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{SECsystems} + \beta_2 \text{DonFuds} + \varepsilon$

The resulting estimated regression model which was arrived at ended up being;
 $\text{CountryPop} = 1.5 + 0.4 \text{SECsystems} + 0.8 \text{DonFuds} \dots\dots\dots(4)$

Country population was found to record only an average of 1.5 million people if countries do not have security systems and if no donor funds are availed to these countries. This value was not found to be significant with a value above the threshold of $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. Security systems were found to explain 40% of country population (β_1 coefficient = 0.4) and was found to be significant at $p\text{-value} = 0.008$ ($p\text{-value of } 0.008 < 0.05$). Donor funds on the other hand were found to be significant in blotting the country population with a $p\text{-value of } 0.018$ which was found to be significant.

CONCLUSIONS

Many countries in Africa have experienced cases of insecurity forcing donor countries to provide donor funds and foreign security personnel to beef up security in those countries. Donor funds are relied upon for procuring some of the expensive but much needed security equipment which cannot be sufficiently financed using the budgetary allocations by the Treasury Ministry of those countries. Security systems are of many types and range from very sophisticated modern security systems to rudimentary systems of offering protection especially from the African context. The study examined the correlation between security systems and country population in Africa and additionally security systems and donor funding as well as correlation between donor funding and country population in Africa. Combining the three parameters the study also sought out to establish the influence of security systems and donor funding on country population in Africa.

The study revealed that country population has increased over the years. Essentially, the regression models estimated revealed that security systems in Africa significantly impacts on country population of the continent. Additionally security systems were found to significantly influence donor funding in Africa the possible explanation being that both foreigners and locals in Africa require security and where country finances are not sufficient, donor countries tend to step in to provided donor funds to finance security operations in the African continent. Donor funding significantly affects country population in Africa since the monies provided by donors is used in one way or another to support country population. Regressing both the security systems and donor funding against country population both were found to have positive significant impact on country population in Africa. Therefore provision of security in Africa and therefore

having the appropriate security systems demands combined effort of African countries and donor community since protection is required by both foreigners and locals in the countries of Africa.

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