

Evaluating the Effectiveness and Ethical Implication of Passenger Security Screening Technologies in Nigerian Airports

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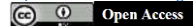
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ABSTRACT

Passenger security screening technologies are essential for enhancing aviation security and protecting passengers from evolving threats. This study evaluates the effectiveness and ethical implications of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports using the Sociotechnical Systems Theory (STS), which emphasizes the interaction between technology, people, and organizational systems. A quantitative research design was adopted, with data collected through structured questionnaires administered to airport security personnel, aviation stakeholders, and passengers. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings indicate that while modern screening technologies improve threat detection and airport security, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, insufficient personnel training, and concerns over privacy and data protection affect their effectiveness and public acceptance. The study concludes and recommends that strengthening technological capacity alongside ethical safeguards and effective policy implementation is essential for improving aviation security in Nigerian airports.

Introduction

The aviation industry is one of the most security-sensitive sectors in the world, requiring continuous innovation to protect passengers, airport personnel, aircraft, and critical infrastructure from evolving security threats. In recent decades, the rise in terrorism, aircraft hijackings, smuggling, and other transnational crimes has led to the widespread adoption of advanced passenger security screening technologies at airports. These technologies, including walk-through metal detectors, explosive trace detection (ETD) systems, advanced imaging technology (AIT) scanners, biometric identification systems, and artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted screening tools, are designed to detect prohibited items and identify potential security risks while facilitating efficient passenger movement through airport terminals.

The aviation industry is widely recognized as one of the most security-sensitive sectors globally, requiring continuous improvements in security systems to safeguard passengers, airport personnel, aircraft, and critical infrastructure. The increasing threats of terrorism, aircraft hijacking, organized crime, and smuggling have accelerated the adoption of advanced passenger security screening technologies in airports worldwide. Technologies such as walk-through metal detectors, explosive trace detection (ETD) systems, advanced imaging technology (AIT) scanners, biometric identification systems, and artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted screening have significantly enhanced the detection of prohibited items while improving the efficiency of passenger processing (Price & Forrest, 2016; Sweet, 2017).

In Nigeria, the growth of air transportation and the modernization of airport facilities have increased the need for effective passenger screening systems. In line with the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Nigerian airports have implemented various security screening technologies to strengthen aviation security and prevent acts of unlawful interference. The Nigeria Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) and the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN) continue to oversee the implementation of these measures to

ensure compliance with international aviation security standards (ICAO, 2022; NCAA, 2023). Effective screening technologies are essential for detecting weapons, explosives, and other prohibited items before passengers gain access to secure airport areas (Price & Forrest, 2016).

Despite their security benefits, passenger screening technologies raise important ethical concerns regarding privacy, data protection, civil liberties, and human dignity. Modern screening systems, particularly biometric technologies and advanced body scanners, collect and process sensitive personal information that may expose passengers to privacy violations, unauthorized data use, and surveillance concerns. Furthermore, issues such as racial or ethnic profiling, discrimination, lack of informed consent, and algorithmic bias have generated debates on balancing national security objectives with the protection of fundamental human rights (Lyon, 2018; Bennett & Lyon, 2019). As airports increasingly rely on digital technologies, ensuring ethical compliance has become an essential component of aviation security management.

The Nigerian aviation sector also faces several operational challenges that may limit the effectiveness of passenger security screening technologies. These include inadequate funding, obsolete or poorly maintained screening equipment, unreliable electricity supply, limited technical expertise, insufficient personnel training, cybersecurity risks, and weak integration of modern security technologies into existing airport systems (Ojikutu, 2017; ICAO, 2022). Such challenges may reduce operational efficiency, compromise security outcomes, and weaken public confidence in airport security procedures.

Against this background, there is a growing need for this study aim to evaluate both the effectiveness and the ethical implications of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports. Such an assessment will provide empirical evidence on whether existing screening technologies adequately enhance aviation security while respecting passengers' privacy, dignity, and fundamental rights.

Objectives of the Study

To achieve this aim, the objectives of the research work is to critically;

- i. Assess the level of compliance with national and international aviation security screening standards in Nigerian airports.
- ii. Appraise the relationship between security effectiveness and security breaches in Nigerian airports.
- iii. Identify the challenges affecting passengers' security screening technologies in Nigerian airports.

Literature Review

Effectiveness of Passenger Security Screening Technologies

Passenger security screening technologies constitute the first line of defence against acts of unlawful interference in civil aviation. These technologies include walk-through metal detectors, X-ray baggage scanners, advanced imaging technology (AIT), explosive trace detection (ETD), computed tomography (CT) scanners, biometric systems, and artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted screening tools. The effectiveness of these systems lies in their ability to detect prohibited items while facilitating efficient passenger movement through airport security checkpoints. Recent studies indicate that no single screening technology is sufficient to address all security threats; instead, a multi-layered screening approach that combines complementary technologies offers greater detection capability and operational efficiency (Anderson, 2021).

Anderson (2021), the integration of multiple screening layers significantly enhances airport security because different technologies compensate for each other's weaknesses. For example, CT scanners improve the detection of explosives and concealed weapons, while AI-assisted image analysis reduces human error and improves the speed of baggage inspection. However, the study emphasizes that technology alone cannot guarantee effective security without well-trained personnel, effective operational procedures, and continuous system maintenance.

Ethical Implications of Passenger Security Screening Technologies

The deployment of advanced passenger screening technologies has generated considerable ethical debate concerning privacy, human dignity, civil liberties, and data protection. Advanced body scanners and biometric systems collect sensitive personal information, raising concerns about surveillance,

unauthorized data access, and misuse of personal information. The ethical challenge is to balance the need for national security with the protection of passengers' fundamental rights. Early work by the National Research Council emphasized that public acceptance of screening technologies depends not only on their effectiveness but also on their respect for legal and ethical standards regarding privacy and health considerations.

Similarly, Satish, Mangal, and Churi (2023), examined passenger profiling systems and found that although risk-based screening can improve operational efficiency and reduce waiting times, it also presents ethical concerns related to discrimination, transparency, and fairness. The authors argue that passenger profiling should be implemented within clear legal frameworks to prevent racial, ethnic, or religious bias while ensuring accountability in automated decision-making systems.

Passenger Security Screening Technologies in Nigerian Airports

Nigeria has continued to modernize its airport security infrastructure in compliance with international aviation security standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Major international airports now operate X-ray baggage scanners, walk-through metal detectors, CCTV surveillance systems, biometric verification technologies, and explosive detection equipment. These investments have strengthened aviation security and improved Nigeria's compliance with global standards. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these technologies is often constrained by inadequate maintenance, irregular power supply, insufficient funding, limited technical expertise, and inconsistent operational procedures.

Ogbonna et al. (2023) observed that technological advancement has positively influenced airport management and security operations in Nigeria by improving baggage screening, access control, and surveillance. However, the authors also noted that technological innovation presents challenges such as workforce adaptation, training requirements, and increased dependence on digital systems. They recommend continuous investment in staff capacity development to ensure that technological improvements translate into better security outcomes.

Human Factors and Security Culture

Contemporary literature increasingly recognizes that effective airport security depends not only on sophisticated screening technologies but also on human behaviour and organizational culture. Adenigbo (2024), argues that airport security equipment cannot independently guarantee security unless airport personnel develop appropriate attitudes, competencies, and a strong security culture. The study found that positive security culture enhances compliance with security procedures, reduces operational vulnerabilities, and improves the overall effectiveness of passenger screening technologies in Nigerian airports. Consequently, technological investments should be complemented by regular personnel training, ethical awareness, and institutional accountability especially with the application of socio-technical theory.

Challenges of Passenger Security Screening Technologies in Nigerian Airports

Inadequate Technological Infrastructure

A major challenge facing passenger security screening in Nigerian airports is the inadequacy and uneven distribution of modern screening technologies. While major international airports possess X-ray scanners, walk-through metal detectors, biometric systems, and CCTV surveillance, many facilities still rely on outdated or poorly maintained equipment. This reduces the accuracy and efficiency of threat detection and limits the ability of security personnel to respond to emerging aviation security risks (Adenigbo, 2024; Hassan, 2025). This includes Sub-challenges; Obsolete screening equipment, Poor maintenance and calibration of security devices, Limited deployment of advanced CT and AI-based screening technologies, Inadequate integration of airport security systems.

Human Resource and Operational Challenges

The effectiveness of security screening technologies depends largely on the competence and integrity of security personnel. In Nigeria, inadequate professional training, shortage of skilled operators, human error, and poor adherence to standard operating procedures reduce the effectiveness of screening systems. Studies emphasize that sophisticated technologies cannot achieve optimal security without competent personnel and a strong security culture (Adenigbo, 2024; Yoo & Choi, 2022; Malcolmson, 2019). Some of these challenges includes but not limited to Inadequate staff training and retraining,

Human error during passenger screening, Operator fatigue due to heavy workload, Poor compliance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Ethics and Privacy Concerns

Modern screening technologies, particularly biometric identification systems and advanced imaging technologies, raise significant ethical concerns regarding privacy, confidentiality, and data protection. The collection, storage, and processing of passengers' biometric information may expose individuals to unauthorized access, misuse of personal data, and excessive surveillance if adequate legal safeguards are not implemented (Satish, Mangal, & Churi, 2023).

Some of its Sub-challenges include; Violation of passenger privacy, Weak protection of biometric information, Excessive surveillance of passengers, Inadequate data governance and accountability.

Passenger Profiling and Discrimination

Risk-based passenger profiling is intended to improve security efficiency by identifying potentially high-risk travellers. However, the approach may result in unfair treatment based on ethnicity, religion, nationality, or appearance. Ethical concerns arise when profiling lacks transparency, accountability, and legal oversight, thereby undermining passengers' trust in airport security systems (Satish et al., 2023). These includes issues of racial and ethnic discrimination, religious profiling, Bias in automated screening decisions, public distrust of security agencies.

Financial and Maintenance Constraints

The acquisition and maintenance of advanced passenger screening technologies require substantial financial resources. Many Nigerian airports experience inadequate funding for equipment procurement, routine maintenance, software upgrades, and personnel development. Consequently, poorly maintained equipment often performs below expected standards, reducing overall screening effectiveness (Hassan, 2025). Such includes insufficient government funding, high cost of acquiring modern screening technologies, delayed maintenance and equipment replacement, limited budget for technological upgrades.

Weak Institutional Coordination and Insider Threats

Effective aviation security depends on strong collaboration among airport authorities, aviation security personnel, customs, immigration, police, and intelligence agencies. Weak inter-agency coordination, corruption, and insider threats continue to undermine security screening operations in Nigerian airports. Studies have shown that employees with authorized access may intentionally compromise security procedures, making insider threats one of the most difficult security risks to manage (Adedokun, 2025; Hassan, 2025). This comprises of Poor inter-agency collaboration, insider threats and corruption, weak background checks on airport personnel, inadequate security awareness programmes.

Passenger Convenience and Operational Efficiency

Another challenge is balancing effective security screening with passenger convenience. Lengthy screening procedures, equipment malfunction, and inefficient queue management can increase waiting times, reduce passenger satisfaction, and affect airport operational efficiency. Security managers therefore face the challenge of maintaining high detection rates while minimizing delays and ensuring a positive passenger experience (Cao et al., 2025). In line with this, issues of long waiting times at screening checkpoints, Passenger dissatisfaction, congestion during peak travel periods, delays caused by repeated manual inspections.

Empirical review

Adenigbo (2024) examined the effectiveness of airport security systems in Nigerian airports using a quantitative survey of aviation security personnel. The findings showed that passenger screening technologies are more effective when supported by adequate staff training, compliance with security procedures, and a strong security culture. Gap: The study focused on operational effectiveness but did not examine the ethical implications of passenger screening technologies.

Anderson (2021) evaluated multilayered airport security screening systems using analytical modelling. The study found that integrating X-ray scanners, body scanners, and explosive detection systems improved threat detection, although it increased passenger processing time. Gap: The study did not consider ethical concerns such as privacy and passenger rights, particularly in the Nigerian context.

Baker et al. (2020) investigated passengers' perceptions of fairness during airport security screening using a survey research design. The results indicated that professionalism and proper conduct of security personnel significantly improved passengers' perceptions of fairness. Gap: The study emphasized human behaviour but paid limited attention to the effectiveness of screening technologies themselves. Similarly, Skorupski and Uchroński (2015) assessed cabin baggage screening efficiency using a fuzzy reasoning model. The findings revealed that screening accuracy improves when advanced technologies are combined with well-trained personnel. The study focused on operational efficiency and did not address ethical issues associated with passenger screening technologies.

Wang (2020), evaluated the use of artificial intelligence in CT baggage screening for detecting prohibited items. The study found that AI-assisted screening increased detection accuracy while reducing false alarms and screening time. However, the research was technology-oriented and did not examine privacy, ethical concerns, or implementation challenges in developing countries such as Nigeria. Satish (2023) conducted a systematic review of passenger profiling in airport security. The review found that risk-based profiling enhances screening efficiency but raises concerns regarding privacy, discrimination, and data protection. The gap of this study was conducted at a global level and did not specifically evaluate the effectiveness and ethical implications of passenger screening technologies in Nigerian airports.

Gap of the study

Most of the studies have concentrated on airport security culture, technology adoption, and airport management, with relatively little attention devoted to evaluating the operational effectiveness of screening technologies alongside ethical issues such as passenger privacy, dignity, fairness, and public acceptance. The reviewed empirical studies largely focused on the operational effectiveness of passenger security screening technologies, technological advancements, and personnel performance. Furthermore, these studies paid limited attention to ethical issues such as privacy, fairness, discrimination, data protection, and passengers' rights. In addition, many of the studies were conducted outside Nigeria or at a global level, making their findings less applicable to the Nigerian aviation sector. Consequently, there is a need for a study that simultaneously evaluates the effectiveness and ethical implications of passenger security screening technologies within the context of Nigerian airports. Therefore, this study seeks to bridge this gap by evaluating both the effectiveness and ethical implications of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports using the framework of Sociotechnical Systems (STS) Theory, which integrates technological, organizational, and human dimensions of aviation security.

Theoretical Framework

The Sociotechnical Systems Theory (STS) was developed by researchers at the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, particularly Eric Trist and Fred Emery, during the early 1950s. The theory argues that organizational performance is optimized when both the technical system (technology, equipment, and work processes) and the social system (people, organizational structure, skills, and culture) are jointly designed and managed (Trist & Emery, 1960; Trist, 1981). STS emphasizes that technology alone cannot achieve organizational goals without effective human interaction, appropriate management practices, and supportive institutional structures. In relation to Evaluating the Effectiveness and Ethical Implications of Passenger Security Screening Technologies in Nigerian Airports," STS provides a suitable framework because passenger security screening depends on the interaction between advanced screening technologies such as X-ray scanners, body scanners, explosive trace detectors, and biometric systems and the personnel who operate them. The theory suggests that the effectiveness of these technologies depends not only on their technical capabilities but also on the competence of security officers, adherence to operational procedures, organizational support, and passengers' cooperation. Furthermore, STS recognizes that ethical issues, including privacy, dignity, fairness, and data protection, arise from the interaction between technology and people. Therefore, the theory is appropriate for evaluating both the operational effectiveness and the ethical implications of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports. However, while STS explains the relationship between people and technology, it requires complementary legal frameworks to comprehensively evaluate the ethical implications of passenger security screening technologies.

Methodology

This study adopts a quantitative descriptive research design to evaluate the effectiveness and ethical implications of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports. Both primary and secondary sources of data are utilized. Primary data are collected through structured questionnaires administered to airport security personnel, airline staff, and passengers selected through an appropriate sampling technique. The airport selected were in northern part of Nigeria (Aminu Kano International Airports, Maiduguri International Airport and Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport) based on the study timing. Secondary data were obtained from textbooks, journal articles, government publications, aviation regulatory documents, and other relevant scholarly sources.

One hundred and twenty-five (125) respondents were targeted based on the study timing. The collected data were coded with 4 Likert scale rating, summarized, and analyzed using descriptive statistical tools. The findings were interpreted in line with the objectives of the study and the Sociotechnical Systems Theory (STS) based on the selected airports in Nigeria.

Analysis of the Study

A total of one hundred and twenty-five (125) questionnaires were administered to the respondents. Out of the 125 questionnaires distributed, 120 were correctly completed and returned within three weeks. These completed questionnaires formed the basis for the data analysis in this study.

Objective 1: To assess the level of compliance with national and international aviation security screening standards in Nigerian airports.

Table 1: Passenger security screening procedures in Nigerian airports comply with national aviation security regulations

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	20	17
Agree	20	17
Disagree	38	32
Strongly disagree	42	34
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey, April 2026

Table 1 shows respondents' opinions on whether passenger security screening procedures in Nigerian airports comply with national aviation security regulations. The results indicate that **20 respondents (17%) strongly agreed** and **20 respondents (17%) agreed**, representing **34%** of the total respondents. In contrast, **38 respondents (32%) disagreed** and **42 respondents (34%) strongly disagreed**, accounting for **66%** of the respondents.

The findings suggest that the majority of respondents believe that passenger security screening procedures in Nigerian airports do **not** adequately comply with national aviation security regulations. This implies that there are perceived gaps in the implementation and enforcement of security screening standards, highlighting the need for improved regulatory compliance within Nigerian airports.

Table 2: Passenger screening practices in Nigerian airports meet international aviation security standards

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	20	17
Agree	10	8
Disagree	38	31
Strongly disagree	12	10
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey, April 2026

Table 2 indicates that 20 respondents (17%) strongly agreed and 10 respondents (8%) agreed that passenger screening practices in Nigerian airports meet international aviation security standards, representing a combined 25% of the respondents. In contrast, 38 respondents (31%) disagreed and 12 respondents (10%) strongly disagreed, accounting for 41% of the respondents.

The findings suggest that a greater proportion of respondents do not believe that passenger screening practices in Nigerian airports fully meet international aviation security standards, indicating concerns about the effectiveness and compliance of existing screening procedures.

Objective 2: To appraise the relationship between security effectiveness and security breaches in Nigerian airports.

Table 3: Effective passenger security screening technologies help reduce security breaches in Nigerian airports

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	42	34
Agree	38	32
Disagree	20	17
Strongly disagree	20	17
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey, April 2026

Table 3 shows that 42 respondents (34%) strongly agreed and 38 respondents (32%) agreed that effective passenger security screening technologies help reduce security breaches in Nigerian airports, representing a combined 66% of the respondents. Meanwhile, 20 respondents (17%) disagreed and 20 respondents (17%) strongly disagreed, giving a total of 34% who expressed a contrary opinion. The findings indicate that the majority of respondents believe that effective passenger security screening technologies play a significant role in reducing security breaches in Nigerian airports, although a notable proportion of respondents remain unconvinced of their effectiveness.

Table 4: Weak passenger screening systems increase the likelihood of security breaches in Nigerian airports

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	60	50
Agree	40	33
Disagree	12	10
Strongly disagree	8	7
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey, April 2026

Table 4 reveals that 60 respondents (50%) strongly agreed and 40 respondents (33%) agreed that weak passenger screening systems increase the likelihood of security breaches in Nigerian airports, representing a combined 83% of the respondents. In contrast, 12 respondents (10%) disagreed and 8 respondents (7%) strongly disagreed, accounting for 17% of the respondents.

The results show that the overwhelming majority of respondents believe that ineffective passenger screening systems significantly increase the risk of security breaches in Nigerian airports, underscoring the importance of strengthening screening procedures and technologies to enhance aviation security.

Objective3: To Identify the challenges affecting passengers' security screening technologies in Nigerian airports.

Table 5: Inadequate funding affects the effective operation of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports.

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	45	37
Agree	40	33
Disagree	15	13
Strongly disagree	20	8
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey, April 2026

Table 5 indicates that 45 respondents (37%) strongly agreed and 40 respondents (33%) agreed that inadequate funding affects the effective operation of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports, representing a combined 70% of the respondents. Conversely, 15 respondents (13%) disagreed and 20 respondents (17%) strongly disagreed, accounting for 30% of the respondents.

The findings suggest that the majority of respondents believe inadequate funding is a major factor limiting the effective operation of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports, highlighting the need for increased investment in aviation security infrastructure and equipment.

Table 6: Insufficient training of security personnel reduces the effectiveness of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	53	44
Agree	47	39
Disagree	8	7
Strongly disagree	12	10
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey, April 2026

Table 6 shows that 53 respondents (44%) strongly agreed and 47 respondents (39%) agreed that insufficient training of security personnel reduces the effectiveness of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports, representing a combined 83% of the respondents. In contrast, 8 respondents (7%) disagreed and 12 respondents (10%) strongly disagreed, accounting for 17% of the respondents.

The results show that the majority of respondents believe that inadequate training of security personnel negatively affects the effectiveness of passenger security screening technologies in Nigerian airports. This suggests that regular training and capacity-building programmes are essential to improve the performance of airport security personnel and enhance aviation security.

Discussion of Findings

The findings for Objective One indicate that most respondents believe passenger security screening procedures in Nigerian airports do not fully comply with national and international aviation security standards. This suggests weaknesses in the implementation of security regulations. In line with Sociotechnical Systems (STS) Theory, effective aviation security depends on the proper integration of technology, personnel, organizational processes, and regulatory compliance.

For Objective Two, the majority of respondents agreed that effective passenger security screening technologies help reduce security breaches, while weak screening systems increase security risks. These findings support STS Theory, which emphasizes that security performance improves when technological systems are effectively supported by competent personnel and efficient operational procedures.

Regarding Objective Three, respondents identified inadequate funding and insufficient training of security personnel as the major challenges affecting the effectiveness of passenger security screening technologies. Consistent with STS Theory, these findings demonstrate that technology alone cannot ensure effective aviation security without adequate financial support, skilled personnel, and strong organizational management.

Conclusion

The study concludes that although passenger security screening technologies play a vital role in enhancing aviation security and reducing security breaches in Nigerian airports, their overall effectiveness is constrained by inadequate compliance with national and international security standards, insufficient funding, and inadequate training of security personnel. The findings further demonstrate that achieving effective and ethical passenger screening requires not only modern security technologies but also competent personnel, adequate institutional support, and strict adherence to regulatory standards. Consistent with the Sociotechnical Systems (STS) Theory, the study concludes that sustainable aviation security in Nigerian airports depends on the effective integration of technological systems with human, organizational, and regulatory factors.

Recommendations

Arising from the findings of this study, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. **Strengthen Regulatory Compliance:** The Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) and airport management should strengthen monitoring, periodic audits, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that passenger security screening procedures fully comply with both national aviation security regulations and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs).
2. **Upgrade Passenger Screening Technologies:** Airport authorities should invest in modern screening technologies, including advanced imaging systems, biometric identification, artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted screening, and explosive detection systems, to improve threat detection and reduce the incidence of security breaches.
3. **Increase Funding for Aviation Security:** The Federal Government and relevant aviation agencies should allocate adequate and sustainable funding for the procurement, maintenance, and periodic upgrading of passenger security screening equipment to enhance operational efficiency.
4. **Enhance Training and Capacity Building:** Regular training, retraining, and certification programmes should be organized for aviation security personnel to improve their technical competence, ethical awareness, and compliance with standard operating procedures.
5. **Promote Ethical Screening Practices:** Airport authorities should develop and enforce clear policies on passenger privacy, data protection, fairness, and non-discrimination to ensure that security screening technologies are implemented in a manner that respects passengers' rights and dignity.

Strengthen Institutional Coordination: Greater collaboration among the Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA), the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN), security agencies, and other aviation stakeholders should be encouraged to improve information sharing, operational coordination, and the effective management of passenger security screening systems.

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