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Editorial Brief

We have in the second volume of IJMGS articles that were peer reviewed by scholars in the field. All, but one, were presented at various times on virtual weekly webinar organized by the Centre. They were then revised and independently reviewed as part of intellectual rigour the Journal editorial is noted for. The coverage is multidisciplinary in contents, and trans-global in analyses. The current world discourse is predicated on three main issues: health and development in the midst of ravaging COVID-19 pandemic; climate change; and food security. The commonality with the three challenges, and scholar's interrogation, is the phenomenal transdisciplinary Migration and its global context. The articles in this volume are rich in contents, informative in analyses; and refreshing in evidence. They are useful in all parameters and will add value to finding solutions to some of the issues raised on all topics.

Hakeem I. Tijani
Editor

Migration and Conflicts in Nigeria: Issues and Management Strategies

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Abstract

Migration and its attending crisis have been an issue of national and internal discourse in the recent times most especially as regards how it is causing serious insecurity all over the world. In as much as it will be impossible to stop the movement of persons from one place to another, the concern in this regard is how such movement can occur without necessarily causing any form of mayhem or harm to the people and the environment generally in the process. It is therefore in this regard that this study sets out to examine the issue of migration and how it can occasion conflicts in Nigeria vis-à-vis dealing with such issues in order to maximally reduce the negative impact. One major factor that has contributed to the issue of conflict arising from migration is that of uncensored movement and porous borders both within and into the country. Analytical method of research using qualitative approach was employed in this study. This study postulates that holistic approach must be adopted by the Government in dealing with issues of illegal and uncensored migration into the country in order to curtail the negative impact of migration both within and into the country.

Keywords: Conflict, Insecurity, Migration, Management

1.1 Background of the Study

The dynamism of human nature projects the need for movement from one place to another at different times and for different reasons which could either be positive or negative in nature. Such movement could either be a local or international transit and when this kind of movement occurs, we say there is migration. Migration has been described as a spatial phenomenon involving movement between distinct places, locations imbued with meaning and power (Cresswell, 2006). It is referred to as people changing their place of residence, where they live on a habitual basis, embracing not only the actual physical structure, but also in some sense the wider community in which they live (Skeldon, 1997). People move for a wide range of reasons. Migration for labour market opportunities is crucially important and is probably most prominent in academic and policy discussions (Anna Lindley, 2014). Reasons for migration may include but not limited to, educational opportunities, adventure, climate change, cultural preference, disasters and security issues. Various factors are known to come into play over time in shaping migration decisions, from more structural elements, to predisposing factors, immediate triggers, and intervening factors including social networks and immigration regimes elsewhere (Van Hear, 1998). Migration has both its advantages and disadvantages. There are instances where migration to a new settlement has been of immeasurable promotion to a better life among the people and there have been instances where such transit has occasioned several problems and some even lead to violent conflicts or severe crisis. It is worthy of note, that crisis and migration have a long association, in popular and policy discourse as well as in social scientific analysis. Many crisis situations are associated

with significant out-migration and displacement, and in-migration is often associated with tensions or conflict at destination. Despite the relatively recent emergence of more nuanced and even celebratory accounts of mobility, the tendency to link migration with crisis in a strongly negative fashion remains deeply entrenched and vigorously persistent (Anna Lindley, 2014).

Since conflicts have remained inherent in human relationships over time whether at the interpersonal, organizational, societal, national or international levels, it will therefore nonetheless be found applicable on issues bothering on migration. Transit episodes has been known to occasion several forms of conflicts resulting to severe crisis in some cases, though certain benefits have been known to accrue from it most particularly in Nigeria, where conflicts have contributed immensely to the making and shaping of the histories of its people. Both Conflicts and Migration are often viewed as capable of threatening the society. This is because conflicts are deemed capable of jeopardising the social systems and human welfare while migration is deemed capable of undermining the integrity of the nation-state and bounded identities. This notwithstanding, both conflict and migration are often described as characteristic of the contemporary world as scholars proclaim that we are in an 'age of crisis' and an 'age of migration' (Castles and Miller, 2009; Solimano, 2010).

Most known lingering conflicts as witnessed in the African countries like Sudan, Rwanda, Sierra Leonean, Darfur and Nigeria are either as a result of ethnic confrontation or boundary clashes arising from the negative effects of migration. Displacement of people in the different parts of the world at present is the product of reactions from the effects of famine and drought, bad leadership, unemployment and poverty which have combined to increase the

rate at which Africans migrate to different parts of the continents of the world thereby increasing the frequency and potency of political, ethnic and religious conflicts at any given point in time.

Migration has played a negative role both in promoting chaotic atmosphere and causing immense damages in Nigeria most particularly as a result of the activities of foreigners who are possessed of damning ideologies from different backgrounds that are detrimental to the peace of the country. Some of these unruly elements are fleeing rebels, war lords and combatants who have come with arms and ammunitions either to sell or avail themselves as recruits for anyone willing to pay or the highest bidders. These migrants are willing to do whatever it takes at all cost to survive. They feed off the fragile security atmosphere of the country by engaging in criminal and illegal activities. It is therefore in this regard that this study seeks to examine cogent problems surrounding migration most especially as it relates to its attending conflicts and the likely probable strategies in confronting the situation.

1.2 Aims and Objectives:

The problem of insecurity occasioned by conflicts in the nation is alarming and must of necessity be addressed. It is for the purpose of doing justice to this menace that this research aims at examining arising conflict situations as a result of migration in Nigeria. The work also examines the probable operation and impact of migration on the promotion of violent conflicts and how it can be effectively dealt with, in order to ensure peaceful coexistence among the several people of diverse ideologies in the country.

1.3 Theoretic Framework

The study adopted a qualitative approach on analytical method of research. The applicable theory in this research is Frustration Aggression Theory. The Frustration Aggression Theory largely implies that aggression is often a result of frustration. This theory was originally conceived by Dollard and Miller (1939) but it was later substantially refined by Berkowitz in 1969. The theory states that aggression is an outcome or result of blocking or frustrating a person's efforts towards a certain goal (Dollard, 1939; as cited in Myers, 2007). The theory further posits that frustration caused by interference in goal-directed activity produces a 'readiness' for aggression which if 'triggered' can result in aggressive response. According to Rationis 2014, the trigger could be an insignificant element of behavior, such as a casual joke, gesture or mild criticism which would normally be overlooked, but to the frustrated individual who is already waiting for an opportunity to show his frustration, it may provoke aggressive response or reprisal. (Rationis 2014). The applicability of this theory is on the ground that every person notwithstanding her/his ethnic affiliation, religion, ideology has diverse expectations and when these expectations are perceived to be threatened by another, it will give rise to conflicts and most often times are too severe to be easily arrested until underlining factors are adequately arrested.

2.1 Conceptual Clarification

A clearer perception of the subject of this research will be made possible with the attempt to provide a conceptual review and clarification of some concepts that are related to the subject of this study and these are as discussed herein.

2. 1.1 Migration

Charles (2004) opined that according to conventional wisdom, migration, and international migration in particular, is a major problem in today's world. This perspective holds that migration is primarily a product of economic and political crises that push people to leave their homelands, usually involuntarily. Migrants tend to crowd into cities, where they become an underclass exploited by unscrupulous employers and landlords. In addition to creating social problems, migrants are alleged to lower wage standards and to take jobs from domestic workers. It is worthy of note that migration out of one's place of origin will always be counter-productive to that place because it will occasion the dearth of the skills and potentials of its outbound migrants. Migration can occasion a brain drain in a society when most of the able and talented youth, are being pushed out because of the search for a better life and the prospects of socioeconomic development in the new areas. According to economic theory, migration is a normal response to the mismatch between the spatial distribution of people and opportunities. The presumption is that free mobility of labor has a similar logic to the argument for free trade. Free trade is considered to maximize economic opportunities and wealth in the long run, although the benefits are often unevenly distributed in the short term. There is not a clear consensus among migration researchers on the benefits and costs of international migration, nor is there unanimity on policy prescriptions. It is expected that there will be considerable variation in the effects of migration at different times and places and for different groups. Migration is heavily problematised, by contrast with immobility and more micro-mobilities (Carling, 2002; Cresswell, 2006). Migrant identity is often assumed to be a key explanatory variable in social processes and experiences,

where in fact other distinctions (gender, age, race, class) may be more or equally important.

2.1.2 Violent Conflict

A violent conflict involves at least two parties using physical force to resolve competing claims or interests. While a violent conflict may involve only non-state actors, often, the term is used as a synonym for war which involves at least one government. Violent conflicts are categorized according to different factors, one of which is the number of casualties they result in per year. As such, the most frequent number coming up to distinguish violent conflict from mere conflict is 25 battle-related deaths per year. If the battle-related deaths during the course of a conflict are under 1000 they are considered as minor, while between 25-1000 in one-year as during a particular year in conflict are categorized as intermediate conflicts. Above 1000 battle-related deaths during one particular year is considered as war or as a major armed conflict (Wallensteen and Axel1994: 333-349).

Another way of classifying violent conflicts is depending on which type of actors are involved in the conflict and where the conflicts take place. These categories are however rather blurry as the distinction between national and international conflicts is difficult to establish due to the degree of international involvement in internal conflicts. An example of this is the Congo wars in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) which, to at the beginning was called a national war, but which transformed into an international war to the degree that it was named the 'First African World War' (Reyntjens, 2009).

The distinctions remain however and internal violent conflicts are often defined as conflicts that take place within a state as opposed to between states

(Kalyvas and Balcells, 2010). Similarly, inter-state conflicts are characterized by the official involvement of two or more governments. Violent conflicts are also differentiated by the balance of power between the opposing factions: a symmetrical conflict reflects an even balance of power where the factions involved have more or less similar material, financial and technical capacities whereas an asymmetrical conflict refers to a disequilibrium between the actors, where a faction clearly has the upper hand in the balance of power. Similarly, violent conflicts are labelled according to what the topic of the conflict concerns, be that apolitical, ideological issue, a social, exclusionary or inclusionary topic, or a religious or ethnic focus. Most often however, conflicts are a mixture of several different topics that overlap each other. Ethnic conflicts are for example often more of social conflicts where parts of the population have been excluded from power or education, for political reasons, whereas ideological topics also may include religious questions. (INFOCORE Definitions, 2015)

There is no single cause of conflict. Rather, conflict is context-specific, multi-causal and multidimensional and can result from a combination of the following factors:

- Political and institutional factors: weak state institutions, elite power struggles and political exclusion, breakdown in social contract and corruption, identity politics
- Socioeconomic factors: inequality, exclusion and marginalization, absence or weakening of social cohesion, poverty
- Resource and environmental factors: greed, scarcity of national resources often due to population growth leading to environmental insecurity, unjust resource exploitation

Each of these factors may constitute a cause, dynamic and/or impact of conflict. New issues will arise during conflict which perpetuates the conflict. Identifying and understanding the interactions between various causes, dimensions, correlates and dynamics of conflict – and the particular contexts in which conflict arises, is essential in determining potential areas of intervention; and designing appropriate approaches and methods for conflict prevention, resolution and transformation. The way in which a government or institution at an international or societal level addresses conflict between individuals, groups or nations can determine whether the parties to the conflict will resort to violence (GSDRC, 2014).

The impact of violent conflicts on a country's society, economy and political governance is devastating and encompassing. The effects can be tangible and visible, including killed and injured civilians, destroyed or derelict bridges and wells, and damaged or inadequate health care and education facilities. They can also be intangible, such as the collapse of state institutions, mistrust in government, the disruption of social cohesion, psychological trauma and pervasive fear. These impacts can be long lasting, hindering the peaceful development of societies. An understanding of the causes and dynamics of violent conflict and the careful design of conflict prevention, conflict management and peace building activities are essential to avoid violence in the first place or to alleviate its harmful outcome. (Haider, 2009)

3.1 Types of Migration

Two major types of migration have been identified and these are; voluntary and involuntary migration. These two are discussed as follows:

3.1.1 Voluntary Migration

When people choose to migrate on their own volition, it is called voluntary migration. This is a situation where a migrant has a choice whether to migrate or not, and has the choice of choosing where to migrate to and the duration for which they move. Choice is voluntary when made within the context of acceptable alternatives, though the perception of acceptable alternatives is shaped by the amount of information the person can access as well as their personal beliefs. People migrate voluntarily for better living conditions, access to advanced healthcare, access to good education and employment prospects among others.

This form of migration is usually comfortable for both the migrant and the receiving country. While migration can benefit countries by providing them with the prospects of new trades, skills and cheaper workforce, it has telling effects on such countries such as the following; The healthcare and education services can become strained, housing shortages may occur, there is the tendency of cultural tensions due to cultural differences and the welfare system is also strained in a case where migrants lay claim to their benefits,

An increase in population, expansion of urban areas, and a thrust of industrialization and infrastructural development have in one way or the other put a strain on available resources. There is shortage of land readily available for farmers to farm. Most of these farmers are forced to move hinterland to access vast lands to farm. Most of which usually stay for short spells or while the farming season is ongoing and return to their day-to-day activities when the farming season is over.

3.1.2 Involuntary Migration

A movement where people are faced with no other option than to move away from their homes due to danger and insecurity is referred to involuntary migration. Herdsmen mostly migrate for environmental reasons. Harsh weather conditions as a result of global warming, deforestation, desertification, drought, crop failure, insecurity to the herdsmen and their cattle as a result of cattle rustling and the Boko Haram menace, as well as the shortage of fresh water for their cattle have forced the herdsmen to abandon their primary settlement and to move southward to communities with proximity to fresh water and pasture lands. Communities that have experienced farmers/herdsmen's clashes are usually characterized as having large arable lands, mostly farmers by occupation and have access to fresh water while the weather is conducive with constant periodic rainfalls. These are factors lacking in areas being abandoned by the Fulani herdsmen. The destruction of farmlands by the herdsmen's cattle is usually met with resistance from the farmers; this resistance from farmers attracts retaliation from the herdsmen.

4.1 Causes of Migration

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another; usually over long distances and sometimes short distances for the purpose of meeting their anticipated needs and with the intention of either settling there permanently or temporally. There are a lot of factors that have been found responsible for migration in the world generally, and these are succinctly examined in this work. Olivia Giovetti (2019) identifies six causes of migration and these are listed as: drought, hunger, flooding, earthquakes, war and

conflict, economic circumstances. At the High-Level Expert Group Meeting (EGM) organized by The United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) and the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), over sixty (60) expert participants were assembled to examine the theme, “Conflict-Induced Migration in Africa: Maximizing New Opportunities to Address its Peace, Security and Inclusive Development Dimensions”. At the said meeting which was held in Durban, South Africa, from 23rd to 24th of November 2015, participants identified six (6) major causes of migration to include the following:

- a) **State Fragility and Governance Failures**: State fragility and bad governance was noted to be a major cause of conflicts resulting into migration in Africa. Participants decried the breakdown of the social contract between governments and their citizens that is largely informed by the growing perception of the failure of governments to meet the basic needs of their citizens. Such misdeeds of the government are said to include; marginalization from the act of governance; Electoral violence; human rights violations and etc. which creates mistrusts, grievances and conflicts and thus resulting to massive refugee outflows from a nation.
- b) **Youth unemployment**: High youth unemployment was noted to be a major driver of voluntary migration, as well as a threat to peace and security. Africa’s demographic trends demonstrate a highly youthful population, of which a significant majority are without decent jobs. For instance, participants referenced the 2015 African Economic Outlook, which stated that “sub-Saharan Africa’s population is becoming more youthful, with youth aged between 15 and 25 as a proportion of the

total population projected at over 75 per cent by 2015. It is estimated that about 133 million young people (more than 50 per cent of the youth population) in Africa are illiterate. Many young people have little or no skills and are therefore largely excluded from productive economic and social life. Those that have some education often exhibit skills irrelevant to current demand in the labour market, in a situation where educational and skill requirements are increasing, resulting in millions of unemployed and underemployed youths.

c) **Pull and Push Factors** Some participants further noted that migration, in all its forms, is also caused by pull and push factors, which are largely driven by gross underdevelopment, extreme inequalities and the resultant perception that another region or state is better developed or peaceful than one's current region or state. This development-security nexus underscores the need to invest in the building of inclusive, peaceful and prosperous societies where all are equal and entitled to life, liberty, human rights and enjoy the dividends of governance. The absence of which creates tensions, and political instability that could result in armed conflicts and forced migration. This research in line with this identified three major kinds of push and pulls factors for migration: Environmental, Insecurity and Economic. These factors are examined as follows:

- i. **Environmental Push and Pull Factors:** People who migrate for environmental reasons are usually pulled toward physically attractive regions and are pushed from hazardous ones.

ii. Insecurity Push and Pull factors: One major reason for global migration is insecurity. Insecurity simply put human beings to the risk of many dangers, most particularly as regards loss of lives. Issues of warfare, terrorism, kidnapping, banditry and the likes as now experienced in Nigeria as at present expose the people to fear and intimidation and thus, they are forced to move out of the country.

iii. Economic Push and Pull Factors: Poor economy which has resulted into high level of poverty because of bad governance has provoked more migration all over the world, most particularly in the African countries. Youths particularly in search of better life look for ways both legal and illegal to get out of the country for the purpose of looking for greener pastures and this is tantamount to "Economic Push and Pull Factor.

d) **Border Issues in Africa** Participants noted that contestations over porous and artificial borders in Africa remain a cause of disputes and violent conflicts, which can lead to forced migration. For instance, border disputes between Eritrea/Ethiopia, Sudan/South Sudan, Kenya/Uganda, as well as Somalia and Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya, have led to various forms of conflicts. In addition, the porosity and poor management of borders in Africa, coupled with the effects of the war on terrorism, make border crossing dangerous and create strict border controls and enforcement. Often this has implications for the safety and protection of migrant populations, who are increasingly vulnerable to

exploitation and abuse at border points by state and non-state actors. The porosity of borders in Africa also tends to create disjoints in national identities, as communities on either side of the border are merely divided artificially, despite having family ties on either side.

- e) **Small Arms Proliferation:** Participants underscored the continuing challenges posed by the proliferation of small arms in Africa. They decried the availability and easy accessibility to small arms that end up in the wrong hands. Small arms are sold at affordable prices in some crisis region without restriction; thus, constituting further threats to peace and security. Participants inter alia emphasized the important need for disarmament and weapons collections, as well as the need to better regulate private security companies across Africa. They also called on Member States to ratify and domesticate the Arms Trade Treaty, as well as enhance measures to comprehensively assess and address the role of suppliers, financiers, facilitators, transit and recipient countries of illicit weapons, and of non-state actors involved in the proliferation of small arms. They called on the African Union and Regional Economic Communities to work with Member States in accelerating efforts in this regard, especially when there is the aim to realize the targets of Agenda 2063's Flagship Project on "Silencing all Guns in Africa by 2020".
- f) **Environmental Issues:** Participants further observed that issues such as population growth, environmental degradation and climate change are subtle but potential significant drivers of conflicts in Africa. Floods, droughts, landslides, unpredictable weather patterns and food insecurity have led to various forms of violent contestations and forced

migrations on the continent. Participants called for integrated approaches that address the economic, humanitarian, developmental, as well as peace and security implications of these drivers, as a strategy to avert future conflicts and forced migration

5.1 Migration and Conflicts

The increase in the number of migrants can contribute to conflict in migrant receiving areas in different ways. This ranges from competition over natural and economic resources, ethnic tensions, socioeconomic tensions and burden on infrastructure and services. Bangladesh and North India are considered examples for the relationship between environmentally induced migration movements and armed conflict (Reuveny 2008). Conflict and migration are connected most particularly in most rural communities where there are scarce resources. Wherever there is uncensored or unguided migration, it results into many conflicts which often have counter effect on productivity, agricultural resources, social infrastructure, national security, etc. This researcher asserts that conflicts which are likely to arise due to migration include but not limited to; scarcity of resources, religious tension, cultural disparity, ideological differences, land disputes, etc. The indigenous Nigeria has witnessed quite a number of ethnic contentions as a result of migration which are still lingering up till this present time. Notable amongst these violent ethnic confrontations as a result of migration conflicts are; the Offa and Erin-Ile clashes, Ife and Modakeke clashes both in the southwestern part of Nigeria. There is also the case of the Aguleri and the Umuleri communities in southeastern part of the country among so many others. On the other hand, Nigeria has not ceased to experience all kinds of volatile religious contentions emanating migration conflicts which have occasioned loss of lives and

properties and an example of this is the Nigeria Maitatsine religious violence between 1980 and 1985.

Nonetheless, migration provoked conflicts have been known to have severe, dangerous and highly destructive impacts on the host communities and some of these effects are being experienced in many local communities in Nigeria. Such implications of migration conflicts include; Food Insecurity- which may increase perceived marginalization and exclusion (Breisinger, Ecker and Trinh Tan, 2015), loss of lives, loss of means of livelihood, displacement, chaos and disorderliness, political instability and diverse kinds of criminal activities resulting to serious violence of any kind which may arise from grievances formed along ethnic or religious lines (FAO, 2017a).

6.1 Management of Migration Conflicts

In as much as it may not be possible to eliminate crisis that may arise from migration, there is the guarantee that positive actions in time may help to prevent it and where not possible, help to reduce the effect. This research identifies five (5) basic ways by which migration provoked conflicts can be effectively managed and these are discussed as follows:

1. **Effective Security of the Borders:** Security of the border is necessary in order to safe-guard the country from unscrupulous elements. This is to justify the assertion of Dauvergne (2008) who says; “in an increasingly globalized world, laws controlling the movement of people across borders represent ‘the last bastion of sovereignty’. It will therefore be necessary for the government to take the first and the most necessary action in securing the lives of the people and this is the conscious effort to protect the borders from illegal immigrant who are

most likely to facilitate undue conflicts and acts of violence within the nation.

2. **National Identity:** One major factor that encourages unguided in-flow into a nation is the lack of national identity in whatsoever form it may be deemed fit. When a nation is unable to identify its citizenry, it will lack the adequate data to provide for their needs and security. Lack of national identity also makes it easy for illegal immigrants to easily naturalize and claim the citizenship of a nation where they have no relevance and this make them to be susceptible to all kinds of criminal activities since they know, they can always return to their nation of origin when there is trouble
3. **Public Discourse and Dialogue:** Like other authors, Babacan and Babacan (2009), point to the importance of public discourses. Dialogue is an essential instrument in dealing with crisis as it helps the parties to have a common knowledge about issues that can occasion disunity and cause crisis. So as a defensive mechanism, the host states in any given community should provide a platform by which they can engage their immigrants in discussion with the hope of making them to understand and learn the values by which their community operates. Where this is done, there will not be any room for offence or agitations that can lead to crisis.
4. **Prompt and Effective Integration:** Most migrants are often faced with the challenges of negotiating their rights to integration which includes

right of stay and citizenship. And one of the major ways to get the migrants constructively committed and effectively monitored is through integration. It is therefore in this regard that Ager and Strang (2008), identify ten dimensions of integration grouped within four main areas: markers and means, social connection, facilitators and foundation. Integration can be defined along the border line of a nation's sense of identity, its 'cultural understandings and nationhood' (Saggar 1995). This sense of identity as a nation incorporates certain values; and these are values that significantly shape the way that a concept such as integration is approached. Such values include; employment opportunity which constitutes perhaps the most researched area of integration (Castles *et al.* 2001) and housing, along with the financial security of tenancies and, where appropriate, ownership.

5. **Promotion of Culture of Peace:** If a society will be free from the attending problems of migration, it must take proactive actions of educating and enlightening not only her nationals but also the migrants on the need to imbibe the culture of peace. There is the need to inculcate the culture of peace which prioritizes the utilization of peaceful means of settling disputes, especially through preventive diplomacy, negotiation and mediation, rather than military means. It is also expected that each egalitarian society should ensure the integration of peace education into the curriculum for education and training of the nation.

7.1 Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This study has been able to examine the concept of migration vis-à-vis its attending challenges across the globe. It has been ascertained that migration and conflicts are two sides of a relationship coin which will continue to exist together notwithstanding the challenges which can reasonably be dealt with through proactive actions. This study exposed the fact that unguided migration may be the reason for the increasing rate of insecurity in any society of which Nigeria is not an exception. The paper itemized the causes of migration and the probable way to manage the crises or conflicts that are likely to emerge from such issues. The conclusion of this research is that migration has been in existence for long and it will continue to exist despite its attending challenges but the probable attending conflicts thereto can either be prevented or effectively managed through right orientation and right action in the right direction.

This research recommends that the Nigeria Government should take proactive actions through appropriate policies and effective enforcement strategies to deal with the issue of migration and its attending conflicts. The country Nigeria needs an integrated approach under the direction of a central organization coordinating the various security forces and resources towards achieving a common goal. The Federal Government of Nigeria should design an organization with the core aim of addressing distinctive threats in each of the border areas. The security of Nigeria's borders should be reviewed to ensure all the illegal routes of the country's land borders are properly manned and necessary equipment provided for immigration and customs to carry out their duties effectively. There is also the need to station security officials

across all routes leading in and out of Nigeria to supplement the efforts of immigrations and customs. This is to checkmate illegal activities across Nigerian borders and keep close eyes on activities in border communities. On a final note, the media should be used for proper orientation and enlightenment on the inculcation of values of peaceful co-existence at all times.

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