

MIGRATION BORDER-CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Theme:

*Reframing Migration and Human Rights; Border Crime and International Security in
the Discourse of Globalisation*

Dominican University, River Forest, IL, USA

Conference Website: <https://www.conflictsandgenderights.com>

Conference Chair

Sr. Dr. Carol Ijeoma Njoku,
CODESRIA Fellow
University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

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Carol Ijeoma Njoku, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus
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MIGRATION BORDER-CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Migration, identity and states' boundaries are increasingly becoming important concepts that dominate international debates in the Social Sciences. Largely viewed from social and historical perspectives, migration is framed as transition or territory of political, social, and economic mobility (I. Chambers, 2008). With prevalence of war and armed conflicts across Africa and Asia, the concepts of migration, identity, rights and international security have become increasingly controversial. Contemporary debates link migration with trans-border activities such as banditry, human trafficking, smuggling, proliferation of arms, money laundering and terrorism. The representations on crime statistics contrast with emerging quest to promoting Asylum Rights and migrants' protective laws. Nonetheless, the innovations brought by the 2013 UN General Assembly High Level Dialogue (HLD) on the promotion of human rights, equality and sustainability of migrants across the world are still challenged. The 2018 World Report on Refugee indicated alarming record of over 68.5 million refugees scattered across the world with Africa ranking the highest (Report on World Refugee Day, 2018). The basic tenets of universal human rights are undermined while the principles of social and economic globalization are fantasized in the rhetoric of international security.

In the light of these issues, this conference opens debates on migration, current issues on human/migration rights and the problems of implementation and representation. It re-evaluates the intersectionalities between mobility, identity, rights and security. The scholarly discussions explore the interconnections on sites of transit—the imaginary and transitory spaces in border crossing, the visible and the invisible sites. The aim among others is to re-accentuate the important linkages between migration and human rights; migration, crime and international security; migration, globalization and human development.

We welcome our collaborating institutions, eminent contributors and scholars into this intellectual harvest!

Carol Ijeoma Njoku, Ph. D
Conference Organising Chair
Director, Conflict and Gender Rights Research Forum
University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

Professor Nkuzi Nnam, Ph. D
Director/Local Organiser
Dominican University
River Forest Illinois, US

MIGRATION BORDER-CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

THURSDAY, October 3, 2019

2.30pm – 5. 30pm: Conference Pre-Registration

4.30pm – 7.00pm: Opening Banquet/Documentary on the
Opera/Documentary on African Migration: Sponsored by Film Documentary by Emiel Martens,
University of Amsterdam and the Erasmus University Rotterdam

Venue: **Conference Hall, Dominican University, River Forest, IL**

Facilitators: Eric Mbaeze (Eric Bass), Godfrey Okoye University
Dr. Mary Okofu, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Chekwube Blessing Eloanyi, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2019

8.00 – 9.30 am: **Conference Registration Continues**

Venue: Conference Hall, Dominican University

9.00am: Call to Order

Conference Moderator: Dr. Kanayo K. Odeluga

9.15am Ecumenical Invocation

Fr. Dr. Lawrence Okwosa

Stanford University, CA

9.30am: Opening Remarks:

Dr Carol Ijeoma Njoku, Conference Chair

9.40am: Welcome Remarks by **Professor Nkuzi Nnam**, Director/Local Organiser

9.45am: Welcome Address by the President of Dominican University

Dr. Donna Carroll

9.55am: Speech by the Provost of Dominican University, **Dr. Jeffery Carlson**

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- 10.05 Special Remarks by the Dean of the Center of Black World Studies,
Dominican University, **Dr. Chad Rohman**
10. 10am Introduction of the Special Guest Speaker/Citation, Carol Ijeoma Njoku
- 10.15am: Special Guest Speech by the President of University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Professor Charles A. Igwe
Represented by the University Liaison Officer, Prof. Nkechi Onyeneho
- 10.30am -11.30am: **Special Plenary Roundtable Session**
Topic: **Migration, International Security, Humanitarian Issues and Human Rights Policies**
(Sponsored Carol Ijeoma Njoku, Ph. D)

Venue: Conference Rm 203

Chair: **Professor Offornze Amucheazi, SAN,** Nnamdi Azikiwe University,
Awka

Lead Speaker Professor Ernest Emenyonu, University of Michigan-Flint

Discussants

- Professor Nkechi G. Onyeneho, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (Harvard Fellow)
- Professor Meshach Umenweke, Dean of Law, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
- Professor Nkuzi Nnam, Dominican University, Forest Hill, Chicago
- Professor Frank I. Asogwa, Enugu State University
- Dr. K.K. Odeluga, Chicago Heights Illinois
- Sr. Dr. Carol Ijeoma Njoku, Golden Gate School of Law, CA
- Dr. Darlington A. Akukwu, Imo State University, Owerri

11.35am – 12.30pm: **Keynote Speech**

Topic: Migration, Border Crime and Human Rights in Our Time: Towards a
Human-Centered, Solidarity-Friendly and International Law-Driven Praxis

Speaker: **Senator Professor Ikekweremadu,** Former Senator President, Federal Republic of
Nigeria; Senator Enugu West Senatorial Zone, Nigeria

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12.30pm – 1.30pm: LUNCH

1.35pm – 2.30pm CONCURRENT SESSION I

A: MIGRATION, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND FINANCIAL GLOBALISATION

Venue: AMB Conference Room A

Chair: **Meshach .N. Umenweke**, Ph. D, Dean of Law, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Panelists:

Why Hold Immigrants Liable For the Payment of Nigerian Taxes?

M.N. Umenweke & Chidinma Umego, Esq, NnamdiAzikiwe University, Awka

Financial Globalization, Financial and Real Sectors Performance in Nigeria

Ogonna Winnie Arazu, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

The Igbo Man's Ideological Definition of Migration: It's Implications on African Regional Economy

Michael Chikezie Alozie, Ph. D, Abia State University, Uturu.

Influence of Human Capital Development in Curbing Rural-Urban Migration for Sustainable Education in Anambra State

Igwe Justina Ngozi, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Chinedu I. Ayolugbe, ChukwuemekaOdumegwuOjukwu University

Uzoamaka Ogwo, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Migration and Its' Innovations on Igbo women's Capital and Dress Fashion: A Clothing and Textile Encounter

Chika Chinyeogwa Chudi-Duru, Ph. D, Imo State University, Owerri

B: MIGRATION, INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND CURRENT ISSUES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Venue: AMB Conference Room B

MIGRATION BORDER-CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Chair: Oseghale Monday, Ph. D, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State

International Law and the Politics of Free Movement, Border-crossing and Migrants Rights'
Violations in West Africa: A Regional Perspectives

Carol Ijeoma Njoku, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

Casmir Chukwuka Mbaegbu, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

The Crisis of Nigerian Migrants and the Problems of Human Rights

Chinyere Nwaoga, Ph. D, University of Nigeria Nsukka

Migration and Its Impact on Human Rights: A Case Study on Domestic and Child Rights Abuses
in Nigeria

Okolo Karen Adaeze, Baze University Abuja

The Emerging Human Rights Under The International Human Rights Law: Appraising The
Rights of Women, Children And The Refugee.

Chukwunonso Augustus Aniekwe, NnamdiAzikiwe University, Awka, Anambra, Nigeria

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Human Right Abuses in Nigeria: A Case Study of IDPs
Camps in Benue State, Nigeria

Francis Chinwe Chikwem, Ph.D, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu, Nigeria

Rev. Sr. Umeh Lucy Chinwe, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu, Nigeria

2. 40pm – 3.40pm CONCURRENT SESSION 11

C: RELIGION, MIGRATION AND PEACE-KEEPING

Venue: AMB Conference Room A

Chair: Lawrence Nwachukwu Okwuosa, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Panelists:

The Current Migration Explosion: A Biblical Perspective (A Study of MATT 25, 34-40)

Dominic Obielosi, Ph. D, NnamdiAzikiwe University

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Ethno-Religious Nationalism and Ruga Settlement Policy in Nigeria: The Peace Imperative

Ikechukwu Maxwell Ukandu, Veritas University, Abuja

The Church's Principle of Solidarity and Migrants' Human Rights

Lawrence Nwachukwu Okwuosa, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Discussant: Valentine Onwunjiogu, Ph. D, Veritas University, Abuja

D: MIGRATION, ARTS AND REPRESENTATION

Venue: AMB Conference Room B

Chair: Professor Pat Emenyonu, Ph. D, University of Michigan-Flint

Newspaper Representation of Forced Migration in Nigeria

Chinwe Catherine Okpoko, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Migration and Visual Arts, Southeastern Nigeria Dimension

Williams Osita Agoagbara, Ph. D, Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria

Ochiabuto Ejimofor, Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria

Determinants of Youth Migration from West Africa to Europe: Evidence From Nigeria

Nwancha Cordelia Chukwuemerelam, Veritas University, Abuja, Nigeria

Language, Cultural Diversity and Internal Migration in Nigeria

Edwin Lionel Diala, Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education, Owerri, Imo, Nigeria

3.45pm – 4.45pm CONCURRENT SESSION 111

E: MIGRATION, PASTORALISM, DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES AND CONFLICTS

Venue: AMB Conference Room A

Chair: Nwankwo Tony Nwaezeigwe, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

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Panelists:

Migration and Identity Negotiation: Review of the Rural Grazing Area (RUGA) Controversy in Nigeria

Lawrence Nchekwube Nwankwo, Ph. D, NnamdiAzikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Arresting the Nigerian Herders-Farmers Conflict: Constitutionality or Otherwise of the Ruga Policy

Jude O. Ezeanokwasa, Ph. D, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Farmers-Herders Conflict and Security in Nigeria

Victor Chijioke, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Herder Migration and Growing Insecurity in Sub-Sahara Africa: Implications for Nigeria

Cletus O. Obasi, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

B: MIGRATION, INTERNATIONAL POLICY & REGIONAL DIPLOMACY

Venue: AMB Conference Room B

Chair: Valentine Onwunjiogu, Ph. D, Veritas University, Abuja

Panel: MIGRATION, INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND REGIONAL DIPLOMACY

Colonial Boundaries and the Nigeria-Cameroon Border Conflict: The Displacement and Resettlement of the Border Communities Of The Bakassi Peninsula

Geoffrey Nwaka, Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria

Kampala Convention of 2009 and Internally Displaced Persons' Management in Nigeria: An Assessment

Martinluther Nwaneri, Ph. D, Veritas University, Bwari, Abuja

Conflict, Displacement and National Identity Crises In Africa: Focus On Bakassi Peninsula

Lucy Chinwe Umeh, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu, Nigeria

Kingsley Chukwuka Ezechi, Ph. D, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu, Nigeria

Henry Amuji, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu, Nigeria

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Blockchain Technology: A Revolutionary Tool for Improved Diplomacy and Globalization of A Developing Country; Case Study Nigeria

Engr. Igwe C. Arize, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

4.10pm – 5.10pm CONCURRENT SESSION IV

C: CROSS-BORDERING, POLITICS OF IDENTITY AND THE QUESTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Venue: AMB Conference Room A

Chair: Dominic Akabuiro, Ph. D, Lead University, Ibadan, Nigeria

Herders' Border Crossing, Conflicts and Human Rights Violations in Nigeria: Legalising the Illegality

Dominic Akabuiro, Ph. D, Lead University, Ibadan, Nigeria

Migrations and the Problems of Human Rights: African Women and Children in Focus

Grace Ogonda Akolokwu, Ph. D, Rivers State University, Rivers State, Nigeria

Conflicts, Displacement and Humanitarian Crisis in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Camps in North Eastern Nigeria

Onyebuchi Emmanuel Ezeani, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Legal Framework for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) In Nigeria: The Human Rights Perspective

Taiwo Odumosu, School of Law, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus

Olanike Adelakun, School of Law, American University of Nigeria

New Forms of Conflict, Cross-Border Crime, Identity, Insecurity, Displacement and Migration in Twenty-First Century West Africa

MIGRATION BORDER-CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Kenneth N. Akali, Centre for Constitutionalism and Demilitarisation (CENCOD), Lagos, Nigeria.

D: MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ISSUES IN AFRICA

Venue: AMB Conference Room A

Chair: **Darlington C.A. Akukwu**, Ph. D, Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

The Egregious Impact of Corruption on Internally Displaced Persons in North-Eastern Nigeria

Olusegun O. Onakoya, Ph. D, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Tracing The Worker's Body: Examining the Effects of Chinese Development in Jamaica

Jordan Lynton (PhD Candidate), Indiana University, Bloomington

The Humanitarian Situations of Refugee and Internal Displaced Persons in Africa

Ebebe Sunday Mark-Ibekilo, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Legal Framework for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria: The Human Rights Perspective

Grace Titilayo, Kolawole-Amao, Bowen University, Iwo, Nigeria

Humanitarian Needs of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) In Nigeria

Uchenna Enem, Ph. D, Veritas University, Abuja

Bahago Samaila, Ph. D, Veritas University, Abuja

Experiences and Violated Rights of Internally Displaced Women in Nigeria

Okafor Oyejelubechi Veronica, Dominican University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Border Crossing, Health and Humanitarian Issues

Darlington C.A. Akukwu, Ph. D, Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

Dr. Blessing Catherine Akukwu, Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

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6.15pm – 7.15pm CONCURRENT SESSION V

E: SONGS, POETRY AND OPERA AND INTERLUDE

Venue: Dominican University, Conference, Hall

Challenges of Migration, Colonization and Decolonization: Opera

Opera/Music Director: Eric Mbaeze (Eric Bass), Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu

Participants/Crew:

Dr. Mary Okofu, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Eloanya Blessing Chekwube, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

SATURDAY, October 5, 2019

9.00am – 10.00am CONCURRENT SESSIONS V1

F: MIGRATION, HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCES, INTERVENTIONS AND CHALLENGES

Venue: AMB Conference Room A

Chair: Olusegun O. Onakoya, Ph. D, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Panelists:

Negligence of Fire Fighting Agencies as a Threat to Border Security in the South West Nigeria

Adewumi B. Oluwadare, University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Ogunsusi E. Cecilia, University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

The Role of the NGOs and Humanitarian Workers in Conflicts and Migration

Ohaji Chioma Vivian, Federal University of Technology, Owerri

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Human Rights of Migrants: From Migration to Resettlement

Uche Nnawulezi, Ph. D, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State Nigeria

G: MIGRATION, GENDER, IDENTITIES NATIONALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Venue: AMB Conference Room B

Chair: **Professor Sylvia Chika Ifemeje**, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Panelists:

Protecting the Rights of Migrants: The Challenges and Prospects

Grace Ayodele Arowolo, Ph. D, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Women at the Cross-Border: The Challenges to Authentic Women Empowerment in Igbo Cultural Milieu

Ebele E. Okafor, Ph. D, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Chidiuso Cynthia Okafo, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Child Trafficking in the 21st Century: Underscoring the Legal Implications in Nigeria

Chinazor Queen Umeobika, Ph. D, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

Trafficking and Human Rights Violation Implications: Nigeria in Focus

Professor Sylvia Chika Ifemeje, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Uyghur Muslim Minorities: Discriminatory Policies from Mao to the Present

Prof. Syed S. Uddin-Ahmed, Highland Community College, Freeport, Illinois

11-12noon: Editorial Meetings

Venue: Conference Hall

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Award Evening 3.00pm-6.00pm

Venue

Dominican University Auditorium, River Forest, IL

- 3.00pm: Introduction by the Conference Chair, **Carol Ijeoma Njoku**, Ph. D, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
- 3.10pm Welcome Remarks by the Conference Director, Professor Nkuzi Nnam, Dominican University
- 3.15pm Remarks by the Provost of Dominican University, **Dr. Jeffery Carlson**
- 3.25pm Special Address by the President, Dominican University, **Dr. Donna Carroll**
- 3.25pm Guest Speech by **Professor Ernest Emenyonu**, University of Michigan-Flint
- 3.30pm Guest Speech by **Professor Frank I. Asogwah**, Enugu State University, Nigeria
- 4.00pm Unveiling of the 2019 Receiver of the International Human Rights and Human Development Award, **Dr. Byrant (ABC) Orjiako**, Chairman and co-founder of Seplat Petroleum Development Company PLC, SEPLAT
- 4.05pm Reading of the Citation of the Distinguished Awardee by **Ms. Jayzlyn Baker**, Center for Black World Studies, Dominican University
- 4.15pm Presentation of the 2019 International Human Rights and Human Development Award by the President of the Dominican University
- 4.25pm Reading of the Citation of the Distinguished Keynote Speaker, His Excellency, Senator Professor Ike Ekweremadu, Ph. D, *CFR* by **Ms. Virginia Johnson**
- 4.30pm Presentation of the 2019 Keynote Speech Certificate to His Excellency, Senator Professor Ike Ekweremadu by the President of the Dominican University
- 4.35pm Speech by the Distinguished Awardee **Dr. Byrant (ABC) Orjiako**
- 4.45pm Speech by the Distinguished Senator Professor Ike Ekweremadu, Ph. D, *CFR*
- 4.50pm Designated Speeches
- 5.00pm Musical Interludes/Refreshments
- 5.45 Appreciation by the Conference Committee
- 5.50 Closing Remarks by the Director, **Professor Nkuzi Nnam**
- 6.00pm Ecumenical Invocation by **Jude O. Ezeanokwasa**, Ph. D, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

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ABSTRACTS

MIGRATION BORDER-CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS, DOMINICAN

Arresting the Nigerian Herders-Farmers Conflict: Constitutionality or Otherwise of the Ruga Policy

Jude O. Ezeanokwasa, Ph. D
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

The Ruga policy of the Nigerian Government, which aims at ending the herders-farmers conflict that has claimed thousands of lives and rendered thousands internally displaced, is largely perceived as a policy that would exacerbate rather than end the conflict. It seeks to establish in the states of the federation settlements for Fulani herders who mostly come from outside the country and usually armed with guns as against unarmed farmers. Due to opposition from mostly non-Fulani ethnic nationalities Government suspended the policy. Since the policy is only suspended and not jettisoned, it is possible that government can revisit it. Consequently, it is apposite to examine if the policy can deliver on the projected goal. This paper does this by examining the constitutionality or otherwise of the policy.

Keywords: Nigeria, Ruga settlement, Herders-Farmers conflict, Constitutionality

Herders' Border Crossing, Conflicts and Human Rights Violations in Nigeria: Legalising the Illegality

Dominic Akabuiro, Ph. D
Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria

Escalating violent conflicts between herders and indigenous farmers and the impact on human rights in Nigeria, deserve global attention and actions. Nigeria has over 1,000 porous borders that are inadequately secured. This attracts illegal immigrants including foreign herders, whose cattle graze on farmers' crops as pastures, thus breeding conflicts and increasing human rights violations. This paper examines the nature of Nigerian border crossing issues and interrogates the nature and causes of the conflict including; environmental causes and alleged "Fulanization" and Jihadists agenda. Also, human rights' impacts of the conflict vis-à-vis domestic and international human rights legal frameworks were examined. It finally makes recommendations towards resolving illegal herders border crossing, conflicts and human rights issues discussed in the paper.

Key words: Herders border crossing; illegal immigration; conflicts; and human rights violations.

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Migration and the Problems of Human Rights: Women and Children in Perspective

Oseghale Barry, Ph. D

The movement of people from their countries of origin to countries they migrate to is right-based. The reasons for such migration, notwithstanding, it is clear that migration governance at the global, regional and national level is leading to violation of migrants' rights in transit, at international borders and in the countries, they migrate to. This article seeks to address the particular vulnerability of women and children during the journey from the country of origin to country of arrival. This includes their potential exposure to discrimination and exploitation, as well as to sexual, physical and psychological abuse and violence. It concludes that states should include a child and gender perspective in migration laws and policies in countries of origin, transit and destination in line with the CRC, CEDAW and other relevant treaties.

Keywords: Migration, Human Rights, Women, Children

International Law and the Politics of Free Movement, Border-crossing and Migrants Rights' Violations in West Africa: A Regional Perspective

Rev. Sr. Carol Ijeoma Njoku, Ph. D
University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

Casmir Chukwuka Mbaegbu
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

In theory and praxis, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has instituted Protocols on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment to enhance and stabilize the region for intra- and inter-state movements and integration. However, extant literatures interrogate the principles of transnational migration and integration in the face of organized border crimes. Some scholars seem to gloss over the contradictions between economic bordering, market interests and international obligations of states to protect rights of migrants in border control. Our study re-examines the existing gaps in the ECOWAS Protocols and their contributory effects to the decline in migrants rights' protection and (ab)use under international law, albeit the proclivities. While drawing insights from Nigeria and Niger, this study identifies some manifest deficiencies in politics of free movements under the international laws on border control and how these further implicate the internal eco-politics that subjects migrants to a cycle of abuse. Our analytical discourse would adopt qualitative design on Focus Group Interviews (FGD) and content analysis rooted on systematic logical inductions to investigate problems and proffer solutions.

Keywords: Politics of International Law, Border-crossing, Migrants' rights violations, ECOWAS free movement, Trans-national organized crimes

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Migration and Identity Negotiation: Review of the Rural Grazing Area (RUGA) Controversy in Nigeria

Lawrence Nchekwube Nwankwo, Ph. D
Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria
Nchekwube@yahoo.com

Globalization gave the impression that the walls between nations would eventually come down for goods, services and eventually peoples to move freely. ECOWAS, EU, among others were formed. These encouraged free movement of persons. However, with the anti-globalization trend, the optimism about greater integration has been lost and the walls between nations and peoples are up. Migration has become a panic-inducing subject not only in Europe and North America but also in Africa. The ECOWAS free movement protocol is under threat as shown by the recent controversy in Nigeria about government's Rural Grazing Area (RUGA) programme, which was perceived as a ploy by the government of Muhammadu Buhari, a Fulani, to provide the Fulani of the sub-region, a homeland, in Nigeria. This controversy shows how the extrapolated demographic impact of migration aided by knowledge of social-history moves identity negotiation towards binary opposition giving rise to hostility and anti-migration stance.

Keywords: Migration, Identity, globalization, ECOWAS, RUGA

Tracing the Worker's Body: Examining the Effects of Chinese Development in Jamaica

Jordan Lynton
Indiana University, Bloomington

In 2019 Jamaica joined 33 African and Caribbean nations in signing the "One Belt, One Road" initiative - the PRC's (People's Republic of China) re-imagination of the silk route. This initiative offers Jamaica access to millions of dollars in infrastructure development funding. However, local reception of current PRC-sponsored projects has been fraught, with laborer rights being central to these debates. This paper analyzes Chinese construction sites as strategic spaces that uniquely illuminate the effects of Chinese migration and development on labor rights. It argues that while Jamaica's Pan-Africanist labor history provides Afro-Jamaicans with a complex cosmopolitan discourse with which to locally negotiate their rights, Chinese migrant workers' rights are obscured by China's complex subcontracting system as well as local perceptions of them as agents of China's neocolonialism.

Keywords: Chinese development, Labor rights, Migration, Caribbean, Diaspora

Human Rights of the Migrants: From Migration to Resettlement

Uche Nnawulezi, Ph. D
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State Nigeria
uchennawulezi@gmail.com

MIGRATION BORDER-CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The increasing involvement of migrants in desert migration requires an urgent approach in the light of contemporary international human rights law issues. Migrants need to be aware of international human rights principles that apply to migration. Thus, the several cases arising from illegal migration has once more highlighted the need for and the challenge of having a proper human rights impact assessment of desert migration which will help in providing a suitable legal framework. However, in the context of desert migration, this paper looks into certain specific protections accorded to migrants on desert migration and furthermore, made some recommendations. Also in view of the problems associated with desert migration and the states of stranded migrants under human rights law, the paper concludes that greater clarity on the applicable legal regime along with restraints to prevent further desert migration are urgently needed to limit and address the intractable social problems of migration within the international community and the compelling need for resettlement.

Keywords: Desert Migration, Human Rights Law, Migrants, Issue, Resettlement

Protecting the Rights of Migrants: The Challenges and Prospects

Grace Ayodele Arowolo

University of Lagos, Nigeria

Migration is a fundamentally human process involving the often precarious movement of people, thus having virtually everything to do with human rights. Despite the extant comprehensive international framework for protecting these rights, migrants encounter various challenges in the process of migration. Towards this end, this paper examines the major global international instruments for protecting the human rights of international migrants and the challenges they often encounter. The objective is to identify the factors responsible for the inadequate protection of migrants' rights and suggests measures for better practice. The paper recommends *interalia*, that treaty bodies should systematically mandate States' Parties to integrate the specific rights of migrants into national plans of action on human rights and that the legal and normative framework affecting international migrants should be strengthened and implemented more effectively without discrimination.

Keywords: Migration, Human Rights, Protection, International Framework, Challenges, Prospects.

Trafficking and Human Rights Violation Implications: Nigeria in Focus

Sylvia Chika Ifemeje

Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka

Human trafficking, which has in recent years assumed an alarming dimension is a modern-day slavery with attendant multifarious negative implications. The paper focuses on the massive human rights violations dimension of human trafficking. This has become necessary in view of the huge persistent human rights violations that trafficked persons are subjected to at the various stages of this organized crimes, both at the home and host countries. Besides, the recent trend of harvesting the organs of trafficked persons in most host countries has brought to the fore the need to examine

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and evaluate the human right protection content of the existing legal/institutional framework aimed at combating human trafficking both at the national and international levels. The paper inter-alia recommends the adoption of human rights based approach in combating human trafficking.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Human Rights Violation, Nigeria, legal-framework

Child Trafficking in the 21stCentury: Underscoring the Legal Implications in Nigeria

Chinazor Queen Umeobika, Ph. D
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria
Email: cq.umeobika@unizik.org.ng

Child trafficking, a form of human trafficking has grown to be one of the prime and endemic national and international crimes in the 21st century. It is catastrophic to the lives and development of vulnerable children, thus spawning global concern. This paper critically discusses and underscores the legal and social implications of child-trafficking as a national and international concern, and examines the deep-seated issues on the subject. The findings reveal that children represent a reasonable percentage of victims of human trafficking with very high prevalence rate both internally and externally. Child protection activism and sustainable initiatives at the formal and informal sectors are advocated.

Keywords: Child, Trafficking, Legal implications, social Implications, 21stCentury.

Migrations and the Problems of Human Rights: African Women and Children in Focus

Grace Ogonda Akolokwu, Ph. D
Rivers State University, Rivers State, Nigeria
akolokwu.grace@ust.edu.ng

This paper focuses on the challenges of human rights protection of women and children in course of migrations. It interrogates the various violations faced by women and children as a result of lack of obligatory responses by both the citizens and governments of the States they have migrated to in the bid to escape death and hunger from militarized zones, from arid zones facing water stress and desertification; or from migrations due to political and religious persecutions. It further argues that women and children in Africa have rights which inure to them as human beings and which rights are universal and alienable despite the non-protective posture of most receiving States. The analytic discourse therefore, espouses the need for more international recognition of the rights of migrants, effective enforcement models through imposition of strict fines and sanctions for non-compliance of States to internationally agreed standards.

Keywords: Migrations, Human Rights, Women, Children

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Water Resources Challenge, Migrations and Terrorism in West-Central Africa: Nigeria in Focus

Shedrack Alfred Akolokwu, Ph. D
Private Legal Practitioner
saakolokwu@gmail.com

The paper identifies the enormous water resources in West Central Africa and how their poor management by the riparian states leads to migrations and conflicts in the form of internally displaced persons and refugees in this arc of conflict. Despite the prodigality of nature that has endowed the region with swift flowing rivers from the Rivers Niger, Senegal, Benue, Lake Chad Basin and the huge Congo Basin, the States are unable to manage the water cycle of flooding and water stress, thus creating conflicts. As a result of climate change, migrations occur in a north-south direction, leading to large scale movements of pastoralists from the fringes of the Sahara and Sahel to the Savannah and Rainforest vegetation zones. Large population groups relocate southwards. This lack of managerial ability is traceable to weak State structures and autocratic legislation especially in Nigeria, in the water sector. The result is poor environmental sustainability leading to socio-economic dislocations. Armed conflicts between social groups, ethnic communities and geographical blocs occur which threaten the State system. States in West Central Africa especially Nigeria need to change their water resources management strategies in order to avert present crises of poverty, terrorism, armed conflicts, and thus benefit from the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations whose focus covers economy, environment and development.

Keywords: Water resources, Water stress, Migration- economic, Saharization, Sahelization, Deforestation, Conflicts, Refugees, Banditry

African Refugees: The Italian Encounter

Taiwo Odumosu
University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus
OlanikeAdelakun
American University of Nigeria

The exodus of refugees across the world seeking asylum has become one of the daunting political issues in recent time. This issue affects Africans displaced by violent crisis or threats to their lives which forces them to seek asylum abroad. Many of them travel through the desert to Libya to Tripoli and across the Mediterranean Sea. The Italian government has been of assistance until recently when refugees are captured and returned to Libya where they are dumped into detention camps for daring to leave Libya. This paper adopts a descriptive and participant interviewer approach to explain the problems of refugees. It argues that the tide of refugees can be stemmed through provision of three basic amenities: employment, housing and conducive environment (good roads, social amenities, social security, etc.).

Keyword: Refugees, Displaced persons, Africa, Italy, Libya Asylum seekers.

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Rights of Internally Displaced Women in Nigeria

Okafor Oyejelubechi Veronica

Dominican Institute, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Email: verajel99@gmail.com

Over six million Nigerians have been displaced by conflicts, insurgency, natural and man-made disasters since after the 20th century. The consequences result into great hardships and vulnerabilities among mostly women and children. This paper examines the rights and experiences of Northern Nigeria especially women. Attention is given to the Laws that protect the rights of refugees and displaced people and how these are implemented or violated in the Nigerian situation and the feminists' responses to the situations. It further highlights the challenges, specific issues, and interventions by different humanitarian institutions. Finally, it makes recommendations for innovative strategies and sustainability in the protection of women and children's rights in displacement and refugee camps. The study will be based on a blend of quantitative and qualitative data collection approach and analysis.

Keywords: Rights, IDP, Women, Nigeria, Challenges, Gender, Conflict.

Assessment of the Legal and Institutional Framework for Combating Trafficking in Women and Girls in Nigeria

Charity Olunma Kaniye-Ebeku

University of Port Harcourt

Trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation is not only a violation of human rights but an organized and border crime. Trafficking has continued to flourish with impunity despite various treaties, protocols, conventions and existing laws of different states dealing with trafficking in persons including the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003, amended in 2005. This paper seeks to assess the effectiveness of the various legal and institutional frameworks for combating trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation in Nigeria. It argues that implementation of the anti-trafficking laws is problematic and somewhat defective. Finally, it makes far-reaching suggestions and recommendations towards combat trafficking in women and girls were offered.

Keywords: Trafficking, Women, Girls, Sexual Exploitation, Human Rights

New Forms of Conflict, Cross-Border Crime, Identity, Insecurity, Displacement and Migration in Twenty-First Century West Africa

Kenneth N. Akali

Centre for Constitutionalism and Demilitarisation (CENCOD), Lagos, Nigeria.

kenakali@yahoo.com, kenakali@gmail.com

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This paper examines the changing paradigms and dynamics that have fueled terrorism; conflicts; environmental crises; identities manipulation; gender questions; and crimes like: smuggling, arms, drugs, and human trafficking; and migrations in post-adjustment African milieu. It particularly points to the dimensions of corruption, peonage and development crises in West African states and societies that have spawned violence. Like: insurgencies, kidnappings, gender merchandising, and refugees' conditions. These are linked ethno-cultural labeling of crimes and political identities such as trans-border crimes, upsurge in herders-farmers clashes, cattle-rustling, banditry, illegal minerals mining, crude-oil bunkering and artisanal refining, and modern-day slavery. In addition to their global consequences on human and international security, these are prime drivers of impoverishment, and displacements today. My paper makes a case for re-inventing the "developmental state", democratisation and economic progress, which are imperative to addressing migration, gender and human rights, insecurity, and other anomies in Africa and diaspora.

Key words: New Conflicts, Identity, Insecurity, Border-Crimes, Gender, Migration and West Africa

Legal Framework for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in Nigeria: The Human Rights Perspective

Grace Titilayo, Kolawole-Amao

The Boko Haram insurgencies in Nigeria have given vent to incidence of IDPs, thus making the protection of this class of persons very imperative. This protection has to take into consideration their human rights. Human rights are inalienable rights that everyone is entitled to without discrimination, and it has to be respected, protected and fulfilled. This paper discusses the concept of human rights and also examines the adequacy of the extant legal framework for the protection of IDPs in Nigeria in protecting the Human Rights of IPDs. The paper will further examine the provisions of International Human Rights Law for the protection of IDPs and its impact on the legal framework in Nigeria.

Keywords: Legal Framework, IDPs, Human Rights, Nigeria.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Human Right Abuses in Nigeria: A Case Study of IDPs Camps In Benue State, Nigeria

Francis Chinwe Chikwem, Ph.D

Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu State, Nigeria

Email: francischikwem@gouni.edu.ng

Umeh Lucy Chinwe

Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu State, Nigeria

Email: umehlucy@gouni.edu.ng

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Nigeria is a currently bedeviled with serious security threats ranging from deadly Boko Haram insurgency, rampant and mindless armed Fulani-herdsmen attacks, secessionist movement, kidnappings, banditry etc, which are conspicuously threatening the corporate existence of the country. This study, therefore, seeks to unravel the nexus between Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Human Right Abuses in Nigeria with particular reference to IDPs camps in Benue State, Nigeria. Eighty Four (84) respondents selected from the IDPs were given questionnaires (12 each from the seven camps of IDP in Benue State). The data collected through the questionnaires were subjected to computations in the form tables. The analysis shows flourishing human right abuses in IDP camps such as rape, human trafficking etc perpetuated by security personnel, camp officials, Inmates of IDPs the camps, visitors and vigilante groups. It is suggested, among other things, that timely prosecution of perpetrators of human right abuses in these IDPs camps will serve as a deterrent.

Keywords: Internally Displaced Persons, human right abuses, security agencies, Benue State, Nigeria

The Crisis of Nigerian Migrants and the Problems of Human Rights

Chinyere Nwaoga Ph.D
University of Nigeria Nsukka

This paper examines the problems that Nigerian migrants are facing in their quest to migrate to Europe and other developed nations. It was discovered from the reviewed literature that Nigerian regular migrants are seen as elements of crime to the nationals. Further findings reveal that Nigerian migrants are largely perceived as threats to nationals and also as crime facilitators, which underscore another problem of identity in migration. Among its debilitating consequences include the destructive attacks, racism and xenophobia by nationals. Some of Nigeria migrants to Europe and precisely South Africa are killed by nationals with the support of the government. Literature on regular Nigerian migrations to developed nations and their economic significance to their host country are scanty. Instead, the popular literature center on crimes and illegalities of migrants and migration. This paper will be utilizing primary and secondary sources as a data collection method to discuss the some critical experiences of Nigerian migrants across Africa and Europe. Data would be descriptively described and analyzed.

Keywords: Migration, Human Rights, Border Crossing, Nigerian Migrant Crisis

The Emerging Human Rights under the International Human Rights Law: Appraising the Rights of Women, Children and the Refugee

Aniekwe Chukwunonso Augustus, Esq.
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

The history of human rights is as old as civilization. The massive human rights abuses committed during World War II was instrumental in the establishment of the United Nations Organization and the development of International Human Rights Instruments.

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Human rights have not been defined in a permanent way because each social or technical evolution makes relationships more complex and opens new possible paths of domination and violations. This has spurred the development of what is called Emerging Human Rights. The emerging rights includes but not limited to the rights of children, women, refugees, migrants, and disabled persons. This work intends to critically discuss the violations of the rights of women, children and refugees in the world, in Africa and Nigeria; and the legal framework for protection of their rights.

Keywords: women, refugee, children, international human rights law, violations

Herder Migration and Growing Insecurity in Sub-Sahara Africa: Implications for Nigeria

Cletus O. Obasi

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

cletus.obasi@unn.edu.ng

The incessant crises between migrating herdsmen and many farming communities in sub-Sahara Africa have become alarming in recent times. The activities of the migrating herdsmen and the incessant clashes with farmers give credence to the facts of insecurity. From Mali, Ghana, Senegal and Nigeria, it is the same story of insecurity. Nigeria especially, has become the centre of banditry and terrorism. Factors such as unemployment, bad governance, poverty, marginalization and social imbalance each play a role in producing bandits and terrorists. While migration is part of life, the conflict that it creates with locals raises much concern. Its multiplier effects include food insecurity, unemployment, poverty and marginalization. The crises have also scared away foreign investments. Inflation has increased. The aims of this paper are to examine the reasons for herder migration, its attendant conflicts with local communities and the effect of insecurity on the social and economic life of the people. This paper believes that government intervention in the security architecture of Nigeria will minimize the insecurity problem of the country. While it sees herding as a private business, it suggests that ranching and peace education are necessary tools to stem the tide of insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: Herdsmen, Terrorism, Farmers, Insecurity, Migration, Land, Banditry.

The Egregious Impact of Corruption on Internally Displaced Persons in NNorth-Eastern Nigeria

Olusegun O. Onakoya, Ph. D

University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Email: o.onakoya@mail.ui.edu.ng

Nigeria, a self-acclaimed most populous country of black people in Africa, is not only a heterogeneous nation with not less than 300 ethnic groups and over 500 spoken languages, but a developing country plagued with numerous challenges. The country, in over a decade now has witnessed rise in terrorism and insurgency activities by a group

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known as “Boko Haram” and of recent, a “splinter” group of armed herdsmen whose activities have displaced millions of Nigerians and rendered them homeless. The geo-political entity called the Federal Republic of Nigeria is divided into six geo-political zones, but the worst-hit by the activities of the insurgents is the North Eastern Zone of the country, comprising of the following states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. As citizens of Nigeria, IDPs deserve and are entitled to constitutionally recognized rights as provided for in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended). However, in spite of ‘no choice’ situation the IDPs found themselves, majority of them prefer to return back to where they were displaced from, even when the situation they fled from still persists, or cross the border of Nigeria to any other country as refugees rather than their continued stay at their designated camps. The aforesaid is presumably borne out of challenges such as insecurity, hunger and humanitarian crisis as a whole. This work seeks to probe into the effect of corruption and corrupt practices on the plight of the IDPs in the North-Eastern Nigeria, and its attendant consequences on Nigeria and its neighbouring countries, such as Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic.

Keywords: Internally Displaced Persons, Corruption, Humanitarian Crisis, Human Rights

Border Crossing, Health and Humanitarian Issues

Darlington C.A. Akukwu, Ph. D

Blessing Catherine Akukwu

Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

Globally, millions of people are annually affected by various conflicts and crisis, and more than \$2bn was spent on non-food emergency aid each year between 1991 – 1997 (World disasters Report, 1998; Geneva; 1999). Humanitarian emergencies, caused by conflict or natural disaster, are frequently characterized by the displacement of large numbers of people. Those affected are often resettled in temporary locations with high population densities, inadequate food and shelter, unsafe water and poor sanitation. These conditions have enabled communicable diseases either alone or in combination with malnutrition, to emerge as major killers (WHO, 2006). The UN estimates that 232 million people migrate between countries annually (UN; International Migration Report, 2013). In recent years, political unrest and conflict in parts of the Middle East and North Africa have redefined regional patterns of migration. This study examines some responses by the high-income countries, principally member States of the European Union (EU) who have taken increasingly violent measures to police their borders, and to regulate the entry of individuals. It argues with critical examples that these are attempts were neither economically valuable nor deserving of state protection as prescribed by the often narrow and complex interpretation of refugee and asylum legislation.

Keywords: Border-crossing, Humanitarian issues, Health, Development, Nations

The Role of NGOs and Humanitarian Aids Workers

Ohaji Chioma Vivian

Federal University of Technology, Owerri

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The influence of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in global politics is in the increase. This is as a result of the fact that they represent political values, interests, and demands that cut across the borders of the states. They participate in many trans-national and world-level actions and programs, and are recognized also by policy-makers as actors of the world political system, the reserved domain of the states. For this reason, it is quite safe to say that they have an impact on the transformation of the structure and processes of world politics. NGOs are examined as actors whose international role has been institutionalized by the United Nations (UN), namely by means of the well-known consultative status procedure. The NGOs increasing participation in the management of civil conflicts is highlighted as the factor enhancing their role in the affirmation of the principle of humanitarian intervention. NGOs are recognized as actors exercising the knowledge-provider, peace- facilitator, and voice-articulator role.

Keywords: NGOs, Global influence, Conflicts, Humanitarian intervention

Why Hold Immigrants Liable For the Payment of Nigerian Taxes?

Professor Meshach N. Umenweke, Ph. D

Dean of Law

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Chidimma Umego, Esq.

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

There is a general misconception that immigrants exploit the tax system of developing economies. This majorly stems from the fact that most of these countries have very poor system of documentation of immigrants. Nigeria has witnessed a tremendous growth in recent times in respect of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This growth has been slightly linked to taxes levied on the incomes and businesses of foreigners as they constitute a percentage of the population. This paper analyzed the taxes payable by immigrants in Nigeria and the administration of same, with particular focus on personal income taxes. The rules of residence as it affects personal income tax was analyzed in a bid to determine when a person is regarded as an immigrant and when such a person becomes liable to be assessed for income taxes. The work further examined the tax implications of the various visas and permits issued by the Nigerian Immigration Service. The tax liability of incomes of illegal immigrants also formed part of this study. The methodology adopted for this discourse is doctrinal with primary sources such as statutes and case laws, and secondary sources which includes; textbooks, journals, articles and online materials. The research found that foreign independent contractors are assessed to Nigerian taxes on a direct assessment basis while non-resident foreigners under the employment of foreign organizations who are sent to Nigeria in the course of their duty are liable to Nigerian taxes. The research made some recommendations too.

Keywords: immigrants, tax liability, residence, income tax and double taxation

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Financial Globalization, Financial and Real Sectors Performance in Nigeria

Arazu, Ogonna Winnie
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
winnie.arazu@unn.edu.ng

Financial globalization has been identified as the major cause of global financial crisis. With its clear evidence in Nigeria, agreement on the magnitude and net effect on the nation's economy has not been reached. This paper sets out to study its effect on minute entities of the Nigerian economy rather than its wholesome impact on growth of the economy. The Financial and Real sectors –The Trade, Agriculture, Construction, Industrial and Service sectors in Nigeria are the major points of focus. These real sectors of the economy have been chosen because they represent the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Annual Time series data for the period, 1981-2017 and the Error Correction Framework will be used for the analysis.

Keywords: Financial globalization, Nigeria, Sectors, Stock of foreign assets and liabilities.

Influence of Human Capital Development in Curbing Rural-Urban Migration for Sustainable Education in Anambra State

Igwe Justina Ngozi
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Email: ngozi.justina.igwe@unn.edu.ng

Chinedu I. Ayolugbe
Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University
Email: ayolugbechinedu@gmail.com

UzoamakaOgwo
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Email: uzoamaka.ogwo@unn.edu.ng

The study investigated the influence of Human Capital Development (HCD) in curbing rural-urban migration in Anambra State, Nigeria for sustainable education. Descriptive survey design was adopted in the study. The population of the study is 11,726 which comprised the urban and rural dwellers in Ikenga Ogidi in Anambra State. The urban dwellers are 6,656 while rural dwellers constitute 4,076. Disproportionate stratified sampling of 186 was taken from urban dwellers while 76 was taken from rural dwellers. Two research questions and one hypothesis guided the study. Questionnaires containing 16 items were adopted as an instrument for data collection. In-depth interview known as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in line with the structured questionnaire was adopted in order to ensure valid response from the respondents. The instrument was validated by three experts, two from educational management and one from measurement and evaluation, all from Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka in

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Anambra State. The validated instrument was trial tested using 20 respondents which comprised of 15 recipients from urban areas and 5 recipients from rural areas in Enugu State. Cronbach Alpha technique was used for the analysis in the determination of internal consistency which gave the reliability coefficient value of 0.76 and 0.81 and arrive at the overall reliability of 0.91. The major findings of the study reveal that lack of formal education, vocational institutions, infrastructures, social amenities, employment, business opportunities and flood constitute the major challenge why individuals relocate from rural to urban areas. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that the government in Anambra State should set up vocational institutions and training oriented centres (TOS) that will mitigate recipient from moving to rural to urban areas.

Keywords: Education, Migration, Rural-urban migration and Human capital development

The Igbo Man's Ideological Definition of Migration: It's Implications on African Regional Economy

Michael Chikezie Alozie Ph. D
Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria

Against the traditional understanding of migration as movements by people across political, physical, economic religious and cultural boundaries, this paper examines the Igbo cultural understanding of migration. It studies the needs, inclinations and fulfillments behind Igbo migration. This will help the host countries or Igbo people's places of sojourn to prepare well to receive them and deal with them in a manner most profitable to both parties. It is envisaged that this would inevitably boost African Regional economic when cross-border regional economics and political liberization are created.

Demographic Questions and Military Insurgencies in Africa: A Survey Analysis of Boko Haram and Seleka Rebels in Nigeria, Cameroon and Central African Republic

Nwankwo Tony Nwaezeigwe, Ph. D
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria
nwaezeigwe.genocideafrica@gmail.com

The present paper examines the activities of Boko Haram and Seleka insurgencies that respectively affect the demographic structures of different parts of Northern Nigeria, Cameroon and Central African Republic, where the insurgencies are actively dominant. The Boko Haram insurgency operates within the Northeastern and Northwestern zones of Nigeria and Cameroon respectively, while the Seleka rebels and their resulting foes, the anti-Balaka, operate within the confines of Central African Republic, with resultant demographic effects on Eastern and Adamawa Regions of Republic of Cameroon. In both cases, their activities are followed with not only massive destruction of lives and property, but equally result into massive displacement of millions of people from their permanent and ancestral homes. The effects disrupt not only the demographic

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character of the affected areas but create massive humanitarian crisis as many of the victims become domiciled at refugee camps. In this paper a number of questions bordering on the demographic consequences of the conflicts are explored as the fulcrum on which the analysis rests. The questions raised borders on the historical, political, economic, social-cultural and religious roots of both insurgencies, bearing in mind their religious characters.

The Church's Principle of Solidarity and Migrants' Human Rights

Lawrence Nwachukwu Okwuosa, Ph.D

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Lawrence.okwuosa@unn.edu.ng

The world is faced with migration issues that cannot be waved aside anymore. While the world is gradually becoming a global village and countries becoming more interdependent on one another and people of different races, colours and languages exchanging marital vows and no longer seeing themselves as aliens. The gaps between the developed and under-developed countries tend to widen, thus necessitating global migration. People migrate to where they believe the pasture is greener and safer but not without challenges. The challenges most times impinge on human rights, which put a big question mark on the Church's principle of solidarity among human beings. On this note, this paper studies the Church's principle of solidarity in today's global migration phenomenon with the intent of identifying the human rights challenges and proffering solutions. To this effect, it was found that human beings are migrants by nature and nothing can stop it. But when migration is giving human face and the whole world identified as a collective responsibility of every human person, a lot would be achieved to confront the challenges of identities, mass migration and human development.

Keywords: Solidarity, Church, State, Immigrants, Human rights, Sustainable Development.

The Current Migration Explosion: A Biblical Perspective (A study of MATT 25, 34-40)

Dominic Obielosi

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

Email: dobielosi@yahoo.com

Man is always on the move for better life. The history of humanity could be said to be a chronicle of migration. Every culture, every tribe has a story regarding how they settled in their location. America, originally, owned by the Red Indians is today a country of mixed races. Early colonization of Africa and other parts of the world are all forms of migration. In the bible the story is not different. The eventual Exodus experience all attests to migration as a necessity. In the New Testament, the parents of Jesus had no option than to migrate to Egypt in the face of danger. Migration is therefore part of man but the border line is that migration comes as a necessity. Matt 25,34-41 challenges us with care as the ultimate solution to the issue of migration. An exegetical study and application of this solution is the thrust of this paper.

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The Political Economy of International Aid Agencies and Internally Displaced Persons by Boko Haram in the North–East, Nigeria

Francis Chinwe Chikwem, Ph. D
Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu State, Nigeria
Email: francischikwem@gouni.edu.ng

Victor Chukwudi Nwosu
Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria
Email: vicksons47@yahoo.com

The fundamental objective of International Aid Agencies (IAA) is to assist countries affected by humanitarian crises. This article questions Nigerian government organization of aids meant for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), which is marred with corruption. Using empirical evidence from primary and secondary sources of data which builds upon the political economy theory of the state, this article highlights the glaring corrupt bureaucracy of Nigerian government. This corrupt bureaucracy facilitates the diversion of most of these funds, and consequently allows the crises to fester. In this way, there is interplay of class interest and power relations, in ways that allow some northern ruling class and their political loyalist to enrich themselves from the crises. This paper suggests that Nigerian government should come up with a new policy option that will guarantee transparency and accountability on IAA funds on IDPs in Nigeria.

Keywords: Political Economy, International Aid Agencies, Internally Displaced Persons, Political Economy Theory, North-East, Nigeria.

Conflict, Displacement and National Identity Crises in Africa: Focus on the people of Bakassi

Kingsley Chukwuka Ezechi; Lucy Chinwe Umeh and Henry Amuji
Godfrey Okoye University, Thinkers Corner, Enugu
kezechi@gouni.edu.ng; lucyumeh@gouni.edu.ng; and henryamujiugo@gmail.com

Displacements arising out of conflict in Africa have been a recurring decimal. Some of which have created cases of national identity crises. The case of Bakassians, borne out of the boundary dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, presents a socio-political and cultural dilemma of Lubkermann's "displacement in place" and national identity crises. In light of this, the study hypothesised that unless the true wishes of the people are sought through a plebiscite, the gross human rights abuses of the people of Bakassi and other inhabitants of Southern Cameroon will subsist. Using the documentary method of data collection and the Primordial and Instrumentalist theories, the study found that national identity crises challenge of the people of Bakassi was brought about through the cession of Bakassi to the state of Cameroon following the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling of 2002. The study therefore concludes and recommends that laws, like the ICJ rulings and the resultant Green Tree Agreement (GTA), should not be the determinants of nationality and identity. Rather, it should be based on the autochthonous decision of the people involved.

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Keywords: Conflict, Displacement, National Identity, Crises, Bakassi Peninsula

Humanitarian Needs of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) In Nigeria

Uchenna Enem, Ph. D
Veritas University, Abuja
euchariaenem@gmail.com

Bahago Samaila Ph. D
Veritas University, Abuja
futuk11@gmail.com

The humanitarian law germane is witnessing a lot of violations especially in Nigeria where people are continually displaced from their homes due to armed conflicts. Susceptibly the IDPs are exposed to the dangers of humanitarian needs and deprivations evidenced in their high rate of mortality and morbidity. The researchers therefore propose to assess the level of humanitarian needs available for the IDPs in four different camps in Nigeria through a survey research design. Researcher constructed questionnaire will be adopted to collect data from the respondents on their physical, psychological, social, economic and spiritual needs and analyzed with means and standard deviations. Four research questions will guide the study; and the policy of the research is based on the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement of 1998. Preceding the findings, Counselling services will be provided to the IDPs and the workers and recommendations will be made.

Keywords: Humanitarian needs, Counselling, Assessment and IDPs

Cross Border Flows and Security between Nigeria and Benin Republic

Nwafor Alphonsus Onyeachonam
Godfrey Okoye University
anwafor@gouni.edu.ng

Akpan ItoEdet
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
itro.akpan@unn.edu.ng

When border fails to perform its required functions, it gives space for different crimes to find their ways into the country and disrupt the national security of the state. This paper therefore seeks to create the vinculum between Cross Border Flows and security between Nigeria and Benin Republic. The changing trend of national and international threats to national security is characterized by the introduction of factors in the internal and external environments in the Nigeria state. For more than a decade now Nigeria and Benin have engaged in diplomatic actions in order to strengthen the porosity of their borders. This is because the borders are used for so many illegal activities, like smuggling of impounded and unlicensed vehicles, proliferations of small arms and light weapons, human trafficking, drug trafficking, illegal movement of persons. etc. The data collected was through secondary sources. The study made use of Marxian Political Economy as its theoretical framework.

Keywords: Small Arms and light weapons (SALW), Security, Nigeria, Benin, Smuggling

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Blockchain Technology: A Revolution Tool for Improved Diplomacy and Globalization of a Developing Country; Case Study Nigeria

Igwe Arize C.

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

igwe.arize@gmail.com

This study presents the many ways a developing country such as Nigeria can improve her diplomacy and general living conditions with the aid of smart contracts built on blockchain. When the internet emerged, it was difficult for lawmakers to comprehend and foresee the incredible impact it would have on our daily lives. By allowing digital information to be distributed but not copied, blockchain technology created the backbone of a new internet. Blockchain technologies created an inclusive global digital economy that is secure and transparently accountable to the world's citizens. At a time when the Nigerian government must fight to restore its cross-border security, economic development and globalization, blockchain can play a pivotal role.

Keywords: Blockchain, Smart contracts, Cross-border security, Globalization

Colonial Boundaries and the Nigeria–Cameroon Border Conflict: The Displacement and Resettlement of the Border Communities of the Bakassi Peninsula

Geoffrey Nwaka

Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria

Critics complain that the present boundaries of African states make little sense, and that the continent is paying a high price for retaining them. But, sadly, African governments have since independence stoutly defended these arbitrary colonial boundaries, and have even fought genocidal wars to defend them. The paper examines the protracted border conflict between Nigeria and Cameroon over the ownership of the Bakassi Peninsula. After many years of conflict, the International Court of Justice in 2002 ruled that, on the basis of the colonial agreements that created these boundaries, the Bakassi peninsula, inhabited by hundreds of thousands of Nigerians, belongs to Cameroon. The withdrawal of Nigeria from the area has created a largescale humanitarian crisis of resettling and rehabilitating the unfortunate returnees in the 'New Bakassi Local Government Area' created for them in the Cross River state of Nigeria. The paper argues that African countries can avoid needless conflict over these 'imported' colonial boundaries if they see them more as links for mutual contact and benefit rather than as rigid barriers and divisive lines of demarcation on the map.

Keywords: Boundaries, Conflicts, Displacement, Resettlement, Bakassi

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Negligence of the Fire-Fighting Agencies as a Threat to Border Security in South West Nigeria

Adewumi Oluwadare B.
University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria
oludare.adewumi@gmail.com

Ogunsusi Cecilia E.
University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria
enitanogunsusi@yahoo.com

Nigeria contends with numerous fire disasters on daily basis, which leads to displacement of persons and as such migration occurs. The challenge however is the non-establishment of fire stations especially at border regions to reduce response time during emergencies. The outlets of fire prevention at the borders have not been effective, there are no new additions to the tools of the primary agency responsible for the management of fire disasters, lack of effective communication system, shortage of water supply, obsolete equipment, poor training, shortage of manpower, review of the present fire fighters training modules for continuous professional development and lack of improved water supply within the metropolis among others. This study looks into the importance of the fire agency, to tackle fire challenges at the Nigerian south western border communities and the borders to deter illicit traffic and migration. The study will make use of historical narratives and descriptive survey methods, whereby deductions regarding emerging dynamics will be used to confirm or confute ongoing debates, as well as making recommendations and conclusion.

Keywords: Fire Service, Displacement, Border, Migration

Migration and Visual Arts, Southeastern Nigeria Dimension

Williams Agoagbara Osita, Ph. D
Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria
ositawilliamsphd@gmail.com

Ejimofo Ochiabuto
Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria
ochiofor@gmail.com

The study tries to situate visual arts as therapeutic media that may help victims to overcome trauma, emotional and psychological discomfort associated with migration. It may also be used as a social, healing and visual strategy to reform migration victims globally. It argues that migration as a global phenomenon should not be totally neglected or prohibited because of its immeasurable impact on global economies, human civilization and development. Different studies on migration may have been made, however, there is no comprehensive studies on this subject, hence the study. Primary and secondary sources of data collation are used to achieve the objectives of

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the study. The research underscores the Southeastern Nigeria as its reference point. Some of the research findings would explore visual arts as a psychotherapeutic and psycho-synthesis media and strategies administered to migration victims. From this vantage position, it argues that migration is a major setback to the full development of the Igbo culture and continuous form of Igbo cultural 'disintegration' and diminishing Igbo identity of today. Possible recommendations and suggestions are made from existing situations.

Keywords: Migration, Visual Arts, Trauma, Nigeria.

Newspaper Representation of Forced Migration in Nigeria

Chinwe Catherine Okpoko
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
chinwe.okpoko@unn.edu.ng

Forced migration has become a major issue of concern and discourse in Nigeria. It is a product of violent conflicts that have formed part of Nigeria's political history since the last three decades or more. An estimated population of over two million people (UN 2018) have sought safe havens in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps located in parts of Nigeria following the increased social dislocation engendered by Boko-Haram insurgency, Fulani herdsman attacks, communal and ethno-religious clashes, boundary conflicts between indigenous people and settlers, natural disasters and environmental factors. How far these issues have been addressed by newspapers in Nigeria is what this study intends to investigate. Two national dailies will be used to analyze the issues in terms of prominence, tone of reports and types of stories. An understanding of media reportage of these issues is vital in determining the plan of action as well as future policy directions.

Keywords: Media, Migration, Newspaper, Nigeria

Language, Cultural Diversity and Internal Migration in Nigeria

Edwin Lionel Diala
Alvanluku Federal College of Education, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria
Email: policynews004@gmail.com

The paper examines impact of internal migration on language and its implications on the cultural diversity of Nigeria. Language is important in the society hence it is used to communicate ideas, experiences, emotions and interact with other people in the society and environment. Culture influences the social functions of the society. Language also influences interaction among people in the society. Internal migration is a movement of people from one area of the country to another area of the same country for the purpose of establishing a new residence. This has far reaching implications on the language people speak. The findings of the study show a number of linguistic implications such as pidginization, *koinazation*, language borrowing and creation of a new language. The paper also reveals the implications on the phonological production of language items

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and grammatical structure. The study adopts classic assimilation theory as the theoretical framework.

Keywords: Language, Cultural Diversity, Internal Migration. Linguistic Implications

Determinants of Youth Migration from West Africa to Europe: Evidence from Nigeria

Nwancha Cordelia Chukwuemerelam
Veritas University, Abuja, Nigeria

Migration is the bane of social reality in West Africa especially in contemporary Nigeria with major impacts on the political, economic and sociocultural life of the nation. The desperation of most Nigerian youths is propelled by distorted information on labour market conditions in European Union countries and the increasing professionalism of traffickers and scams that are unprecedented. West African youth migrants are the bulk of the victims of the reported incidents and Nigerian youths in particular were the worst hit. Many scholars gave statistical evidence of migration internationally but did not consider any solution to curb it. This paper seeks to proffer innovative solutions through awareness creation on the dangers of illegal migration as well as putting in place enabling environment for socio-political harmony and job creation for the youths.

Keywords: Nigeria, Illegal Migration, Innovative Design and enabling environment.

Women at the Cross-Border: The Challenges to Authentic Women Empowerment in Igbo Cultural Milieu

Ebele E. Okafor Ph. D
University of Lagos, Akoka-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria
eokafor@unilag.edu.ng

Chidiuso Cynthia Okafo
University of Lagos

Women are a major force behind development in any society. They play a leading role in the emergence of groups, organization and movements world-wide. They also play active role in their communities, governments and the international arena. In Igbo society, women's roles in governance and development have changed the society in which we live by bringing new priorities and perspectives to the political process and the organization of society. The universal gender discrimination of women presents obstacles to women's participation in leadership and decision-making process. Raising the status of women and a girl child within the Igbo milieu will improve their economic and social development. The present study examines the challenges women encounter in their quest for empowerment. Feminist Sociological theory will be employed for the study.

Keywords: Igbo society, Igbo women, women empowerment, feminist sociological theory

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Migration and Its' Innovations on Igbo Women's Economic Identities and Dress Fashion: A Clothing and Textile Encounter

Chika Chinyeogwa Chudi-Duru, Ph. D
Imo State University, Owerri
chinyeogwa@gmail.com

The movement from one place to the other with various intentions such as settling temporarily or permanently has affected the Igbo women's dress culture and lifestyles to a large extent in various ways. They learn and practice an entirely new dress culture in those areas they have migrated to and afterwards, bring them back to Igbo land for others to emulate. Interestingly, the traditional fabric designs of the Igbo are based on their culture, worldview and possess cultural significance, whereas the non-Igbo fabrics are not. This paper is predicated on the fact that migration of the Igbo to other countries have brought about positive and negative changes in clothing and fashion, innovative and creative ideas in fashion designs, and created new business ventures for the clothing industry where people could be trained as fashion entrepreneurs so as to employ other people. This paper uses the qualitative research method. It uses participant observation and interviews to collect data. It posits that migration of the Igbo to other countries serves as a catalyst to the fashion industry in Igbo land and facilitates in highlighting the Igbo dress to the global fashion scene. However, the paper looks at the merits and demerits of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Migration, Igbo women, Fashion, Clothing, Textiles.

Uyghur Muslim Minorities: Discriminatory Policies from Mao to the Present

Syed S. Uddin-Ahmed
Highland Community College, Freeport, Illinois
Email: AmmirSamadNJ@gmail.com

The Uyghur Muslim community of China represents a tragic case of human rights violations that have persisted from the time of Mao to the present. The living conditions and quality of life of the Uyghurs are shameful examples of the draconian policies of the Chinese government. The Uyghur minority is voiceless in that while existing socially, they are not considered to exist either politically or economically. The Uyghurs are depicted as the exotic "other" that is barbaric, animalistic, highly sexual, and "Oriental" (in the typical, historically racist notion of the Oriental as backward). Living in an age primed to be the hallmark of human rights, this paper examines the policies of China's government from Mao to the present with regards to the living conditions of the Uyghurs. How have the government policies of China since Mao discriminated against and marginalized the Uyghur community? It contextualizes the experiences of the Uyghur minority politically and economically with the Tibet and how these impact on rights, power, global economic policies and identities with regard to the rights of migrants and the exiles. It makes recommendations on how the government can rethink its human rights structures and better the lot of the minority to give their best.

Keywords: Uyghur Muslims, Human Rights, Chinese Policy, United Nations, Orientalism, Minority Rights.

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Challenges of Migration, Colonization and Decolonization: Opera

Eric Mbaeze, Godfrey Okoye University, Thinkers Corner, Enugu

Mary Okofu, University of Nigeria Nsukka

Chekwube Blessing Eloanyi, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

This piece of work examines the conflicts associated with migration, colonization, conquest and displacement that exist in West Africa. The Opera captures a dramatic scenario of a foreign cultural group that migrated into a new ethnic community, acquired the community land for habitation and pastoral farming. Later, they expanded, invaded the natives and displaced them through a war. Few years later, a prosperous son of the natives came back with greater squad and reclaimed their ancestral land. He horned signals to his folks across borders and brought them back triumphantly. In unity, they sang the song of peace and tranquility. By extension, this Opera works as a comic satire of the Nigerian situation. It evaluates the struggles and dilemma of movement, conflicts of identity, habitation and conquest. It provokes thoughts on the current crises on the Nigerian RUGA Settlement. Finally, it leaves the audience with deeper introspection on the dynamics of sustainable identity, diversity and peaceful co-existence.

Keywords: Identity, Diversity, Movement, Conquest, and Decolonization