

Odysseys of an Academic, Administrator and Politician

Essays in Honour of
PROFESSOR DAVID I.KER @

70

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Chapter Thirteen Tiv- Fulani Relations in Nigeria's Benue Valley in The 20 th Century <i>Simon Kerga</i>	221
Chapter Fourteen Herdsman Terrorism and Human Security in Benue State, Nigeria <i>Gabriel Tyoyila Akwen & Terungwa Paul Joseph Jato</i>	243
Chapter Fifteen National Interest and Foreign Policy: A Prognosis of Nigeria's "Africa Centredness" <i>Philip Terzungwe Vande</i>	265
Chapter Sixteen Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and National Development in Nigeria, Governance, Legal and Education and Business Management Sector Experience. <i>Joseph Mtemdoo Gbagyo & Iember Tiolumu Margaret</i>	288
Chapter Seventeen The Role of Alumni Associations in the Development of University Education in Nigeria <i>Elijah Terdoo Ikpanor</i>	310
Chapter Eighteen State Universities and the Challenge of Higher Education in Nigeria <i>Nicholas Akise Ada, Emmanuel Hemen Agba & Member George- Genyi</i>	331
Chapter Nineteen Migration and its Impact on Sub Saharan Africa <i>John Tor Tsuwa & Terwase Adzaigba</i>	358

Chapter Nineteen

MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

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&
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Introduction

Migration is not a new occurrence, there are historical evidence proving that people have always had migratory lifestyles. There is enough evidence that people have moved from faraway places to inhabit new areas. For example, migrants from Asia ended up in North and South America over a period of time, via a land bridge over the Berlin Strait. There have been several bulk movements of people in the history of humans, all of which were caused by specific events during their times. (eschooltoday.com). However, there has been an upsurge in the movement of persons from less developed countries to the developed ones in recent time. Though this is noticeable across all continents of the world, it is much profound on the African continent. Quite a number of reasons which are socio-economic, inter-group contestation and exploitation especially of disadvantaged persons or communities are found responsible for this situation. These movements through migration is expected to bring gains to the parties involved. An interesting view that agrees with the above assertion is expressed by Lucas (2004) when he stated that; migrants or their families clearly believe they will gain from migration, (with the clear exception of trafficking and contemporary slavery), and for many this embodies a gain in average incomes.

The foregone assertion has unveiled the existence of two forms of external migrations. Those that legally migrate and those that do so illegally with the assistance of traffickers. Most of those who migrate illegally into other countries particularly Europe or

America from Sub Saharan Africa travel through the Mediterranean Sea and other dangerous routes and as such many of such migrants lose their lives in the process. Most of these illegal migrants into Europe and America are unskilled while majority or the legal migrants are either skilled, students or those with family relations resident in their point of arrival.

It is important to note that migration and displacement does not only take place at this level. According to Tsuwa (2014), migration also takes place within local communities and national borders within African societies. This account to why many African groups' especially ethnic nationalities talk about their origin sources of origin outside their present places of abode. For instance, while many Africans migrate to Europe and America, other Africans also migrate from their nations into other African countries and others from their indigenous communities but within their nation of origin. For instance, in recent times there has been a steady influx of Nigerians into South Africa leading to xenophobic crisis between South Africans and Nigerian migrants, (Udeoji, 2017). Within Nigeria also, hardly you have any tribe that has not migrated from one place to another for reasons ranging from war, lack of basic facilities, farming, floods, desert encroachment, drought, white colour jobs, and government policies and programs among other reasons. All of which are situated within the context of economic, socio-cultural, and ecological factors. The main thrust of this chapter therefore, is to examine the social, economic, political and ecological issues that have necessitated these migrations and its consequences on the peace situation in Sub Saharan Africa.

Methodology and Theoretical issues

In gathering data for this chapter, data was collected from existing textbooks, journals, newspapers and various websites. The methodology adopted for this study is therefore qualitative in nature. This chapter adopts arguments of the Systems Theory of Migration to analyze the data collected. The system theory of migration presented by Mabogunje (1970) has five components that are developed to help understand internal migrations.

According to this model, migration process is made up of the environment that is in turn is made up of the economic conditions, social conditions, transport and communications, and government policies. The second component of the system is the migrant who is usually motivated by the push and pull forces to migrate usually from the rural area to the urban area. The third component of Mabogunje's system theory of migration are the sub systems made up of the family, opportunity for better housing and employment. The system also has adjustment mechanisms which operate in two folds. One, in the rural areas, it helps the community to cope with the loss of members as they migrate. Two, in the urban areas, it provides a system to enable the migrants cope and incorporate successfully into the new society. The migratory system theory according to him has a feedback mechanism which acts to depress or increase the flow of migrants depending on the benefits or otherwise of the migration to the migrants.

Although this theory emphasis on internal migration, it is adopted in this chapter because it brings out all the aspects of the push and pull factors that stimulate migration. It shows that there is no unidirectional approach to explaining and understanding migration but a systematic coordination, explanation and understanding of reasons that are peculiar to the individual or group that is involved in the migratory process. It also brings out the fact that the outcome of migration are both positive and negative depending on the reasons places of activities involved. It is also worthy to know that the manner these issues resulting to migration are handled can either affect positively or negatively the peace question in the host or migrating society.

Conceptualizing Migration

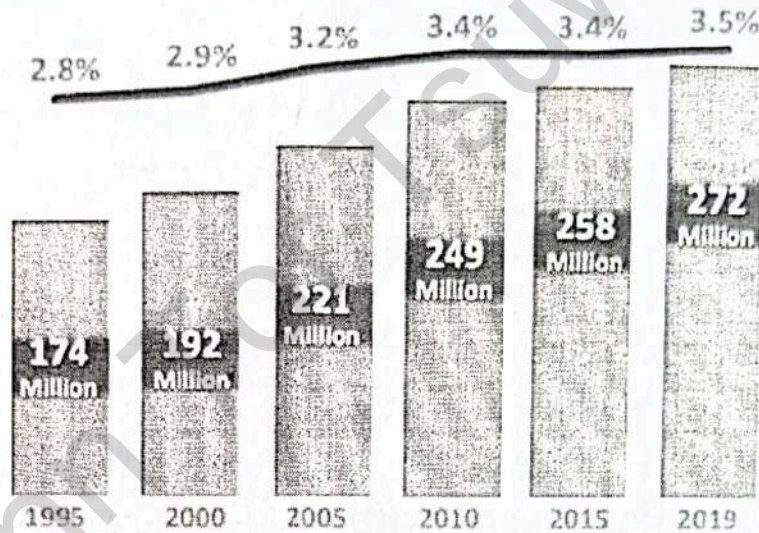
Migration as a concept has attracted many scholarly definitions. However, all have agreed that it is movement from one place to another caused by a variety of factors and with different outcomes. Thinking within this perspective, Magalam cited by Ajo and Upav (2017) see migration as a relatively permanent moving away of a collectivity called migrants from one geographical location to another preceded by decision making on the part of

the migrants. The United Nations in 1973 had conceived migration as a form of spatial mobility between on geographical change of resident to another which can be residential mobility from one unit of a country to another and can within the borders of the same country,

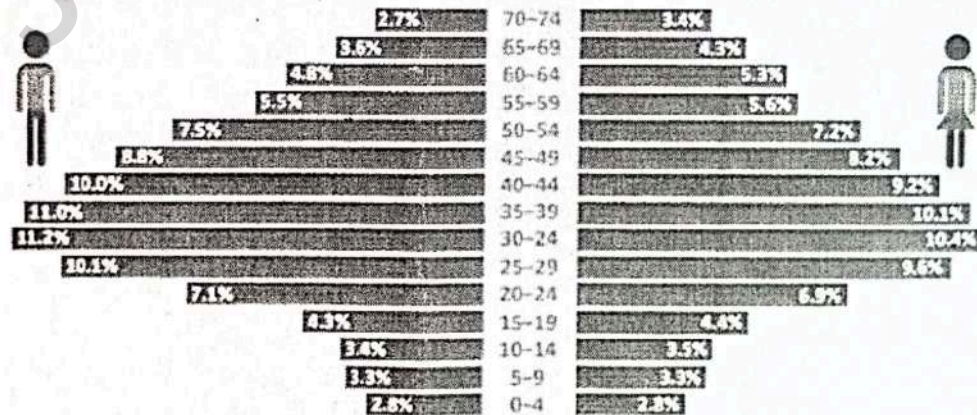
Within this definition, we can see that migration occurs at the subnational, national and international levels. At the international level's events such as slave trade, mercantilism and colonialism became the early strategies and reason for migration and displacement. The conscription of persons from the colonized societies into the plantations of the parent societies and World Wars I and II also increased the menace of migration from these colonized societies. It is apt to also note that migration became prominent with the perceived increase in opportunities for individual and collective growth in developed societies. Activities of globalization, Multinational Cooperation, the Breton woods institutions and other non- state actors have also exacerbated the issues of migration as people disengage from societies facing the negative consequences of their activities to those that will benefit them.

Snapshot of international migrants

The international migrant population globally has increased in size but remained relatively stable as a proportion of the world's population



52% of international migrants are male, 48% are female



Most international migrants (74%) are of working age (20-64 years)

*Age groups above 75 years were omitted (male 4%, female 6%).

In Nigeria for instance it is worthy of note as Makinwa (1989) noted that there are three periods of migration in Nigeria. The pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial period which reflect the people's response to divergent economic and social institutions. It started with the colonizing of virgin lands and the movement was rural to rural and minimal. Migration during the colonial period was prompted by social changes and monetization of the

economy. New settlements were established following the introduction of taxation as a weapon, there was security of movement, cash crops and marketing centers were established, roads were opened and rail lines constructed. The center of politics, commerce and education attracted people from far and near, as administrative centers protectorates, regions, provinces and districts were established. The post-independence migration became rural-urban. It was as a result of state creation, oil boom leading to industrialization and prospects of employment. It is therefore, the view of this chapter that migration is the process of moving within or across borders, either temporarily, seasonally or permanently.

Situating Migration in Sub Saharan Africa

Adepoju (2008) argues that Sub Saharan Africa is replete with a myriad of migration configurations. These may come in form of skilled or unskilled labor migrants in search of better life conditions of skilled or unskilled personnel, refugees and IDPs all moving within a continuum of internal, regional and international environment either as transit or destination migrants. It is worthy to note that, Africa as a continent has experienced high level of migration to perceived societies within and outside the continent where the migrant considered as creating peace from the challenges that motivate migration. The argument here is that migration in Africa generally is in dual direction. This internal (within) Africa and international (outside Africa). Internal migration is when migrants move from their place of abode but still reside within their territorial state. They only move from rural areas to urban areas or from urban areas to rural areas. International migration takes place with the movement of the migrant outside their countries of origin. The table below shows the quantum of internal and external migration in Africa.

Table 1: Internal and International Migration

Country	HH with migrants, 100 = all	HH with migrants, 100 = all	HH with Internatio migrants, 100 = all	HH with migrants, 100 =	HH with migrants, 100 = rural	HH with internati migrants 100 =
Burkina	49%	19%	31%	49%	18%	32%
Ethiopia	7%	5%	2%	7%	5%	2%
Ghana	5%	NA	NA	7%	NA	NA
Kenya	65%	35%	37%	66%	37%	36%
Malawi	19%	12%	7%	16%	9%	7%
Nigeria	36%	29%	7%	29%	25%	4%
Senegal	55%	30%	32%	59%	36%	32%
South	12%	10%	3%	22%	19%	4%
Uganda	48%	42%	11%	47%	44%	8%

Source: FAO's Statistics Division.

From the above table by FAO which gives the projection of migration in the whole of Africa, it is also wont to note that Sub Saharan Africa has witness greater levels of migration either voluntary or forced. Voluntary migration is when the migrant willingly leave his homestead to reside in another society. Forced migration takes place when the migrant is compared by unfriendly means to migrate to avoid threat, misfortune or disaster. Table 2 below shows the level of voluntary or forced migration in Sub Saharan Africa between 2000 to 20015.

Table 2: Voluntary and forced migration in Sub-Saharan African regions, 2000–2005

Sub-region	Total population*	Migrant stock		Number of refugees*	Net migration (Average annual)	
		Number*	% of total population		Number*	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Eastern	287,707	4,516	1.6	1,515	-41	-0.2
Middle	109,641	1,791	1.6	639	6	0.1
Southern	54,055	1,381	2.6	46	-1	0.0
Western	263,636	7,543	2.9	407	-125	-0.5

Source: DESA, 2009

The above table shows that migration out of Western Africa is greater than all the sub regions in sub Saharan Africa, followed by Eastern Africa and lastly Southern Africa. It is therefore pertinent for us to understand the reasons that have resulted to high levels of migration from sub Saharan Africa.

Reasons for Migration in sub Saharan Africa

Generally, there are push and pull factors that stimulate migration. The Push factors are factors that force the individual to move voluntarily to another country or any other location, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay or there are threat to peace in the resident environment. Push factors may include conflict, drought, famine, or extreme religious activity. Poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities are also strong push factors for migration. Other strong push factors include race and discriminating cultures, political intolerance and persecution of people who question the status quo.

The Pull factors on the other hand are those factors in the destination (Country of location) that attract an individual or group to leave their homestead and migrate to such countries. Those factors are also known as place utility, which is the desirability of a place that attracts people. Better economic opportunities, more

jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations. Sometime, people have ideas and perceptions about a place that are not necessarily correct, but are strong pull factors for such people. People often like to move to places with better cultural, political and climatic terrains (eschooltoday.com). Deductively, migration is influenced by 'push' and 'pull' factors. This paper will summarize these causality factors of migration under four areas of socio-political, economic, cultural and environment.

Socio-Political Factors of Migration

Social factors known to be responsible as push factors for migration/displacement include ethnic, religious, racial and cultural persecution, warfare or the threat of conflict. The politicization of religious and ethnic identities has the potential (or have caused) significant levels of conflict within states. According to Piesse (2014) empirical evidence suggests that states undergoing political transition from authoritarian rule to democracy are at greater risk of instability and internal conflict. Often these states lack the ability to respond to social instability. In socially diverse states, the potential for conflict may be greater as a result of exclusion than in more homogenous or inclusive societies. As Akpar and Tsuwa (2019) argued, closely related to the issue of migration is the issue of identity which re-enforces the "we" vs "them" syndrome that consolidate the issue of exclusion. This exclusion is done through the creation of identity which exacerbate conflicts which affects intergroup relations in new democracies. The consequence of this is the migration of the weak component of the population to safer places.

The Nigeria situation shows a clear manifestation of this phenomenon. . Nigeria where she keeps grappling with issues of indigeneship. In almost all parts of the country people are denied access to certain positions because of the tribe they belong to. Typical of this is the situation of the Tiv people living in Nasarawa and Taraba States. Though, Tiv people are known to have stayed in local governments such as Awe Doma and Keana prior to colonization. According to Tsuwa (2014) Alhaji Abdulahi Adamu

having recognized the contribution of the Tiv people in his ascension to political power, appointed many Tiv sons into critical government positions. This situation prompted the Chief of Azara to start preaching the non-indigene/settlership Status of the Tiv people in Awe and Keana local government. This situation made many prominent Tiv people to lose their indigenship of the state. Unfortunately, other groups who it has been confessed arrived the area later than the Tiv were issued certificates of indigenship and as such accorded full political rights. The likes of Hon Solomon Ihuman who was a permanent secretary in the state could not be certified an indigene of Awe local government. As a fall out of the refusal to accept Tiv as indigenes up till date, the Tivs in Nasarawa State have no Chieftdom. Those in Keana, Doma and Awe are administered by the Osana of Keana, Aondoma of Doma and the Sarkin Azara respectively.

According to Agaigbe and Iorchir (2016) the affiliation of religion in Nigeria is as equally dynamic as ethnic identity. Given that situation, issues of fundamentalism have come up. Worthy of elucidation is the Boko Haram insurgency which has displaced millions of people in the North Eastern part of Nigeria. The term Boko Haram itself comes from an amalgam of a Hausa word, "Boko" which means "western or otherwise non-Islamic education" and Arabic word "Haram" which also mean "sin" (literally "forbidden"). Therefore, Boko Haram in this context means "Western education is forbidden" (Ogah & Atsiya, 2016). The goal of this sect in the North East is to create an Islamic state or nation in the Northern part of Nigeria. The sect has over the years intensified its activities with the propagation of an extreme Islamic doctrine which sees western education and democracy as corruptive and immoral ways of life (Sunday Tribune, 2012). At the initial state the sect did not call for violence, in as much as its followers often engaged in periodic skirmishes with the police. However, when its leader Muhammed Yusuf was killed, it has turned violent, and has been attacking people since 2012 to date, with many usually killed and injured (Daily Trust, 2014:5).

The above situation and similar others had given rise to unending crisis in many parts of the country. There is an intense

struggle for relevance by all ethnic religious and political groups in Nigeria and most third world countries that hardly see themselves as one. What is obtainable under this situation is the breeding of numerous humanitarian migrants who often have to move without choice to safer grounds.

Economic Factors of Migration

Economic factors generally have to do with the labour standards of a country, the unemployment situation and the economic condition in its entirety when the economic conditions become very unfavorable and there are no indicators of any change for the better people are likely to migrate to a country with a better economy.

The pull factors within the country of destination are most likely to influence the decision of economic migrants, unlike individuals migrating due to social or political conditions with lesser choices of where to go. Economic migrants have a greater degree of choice in determining their destination. They are interested in international migration because of the prospects of higher wages and better employment opportunities. This situation has made many skilled personnel in third world countries to migrate to developed countries or underdeveloped ones where their counterparts are better paid. According to the United Nations Report on International Migration (2013) in South North migration, individuals from developing countries moved to more developed countries for work and sent remittances back to their country of origin. Over the past decade, however, South-South migration has become increasingly common. In 2013, South-South migration accounted for 36 percent of all international migration while South North accounted for 35 percent. The International migration institute affirms that migration between developing countries is built upon identity, proximity, networks, income differentials and seasonal migration. For these reasons, 80 percent of South-South migration occurs between states with contiguous border where common cultural identities are likely to be found. The increasing prevalence of South-South migration is likely to continue as the barriers to migration are lower than South-North migration.

Examples of such migrants are immigrants from countries such as Niger, Chad and Cameroon who easily find themselves in Nigeria.

Hugo, (2013) affirms that, technological advancement both in communication and transportation, in addition to the liberalization of labour markets, economic forces motivate individuals to move to countries where employment prospects are better before returning to their country of origin. This form of circular migration he agreed can have positive development outcomes, have the potentials to send larger remittances back to countries of origin than migrants that permanently settle within their country of destination. It also to a large extent eliminates cases of brain drain and hollowing out of the available labour force.

Ecological factors of Migration

Individuals who are negatively impacted by changing ecological conditions are most likely to migrate from their home state in search of a more favourable environmental condition elsewhere. Of the ecological factors that push individuals to migrate, climate change is, arguable the most serious (Piesse, 2014). The Socio-economic and political dynamics are gravely impacted by climatic change. Many avoidable issues often arise when people who did not originally live together are forced to intermingle. For instance, the migration of herds of cattle from Niger to Nigeria has created very disturbing socio-economic and political issues for the country. The inflow has overstretched the ecosystem in the north. The result of which is the further migration to almost all other parts of the country.

Though, cattle's rearing is equally an agricultural activity like others, it is incompatible with most other farming activities in most parts of the country (Adzaigba, 2013). However, as earlier stated, the prevailing ecology of the north has intensified it. Presently herds of cattle that came down south wards have not returned but have occupied many areas causing displacement of persons. Benue State with a population of 4780,389 (2006 census) is made up of many ethnic groups most of whom engages in crop farming as their main source of living. Much pressure is put on the available

arable land which incidentally is needed by the herders. Dzeka and Iornumbe (2006,) posits that it is ".....the depletion of the amount of water and vegetation due to desert encroachment in the north that led the Fulani herds men to migrate into Benue State in search of forage graze".

Correspondingly, Jacob, (2010) affirmed that; lake Chad shrinkage has increased in recent decades, due to population growth in the adjacent countries of Nigeria, Chad and Cameroun. Nowadays more than twenty million surrounding at least partially depend on the lake for portable and irrigable water. Overgrazing surrounding the lake and subsequent decline in vegetation has caused extensive desertification. This has further compelled herdsmen to migrate down south. Mention must be made that, Nigeria is located within an ecologically unstable but highly fertile region. Conversely, when it comes to availability of arable land and forest area presently, Nigeria has troublingly negative scores and the trend line is continuing to worsen. Indeed a substantial percentage of the natural forest and fresh water lands are already lost or degraded.

As a result of the above situation the competition for arable land has intensified. That has given rise to serious hostilities and social friction among the farmers particularly in Benue State and the herders that migrate to the State from the north. This has prompted Bello (2018, p.138) to conclude that:

A periodic struggle for scarce ecosystem resources has degenerated into violent conflict in Nigeria between Fulani herdsmen and farmers. These conflicts have become more intense, wide spread and destructive in recent years. The all year . Fadama farming is a threat to herdsmen access to pasture. The use of security agencies to stop violence between these two groups has so far not proven effective. All these have made farmers/ herdsmen to take responsibilities for their own security and defend themselves which is a threat to the sustainability of the federation.

In treaty, disparaging climatic conditions accounts for a reasonable percentage of incidents of migration and displacement in third world countries particularly Nigeria. Once there is an uncomplimentary climatic condition in a given area, all efforts are geared towards migrating to much encouraging grounds. The result of which is the eruption of violence almost all over the country resulting issues of migration and displacement.

Closely related to the above is the danger posed to communities by droughts, especially inhabitants whose livelihoods depend on regular successful harvests. In a number of third world countries including Somalia, Kenya, Malawi and Ethiopia, drought have become increasingly severe, leaving millions of citizens without the ability to grow the food that feed them and their livestock. Droughts also leaves families without clean water, which could potentially cause disease, when drought affects a community, its inhabitants are left with no other option than to migrate to other places where they can carry on their activities (Charriere and Fresia 2008).

In the same vain, hurricanes tornades and flooding's also constitute causes of displacement. Countries or communities that are vulnerable to heavy rains or high winds leave their citizens with no other choice than to move to safer places. In Haiti, after Hurricane Mathew made landfall in 2016, about 200,000 homes were left destroyed. Also, an estimate 1.5 million citizens, (more than 10%) of the country's population were left in need of humanitarian aid, while damages were estimated at 1.9 billion U.S. dollars. It is also said that 60,000 Haitians currently live and work in the United States as a result of the two major hurricanes that affected the country. Somalia in September 2018 suffered heavy rains which resulted to flooding and destroyed crops and livestock. <https://www.concernusa.org>. Earth quakes equally constitute another major natural disaster also causes displacement and migration. In 2010, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit the city of Port-au-Prince and its surrounding area and rendered about 1.5 million people homeless. This also created ripple effect that paralyzed even certain areas outside the disaster zone. Similarly, in 2015, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India also suffered 7.5

magnitude earthquakes, while Nepal suffered two separate incidents with 7.8 and 7.3 magnitudes respectively. These incidents displaced several millions of peoples within the affected areas. <http://www.concernusa.org>.

Understanding the impact of Migration

The social impacts of migration

Migration in third world countries come with quite a number of ramifications all of which are not positive. Some of them are clearly a threat to peace, both sociologically and psychologically in the midst of aggregate economic progress. Though many, some of these ramifications are worthy of mention. Lucas (2008) and eschooltoday.com have identified positive and negative impacts of migration/displacement thus, for destination and home country thus;

Positive impact-for destination country

Cheap Labour

Migrants and the displaced often do many unskilled jobs for a very little wage. Even for the skilled, they are often happy to give their services for little salary. For international migrants both the skilled and unskilled first would accept all conditions of service for a start. Same also apply to the displaced who for the sake of survival do anomalous jobs for very little wages. It is important to note that quite often, migrants and displaced are skilled and talented and they contribute to knowledge and production for the well-being of their host.

Cultural Diversity

They provide diversity in many places. This helps cultures and traditions to loosen the grip on racism, ethnicity and things like that as the case may be. Diversity helps people learn about other ways of life and what goes on in other places of the world. It brings variety to almost every part of our ways of life. Diversity helps people to better appreciate humanity and human rights in general.

Positive impact -for home country

Remittances and higher quality of life

Migrants often send huge sums of monies home to support their families. That amounts to a massive flow of foreign exchange or funds that the state and families can tap into for development and economic growth.

Knowledge and skills flow

Particularly, for circular migrants, they bring home new ideas, skills and knowledge that they have acquired from their travel. Many businesses, farm practices, and economic ventures have been started by people who got ideas and knowledge during the time they spent in migration.

Negative Impact -for destination country.

Job Loss, Social and Civil Pressure.

Migration and displacement often cause pressure on job issues as the locals often lose jobs to incoming workers. Again, housing, health and education and many other facilities may suffer from the pressure of excessive use by more people than it was designed to take. This can force price of such amenities to go high, causing scarcity and hardship to all. This may also result in the pollution of the environment as there may be cases of open defecation.

Increase in Criminality

Migration and displacement also increase criminality due to lack on the part of new migrants and those displaced, to enable them continue with life in their new places. These places that were relatively crime free or had low cases of criminality begin to witness increase in crime wave. For the displaced persons, even when they go back, the bad eggs among the host community continue in such crimes.

Discrimination and Racism

Immigrants and the displaced can fuel discrimination and racism.

When they cannot speak the local language or do not behave like the locals, they often find themselves unaccepted in their communities, as people prefer not to have anything to do with them. This causes tension between the migrants and the locals that sometimes leads to breaches of peace.

Breakdown of Culture and Traditions:

There is often a negative modification of traditions and cultures of the natives because of diversities brought about by the migrants and the displaced. Sometimes, healthy ways of lives are lapsed as different people are exposed to different ways of doing things. This consequently generates clashes and crises of cultures.

Diseases

Populations relocating; both internally and internationally are usually at high risk of contracting diseases as they are exposed to infection possibilities in new locations, either when they settle down, or in the course of their travel. They are also at high risk of spreading diseases that they may have unknowingly brought from their homeland (F.A.O. 2015). These range from concerns for the mental health of migrants, to the lack of health care workers as a result of immigration, and the potential for the spread of diseases through immigration and displacement. This is evident in the spread of HIV-AIDS which have clearly shown to have followed international truck routes in Africa and Camps/residence of migrants and the displaced.

Negative impact -for home country

Loss of skilled Labour

The biggest negative impact on the home country is the departure of young graduates (or skilled labour and professionals) who leave to offer their services to other countries. For many third world states, doctors, nurses, engineers and the brightest of professionals are lost to other countries. This consequently affects both the quality and quantum of capable hands in different professional areas concerned.

Social and Family Cohesion

Most migrants are parents, when they migrate they hardly visit homes due to the cost of visiting, and the attendant fear of not being able to gain entrance should they visit home. As such, their children and other dependents suffer. They are lost out on the important psychological development that they need from good parenting. For children particularly they are exposed to social vices at an early age due to lack of parental control.

The way forward

Though resolving the problem of migration and displacement and restoring peace may look difficult, considering the political, economic, socio-cultural and ecological nature of the issues involved. The following suggestions may stem the tide and in the long run reduce it to the barest minimum.

The challenges of identity should be properly addressed. There should be a constitutional amendment that will provide details of what will make one to become an indigene of a particular area. The enforcement of such provisions should not be altered under whatever circumstance.

Government should ensure good governance. This can be done through the provision of necessary amenities in all parts of the country. Government should re-invigorate the political will to carry out the functions needed for poverty reduction, development and to safeguard the security and human rights of all. Government should note that, when her scores remained consistently poor in providing these, it leads to a consistent deterioration in government effectiveness and poor rule of law scores. People then became more loyal to their kinship, tribal and regional identifies than the state. This situation leads to authority challenges.

Government should also integrate into her development plan issues of migration and displacement. She should by doing so develop interest in the timely discovery and return of displaced persons, make host communities cope with the challenges posed by the displacement and also develop plans for their resuscitation. For the West African region efforts should be put in place to resuscitate the Lake Chad and encouragement of forestation.

The federal government should tighten and stem up her counter insurgency and counter terrorism approaches in the fight against insurgency and other forms of attacks on the citizenry. Now that the United States, European Nations and the United Nations are willing to support us, the government should show commitment so that the efforts will not be in vain.

Conclusion

This paper has considered the issue of migration and displacement in third world countries, and is of the supposition that, socio-political, economic and ecological factors are considered the main forces driving both external and internal migration. Rising communal violence world-wide, often as a result of ethnic or religious intolerance, has led to increased levels of migration and displacements. Economic disparity between developing and developed economies, have also encouraged movement of skilled labour from the former to the latter as well as changes in the ecological environment which have worsen food and water insecurity in various parts of the world, thereby limiting people's access to food and water resources with resultant push for their migration to places within or outside their countries where these resources are more readily available.

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