

## **Migration And National Security: A Study Of Nigeria's Porous Borders**

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### **Abstract**

*One of the unsolved puzzles that provoked this study is the porosity of Nigeria's borders which triggered unmitigated inflows of voluntary and involuntary migrants to our country. This of course, poses serious security threats to the corporate existence of Nigeria. The study aims at showcasing the synergy between migration and national security and by extension addresses the question of whether migration represents a threat to national security or not. Of course, common response to this question is that migration could be a vehicle for importing terrorists, criminals and for spreading infectious diseases. The nefarious activities of the dreaded terrorist group known as Boko Haram which has made lives and properties insecure in Nigeria could be attributed to the incursion of migrants from the Republics of Niger and Chad to Nigeria. Therefore the burgeoning migrant smuggling and human trafficking industries do not only undermine the sovereignty of our country but also weaken the public confidence in the integrity of government policy. This undoubtedly, impact on the practical implications of our resource allocation as well as conceptual models of integration and national identity. The study adopted content analysis techniques and comparative analysis. While, data collected through secondary sources were analyzed through expository mechanism. Rational decision theory provided the theoretical framework for the study. As panacea to mitigate the inflows of migrants and curtail the challenges pose by Nigeria border's porosity, the Nigeria government should articulate and develop more sustainable socio-economic cum security policies to prevent labour and refugee migrants. Nigeria government should also adopt environmental peculiaristic surveillance paradigm to combat the incursion of migrants by improving on her border security personnel, equipping them with sophisticated hardware and weapons, work on her legal framework for punishing corrupt border personnel and simultaneously intensify border patrol.*

**Keywords:** Migration; National Security; Burgeoning; Terrorism; corporate existence.

### **Introduction**

Migration and National security are generally regarded as complex phenomena with many perspectives. In fact, the multidimensionality of the concepts requires special approach and development of measures to secure them. The point of departure is that what affects migration also affects national security and that is why this paper is anchored on the formation and maintenance of internal and external conditions favourable to the realization of sustainable socio-economic development upon which the national security of any country is built. Meanwhile, it is pertinent and expedient to understand that migration which involves the movement of people from one geographical location to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location is usually motivated by several factors such as famine, war, environmental degradation, economic recession, youths

unemployment and restiveness, lack of respect for the sanctity of human lives, human right abuses and absence of rule of law. The aforementioned factors undoubtedly precipitate human migration and equally serve as threat to national security. Notwithstanding, the perception of migration as a threat to the corporate existence of our country has certainly heightened since, 1999 following the nefarious activities of the dreaded Boko Haram sect who unleash havoc on the innocent citizens especially the Northern parts of Nigeria which share border with our neighbouring countries namely Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Benin Republic. In fact, the outcome of the inflow of the migrants is not palatable to the corporate existence of our Nation- Nigeria security wise hence this study.

It is in the light of the above that Dovgopolov (2009), maintained that national security involves ensuring the protection of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state in different spheres of internal and external threats. That is to say that national security is formed through the combination of three interdependent levels: *Citizen Security, public safety and security of the state* as a whole. Citizen security is ensured by the compliance with the constitutional rights and freedoms improving the quality and standard of living, providing and supporting the physical, spiritual and intellectual development. While, public safety is the protection of the material, spiritual, and cultural values and by extension augment the citizens' enrichment in guaranteed freedom of social groups and protection from external and internal threats, providing defence capability, constitutional order, protection of sovereignty, territorial integrity, political and economic stability which improves the quality of lives of the citizens of the country.

The aforesaid levels of national security encompasses the security of the state, public, international, environmental, economic, spiritual and moral, technological, energy, and information are influenced by many different factors such as socio-political, economic, natural and technological factors (Kurgan & Anfimova, 2013).

Therefore, the point of emphasis lies on the fact that, the national security of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is dependent on its socio-economic and political development. As a matter of fact, ensuring the constitutional rights and freedoms of the citizenry is sine qua non, maintaining the territorial integrity and defence capability of border areas are consequential, identification and Forecasting measures to combat illegal migration becomes inevitable if a comfortable and safe living of the citizens of this country must be guaranteed.

In fact, the need for concerted approach by the Nigerian government and its citizenry to end the infiltration of terrorists, bandits, herdsmen and other illegal aliens from across the borders cannot be over emphasized. The precarious nature of our porous border is such that allows influx of people with different socio-economic, political and religious background to come into our country to perpetuate all sort of crimes ranging from killing, to maiming and destruction of both private livelihoods and the national economy.

The most annoying part of it is that, some of these migrants have successfully infiltrated into institutions and communities which supposed to deal with such illegal and violent activities. For instance, nationals of other African Countries especially Nigeria's West African

neighbours who illegitimately migrated into the country have acquired citizenship and enrol in critical national programmes. To buttress this fact, in some part of the Northern Nigeria which happened to be the epicentre of Boko Haram terrorists, some peoples' surname are link to their local government and such people are not Nigerians by origin but have either by omission or commission acquired citizenship. So Nigeria is without a doubt a country under attack from illicit aliens.

According to Chief Army Staff, Lieutenant General Tukur Buratai as noted in November 2 This Day Newspaper, sixty percent of the Boko Haram members terrorizing the North-East are foreigners. Buratai's reports were based on intelligence reports and the confessions of captured and repentant insurgents which were found to be mostly foreigners. From the foregoing analysis, it becomes critically clear that the terrorist activities which have culminated into killings of thousands of Nigerians since the outbreak of the insurgency in 2009 have occurred mainly in the areas within the North-East states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe which share borders with our neighbours such as Cameroon, Chad and Niger. They have taken place particularly on the fringes of Sambisa forest and the Lake Chad basin, which are the centre of the Boko Haram insurgency. This highlights the fact that most of the terror attacks Nigeria has witnessed are cross border raids by Guerrillas who hit targets and escape to bases outside the country.

Besides Boko Haram insurgency, Nigeria is also in the throes of bloody upheavals orchestrated by herdsmen who the authorities equally alleged are mainly foreigners. The President of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari stated that the killer herdsmen who wreck havoc on many communities across the country are not Nigerians but aliens who came from Libya. According to Buhari, the late Libya leader, Colonel Muamma Gaddafi, had during his 43 years regime given military training to many people from Sahel, who were scattered abroad at the fall of his rule in October 2011 and now found themselves in various terrorist organizations in the continent, including killer bands parading as herdsmen, Maaeda and Boko Haram.

The Sultan of Sokoto, AlhajiSa'adAbubarkar 111, echoed a similar view on September in his Eid-el Kabir message, when he said armed herdsmen perpetuating violence in the country were foreign terrorists. Furthermore, he said "all those so called Fulani herdsmen moving with guns, causing violence, fighting with farmers are not Nigerians". These are foreigners coming into Nigeria to cause a breach of peace of the nation. Actually the way and manner the terrorist and herdsmen maim and kill their fellow humans in cold blood shows that, those who perpetuate the dastardly act are not Nigerians and have no reason to show sympathy to their target audience hence they serve as mercenaries procured to unleash mayhem on their targets.

Therefore, permit me to point out here that the cross border activities of Nigeria and her neighbouring countries since independence has been bedevilled by controversies and worrisome security challenges that sparked diplomatic rows and near war experiences; Of course, involuntary migration which allows for women and child trafficking, abduction etc is caused by the porosity of our borderline. Meanwhile, the objective of this paper is to examine

the socio-economic cum political implications of migration on our national security; ascertain the porosity of Nigeria's border and its effect on the corporate existence of our Nation-State and by extension proffer way forward and by so doing, we must have fulfilled our mandate of filling the vacuum generated in the course of this study.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Rational Choice or Decision Making Theory pioneered by Sociologist George Hamas in 1961 provided basic framework for the explanation of Migration and National Security. This theory was grounded in assumptions drawn from behavioural psychology and emphasizes the huge role economics play in human behaviour. According to this theory people are often motivated by money and the possibility of making a profit, calculating the likely costs and benefits of any action before deciding what to do. This theory becomes essential in the elucidation of this work because Migration is induced by socio-economic, cultural and demographic factor which in turn determines the state of National Security. Besides, the work perceived uncontrolled and illegal Migration as a serious security threat to sustainable socio-economic development of Nigeria and that is why government should articulate and formulate policies capable of manning its borders and by so doing the government has maximize the benefits of economic, internal and public safety and minimize the cost of threat associated with the irrational practices of migrants. Undoubtedly, the government has the cognitive ability and resources to articulate and develop more sustainable socio-economic policies to curtail the illicit inflows of people to our Country considering the economic implications of their actions on our national Security. In fact, issues of Migration and National Security have drawn much attention in the scientific research and practice and the objectivity of the theory we adopted in the course of our illumination cannot be over emphasized. Therefore, since the voluntary migrants are motivated by their personal wants and goals and are driven by personal desires, the government should come up with alternative courses of actions that could deter the inducing factors to migration such as good road, good health centre and other social amenities. The study was based on the method of abstraction and comparism; data were collected through secondary sources and analyzed through expository mechanism. Coincidentally, this study will help the Nigeria government to adopt policy that will curtail the inflows of scrupulous elements into our Country and boast our National security and social coherence thereby filling the vacuum created by our porous border. It will also help in the reduction of proliferation of arms or dangerous weapons in circulation and strengthen the confidence of the general public on the government ability to protect lives and properties of the citizenry. Furthermore, this study will bridge the existing gap between the past and present literature on the migration and national security thereby adding to the pool of knowledge already existing in the area under study. Findings made available by this study will serve as reference materials to scholars who may carry out similar study in future. It will also open a new frontier for debate on migration and national security. Above all this paper will be of immense importance to students of Political Science, Public Administration, International Relations and Social Science Researchers.

## **Review Of Related Literature**

### **Socio-Economic and Political Implications of Migration on National Security**

For more than three decades now Nigeria's national security apparatus and agenda have been under attack by nefarious gangs who infiltrated into Nigeria from our neighbouring countries to unleash havoc on the innocent citizenry thereby undermining the power of government and political office holders who by virtue of social contract theory are duty bound to protect the lives and properties of the common masses who voted them into position of trust. One of the fundamental responsibilities of any functioning government is to provide ample security for the people, private and public concerns by exercising its sovereign right to control who crosses its border so as to forestall the negative consequences of migrants incursion such as epidemiological situation or spread of infectious diseases, women and child trafficking, trafficking of illicit drugs, proliferation of arms, ethnic and religious conflict, fusty ecological conditions, youth restiveness, smuggling of contraband goods to name but a few. The factors outlined above which are facilitated by our porous border undoubtedly threaten the corporate existence of Nigeria as a sovereign nation state.

Involuntary migration in the work of Collet (2014), has adverse repercussions for migrants themselves. This is obvious because the victims of trafficking are usually women or children who are often exploited in domestic work or sex industry and these are abuse of their human right.

Meanwhile, according to O' Neill (2000), labelling any issue security threat has significant implications on the socio-economic, religious, political, cultural, laws, norms and policies of the country in question. This is why Harold Brown: a one-time US Secretary of Defence defined national security as the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relationship with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its border.

Cumulatively, the purpose of national security is to uphold national values and the most fundamental value of any nation is survival, self preservation and collective progress. In fact, it is quite appalling that, the national security of Nigeria which has been conceived since Independence as the ability to expel external aggressions and contain internal upheaval was unable to control its border. Therefore Nigeria government has failed to address the critical issues such as border control, demographic, economic and environmental degradation. In the Niger Delta for instance, the on-going agitations by the Youths is not just an expression of political and economic marginalization, theft and corruption but also a corollary of ecological degradations. It is in the light of the above that, Richard A. Mathew maintained that environmental change could stimulate migration, exacerbate intra state and inter-state tensions and create conditions for conflict (Akers, 2009). However, it should be noted that most of the internal violent conflicts in Nigeria are facilitated by our porous border which allows for proliferation of small and light weapons.

Simultaneously, it is noteworthy that Nigeria's economic recession was a factor of decades of neglect and misrule which allowed informal economic activities at the borders to thrive on crime such as smuggling of people, guns, fairly used cars, fake pharmaceutical and other contraband goods. In fact, the precarious situation of Nigeria's border calls for attention in time like this, because it serves as conduits for illegal transnational traffic of small arms, light weapons, and drugs and this is exacerbated by limited presence of security and law enforcement officials. This inadequate security personnel is in most cases underfunded and poorly equipped and as a matter of fact do compromise to make both ends meet. Some corrupt ones even sell arms to the criminals in the borderline. Of course, it was widely alleged view that, Boko Haram weapons were either stolen from Nigeria military stocks or purchased from thriving Central African arms black market owing to the insurgents source of weaponry, its sophistication and sheer numbers (Shehu, 2009). According to the former US-Ambassador to Nigeria, John Campbell, "There are hints that sympathizers in the Nigerian Army will deliberately leave doors of armouries unlocked for Boko Haram". In June 2013, the Nigeria Military seized arms and ammunition exported through the Nigerian Seashore for delivery to Boko Haram (Addoh, 2013).

Furthermore, the arrival of large numbers of migrants especially from different socio-cultural background than the receiving Communities could also pose serious challenges to social cohesion. This can have practical implications for State, for example regarding the allocation of resources as well as more conceptual implications regarding models of integration and national identity. Migrants can compete with locals in the Labour market especially during periods of economic recession and thus become magnets for resentment (Maloletko, 2012). Conspicuously, where significant number of people is settled in a restricted area for a long period of time, for instance, in Refugee and IDP Camps, they can have detrimental effect on the environment. Therefore, illegal migration does not only undermine Country's Sovereignty but also shows the porous nature of the Country since, any Country has the right to control and regulate the movement of people and goods in and out of that Country and as well determines the residents on its territory. So failure to control and manage migration risks weakens the public confidence in the integrity of government policy.

Besides, the burgeoning migrant smuggling and human trafficking pose genuine threats to law and order especially where they are related to organised crime and intersect with the movement of illicit goods including weapons and drugs (Shehu, 2009). The point of emphasis here lies on the justification of greater surveillance through intelligent information sharing paradigm among the security officials, detention, deportation and more restrictive policies in the era of globalization. Such responses do not involve denying asylum seekers who have genuine reasons access to safe heaven or countries as case may be.

In developed Countries of the World, majority of the voluntary migrants did not cross border without authorization but rather remain and work without authorization which may be as a result of their inability to renew their working documents or permits (Kulyamina & Maloletko, 2012). In Lampedusa, Sicily in Southern Italy, the government was faced with serious challenge of accommodating the migrants and how to distinguish the Refugees among them as a result of influx of large scale of migration from Libya. The Libya crisis made both

Lybians and migrants working in Libya to move to Lampedusa- Italy thereby increasing the number of migrants to that country to 17,000 (Kurgan, 2013). In swift response, the Italian government temporarily suspended transporting migrants from Lampedusa to reception centres in Sicily and on the mainland, and the European Union's border Management Agency Frontex extended its support to Italy's Coastguard and border to August 2013. The neighbouring country like Switzerland moved Personnel and equipment to the borders to reinforce them against possibility of large scale migration from North Africa. In fact, the securitization of migrants and migration is as old as a man. German citizens resident in United Kingdom were interned there during World War 11 on the ground that they might have been fifth Columnists; while, Kurdish and Algerian diasporas were associated with terrorist attacks in Western Europe during the 1970s & 1980s. But the perception of migration in Nigeria context should be viewed from the perspective of porous border which facilitate large scale of inflow of migrants into our Country and their presence represents a serious security threat to the corporate existence of our cherished nation-state.

### **Effects of Porous Borders on the Corporate Existence of Nigerian State**

The role of border remains a very critical factor in finding solutions to Nigeria national Security challenges. Just like the skin protects the body, the border protects the Country from dangerous and unforeseeable elements. It is quite obvious that Nigeria's borders have become very porous due to years of neglect by Nigeria government. Such neglect has led to the serious National Security Challenges today like Boko Haram insurgency, armed bandit, Herdsmen, illegal bunkering, drug pushing, and weapon trafficking to name but a few which degenerated into the worrisome large scale destruction of lives, properties and economy of the Country.

Regrettably, the Nigeria national security challenges have become very problematic and cumbersome because of unhindered influx of criminals and arms through the Country's porous borders. It is imperative to note that if a country cannot regulate and control its borderline, there is every tendency that outsiders will infiltrate and unleash mayhem on the citizens of the Country and that is exactly what Nigeria is undergoing currently in the hands of Boko Haram insurgency and Fulani Herdsmen. Nigeria undoubtedly has witnessed numerous gruesome attacks on police stations, army barracks, schools, Churches, Mosques, Markets, Social Gatherings and Farms from the hands of the deadly monsters called Bokko Haram and Fulani Herdsmen and their attack has continued with impunity while Nigeria government seems helpless.

According to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), the mindless attacks which were illustrated above have led to the death off many security agents, and kidnap of countless innocent young girls and boys for sex slavery and forceful conscription, firearm and drug trafficking. These are made possible by the Nigeria's porous border. Moreover, it is estimated that during the dry Season, there are more than 10,000 unmanned routes through which trans-border criminals troop in and out of Nigeria at will (Adamson, 2006).

The Arewa Research and Development Project reported in a workshop in 2013 that guns were openly displayed for sale in border areas along Niger and Chad Republics "just like

basket of tomatoes”. Rtd Colonel Hameed Ali who presented the report said “guns are still finding their way into the Country in large quantities and that AK-47 gun with 20 rounds of ammunitions goes for N10,000 on Nigeria’s borders”. With this, it is difficult to have a secured environment.

In 2003, the Federal government was compelled to officially close the border from 9<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> of August of the same year following the intolerable incidents of trans-border crimes on the Nigeria’s Western border (Abidde, 2003). But such action was a temporary response which has no bearing to the solution of our porous border in as much as our security personnel in the Nigeria’s borders remain inadequate.

According to Dambazau (2007), Trans-border crimes could be attributed to several factors including abject poverty, unemployment and lack of governmental presence at the border areas which create a veritable ground for unscrupulous elements to unleash havoc on their target audience. Meanwhile, the complaints of border communities centre on lack of basic socio-economic infrastructure like access roads, Schools, Clinics, Water Facilities etc which have not been provided by the government at all levels. Communities in Baraten Local Government Area of Kwara State for instance cross over to the border of Benin Republic to access- these basic amenities which they rely on and this is the case with many other border communities (Chikwanha, 2007).

AS noted by (Afolayan2000), the porous nature of Nigeria’s borders was responsible for the infiltration of the extremists. Nigeria has international Land borders of about 4,470 kilometres (2,513 miles) with Chad, Cameroon, Benin and Niger and the Coastline of 774 kilometres (480 miles), which are largely unmanned, Comptroller General of the Service: Mr Martin Kule Abeshi said at the 2016 Comptroller General Annual Conference and Stakeholders Interactive Forum on April 7 in Lafia that, out of the 1,500 identified land border crossing into Nigeria only 114 covering about 4,000 square kilometres had approved control posts manned by immigration officials and other security agencies. “ There are over 1,400 illegal routes, which are not manned” Abeshi said stressing further “This has grave security implications for the Country, National Immigrations’ approximately 23,000 staff strength was grossly inadequate for the task of policing Nigeria’s vast borders( Addoh,2013).

Nigeria is located in a largely unstable region with volatile socio-political situations in countries like Ivory Coast, Chad, Mali and Cameroon. Easy infiltration of Terrorists from Libya and other North African Countries and poverty ravaging large sections of the countries’ populations make Nigeria susceptible to terrorist pressures. In North Eastern part of the Country’s border which has the highest concentration of border communities can be listed as the most backward due to most difficult terrain, lowest literacy, and highest poverty rate. The combinations of these factors explain why the Region record highest number of border related crimes (Ajakaiye, 2002).



## **Conclusion**

Nigeria's porous border is the underlying factor that precipitates infiltrations of terrorists, bandits and contraband goods across Nigeria- borders. Nigeria has international land borders of about 4,470 kilometres-2,513 miles and a coastline of 774 kilometres-480 miles which are largely unmanned by security officials. Migration processes are an important factor of socio-economic, cultural and demographic development and largely determines the state of national security at all levels ranging from Citizen Security, Public Security and Security of the State as a whole. This is why uncontrolled Migration represents Security threat to sustainable socio-economic development of Nigeria. Coincidentally, the synergy between Migration and National Security is often viewed through economic, internal and public safety lens and this informs the reason, we adopted rational choice or decision making theory as our theoretical framework in the course of our elucidations. Notwithstanding, the basic elements of National Security cannot be diverged or distanced from the prism of socio-economic paradigm which encompasses job, water, good environment and food security otherwise a national security policy would be of no use to unemployed and hungry citizens that constitute majority of the country's populations. Therefore, national security goes beyond military might, defence and law enforcement to include far reaching issues as highlighted above. The significant impact of migration on national security is such that Nigeria as a sovereign nation-state should take cognizance of the fact that globalization or openness without control encourages border crimes: smuggling, child and women trafficking, small and light weapons trafficking and trafficking of narcotics across the border. And at the same time the victims suffer physical assault and threat of violence of self and family, psychological issues, constant rape and harassment by security officials. In sum migration and national security remains an integral part of economic activities, movement of goods and services, regional cooperation and territorial integrity and every approach to its proper management should not be swept under the carpet. Finally, the general perspectives of socio-economic and cultural implications of migration on national security are outlined below:

- Cost of educating the migrants 'children so that they will not constitute nuisance to the society or host community or country.
- Over dependence of some industries on migrant labour. For instance, the construction industry in the United Kingdom.
- Much of the money earned by the migrants including pension payments is repatriated to the country of origin.
- Increased numbers of people add to the pressure on resources such as health service and education.
- Economic migrants take up less desirable jobs and costs of retirement are often transferred back to the country of origin.
- Host community gains skilled labour at a reduced cost, and the skilled gap that exists in many host countries is filled by qualified migrants.
- Aspects of cultural identity are lost, particularly among second generation migrants.
- Dominance of males is reinforced especially in countries where the status of women is low. For example Persian Gulf.

- Segregated areas of similar ethnic group are created where schools are dominated by migrant children.
- Creation of a multicultural society increases understanding of other cultures.
- Influx of new and revitalized providers of local services such as Turkish, baths and local corner shops.
- Growth of ethnic retailing and areas associated with ethnic food outlet. Example Curry mile in Brick Lane in London.
- Discrimination against ethnic groups and minorities which may lead to civil unrest and extremism.
- Entrenchment of attitudes which may encourage fundamentalism.

## **Recommendations**

- ❖ Since, the underlying causes of cross border crimes have links to economic disparity, absence of social amenities and poverty, Government should adopt policies that will transform border areas from deplorable conditions and put in place effective and efficient machinery that would speed up developmental process. This would deter Youths from being exploited by subversive criminals.
- ❖ Attention should be shifted to reconnaissance, environmental surveillance, intelligent gathering and interdiction. This will be mainly anchored on a strategy to gain operational control of Nigeria vast and porous borders so as deter illegal and unauthorized crossing of border at points of entry and exit.
- ❖ Nigeria government should develop a unique national security policy or approach that takes into account its history, national culture, ethnic relations, and socio-political cum economic environment. Such approach must be encompassing in order to accommodate both domestic and foreign policy which have practical implications on the fundamental of development, personal safety, human rights, ecology, energy and natural resources. Therefore the essence of such approach is to reassure everyone that peoples' lives and properties are safe, secured and sacrosanct.
- ❖ Similarly, the government should harness and harmonize the historical, cultural and economic ties among border people to foster cooperation.
- ❖ Training and development of security personnel should be progressive to keep them abreast of modern trend of tracking criminals in the borderlines.
- ❖ There should be inter - border cooperation with the neighbouring government to checkmate the movement of criminals and contraband goods. In other words, government should facilitate collaboration among border area administrative personnel for effective border policing.
- ❖ Nigeria government should embark on aggressive investment in Modern technology to secure the borders. This includes industrial transformation and possession of modern military weaponry which will not only enhance the standard of the security of the border but will curtail the incursion of criminal elements into our country.
- ❖ They should equally seek for assistance from developed countries of the World like United States of America and China to install electronic surveillance around the country's borders. This will definitely aids Nigeria in policing its borders to prevent

the dangerous cross border infiltration that are blighting our national security and economy.

- ❖ The border communities should ensure proper policing of the national boundaries. This is because communities and traditional rulers know those who belong to them and those who are infiltrators. So they are in a very good position to provide vital information to the security authorities that would help to control the infiltration of dangerous elements.
- ❖ The country needs a comprehensive mapping of its border with a view to identifying the levels of migration risk posed by the various sections. This will help in deciding the types of policing measures to adopt at the different areas and where possible portions of the borders can be fenced.
- ❖ The government should equally respect rule of law, human rights and ensure poverty reduction, youths and female gender empowerment.
- ❖ Nigeria government should articulate and develop more sustainable socio-economic cum security policies to prevent labour and refugee migrants.
- ❖ They should adopt environmental peculiaristic- surveillance paradigm to combat the incursion of migrants by improving on her border security personnel, equipping them with sophisticated hardware and weapons, work on her legal framework for punishing corrupt border personnel and intensify border patrol.

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