

Challenges of governmental agencies and governance of Exodus

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Abstract

Every government unit, national to local, is concerned with migrants and refugees. Challenges confronting governmental agencies for the reintegration of returnees from Libya to Nigeria need scholarly attention. Primary and secondary data were utilized for the study. Primary data were collected through the administration of questionnaires and interviews. The study population (10,369) comprised the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA, 34), National Agency against Trafficking in Persons and other related crime (NAPTIP, 108), International Organization for Migration (IOM, 34), Nigeria in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM, 15) and Nigeria returnees (10,180) from Libya. The sample for the study was made up of 399 respondents. The distribution is as follows: NEMA (17), NAPTIP (54), IOM (16), NiDCOM (15), and returnees (297). Secondary data were obtained from decision extracts of the agencies. Data collected were analyzed using frequency, distribution, percentage, and Chi-square. Furthermore, the result of the Chi square analysis showed that the $x^2_{cal}(9.2)$ is greater than $x^2_{tab}(5.99)$, hence, the rejection of the null hypothesis. Hence, the study found a significant relationship between governmental agencies. The study concluded that governmental agencies strategies have effect on the reintegration the returnees from Libya to Nigeria.

Keywords: Government, Governmental Agencies, Reintegration, Returnees, Governance, Migration.



Introduction

International and local migration can be referred to as Asylum, Refugees, and displaced persons (Mavroudi and Nagel, 2016; UNHCR, 2017). It is also most of the time regarded as something Regular and Irregular movement of people. In another scenario, irregular migration otherwise known as forced migration is term as Human Trafficking. The terms emigration and immigration speak more specifically on the movement of, and settlement from one's national homeland. Similarly, immigration connotes the movement of persons to a destination country. Broadly speaking, immigration and emigration in other words, can be narrowed to a particular reference of movement (migration) of the people and their settlement that occurs in nation-states' place and system either within the geographical location or beyond.

Migration is the voice of the environment which can be influenced by push and pull factors. In considering this subject matter, migration often discovers the determinants and causes of movement and also the consequences of migration, particularly, in a location at any given period. The measure of understanding the alarming and sudden change in the mobility of the people which has been reoccurring all over the world today is a result of governance crises all over the globe.

The Man, (2004), Warren (2013) and Huter et al (2021) scaremongering claims about the fate of migration is politicized as the economic, political, cultural, technological, and cultural policies and programmes are being misplaced due to manipulations of mechanisms in the formulation, implementation, and performance of policies. Similarly, the failure of those policies is measured in several ways which indeed cannot leave out the recent phenomenon that is, migration.

Before elucidation of the subject matter, Oluwu's definition of public administration is a vast and system field of discipline which in turn incorporates all other governmental and social science. In his word, Oluwu (2004) defines public administration as the homogenization of analytical competencies of other social sciences.

Although, entry into the definition gives the researchers in the field of public administration to involve in the cooperation of rolling a stone which is otherwise known as the system approach of finding solutions to researchable problems in the society.

Observations on Migration

Migration, in its entirety, is an incident of general two maxims. That is, sending and receiving countries other than their country of origin. Mavroudi & Nagel (2016) posits that although what counts as migration may seem plodding in operations, it is no doubt, however, that the expression associated with migration is much more complicated and confusing as a result of its' peculiarity

in its sources. Social administrators and managers habitually define migration basically as mobility of people technically refers to as labour migrants who for primary reason deny their country of origin for a better life in receiving country. Migration in this sense, Baumrind 1971; Baines 1991; Mavroudi and Nagel, 2016) entails the duration framework and relatively lengthy remoteness covered.

The national government and international organizations have also given migration a perspective definition of migration as someone who moves to a country of destination other than that of his country of origin for at least a year and has intentions of making the new place of destination a new country of the habitual place of residence United National Statistics Division (2004) formally. From the latter, International Organisation for Migration (2003), defines migration in that spirit as an act of moving from one geographical area to another place of dwelling in persons and group of persons in an attempt to cross administrative and political borders either permanently or temporarily for the betterment of life.

Man (2004); Cangiano (2010); Mavroudi and Warren (2013) refer to migration as what covers relatively over a long distance of people mobility, and the term emigration and immigration in this context specifically speaks more on movement and resettlement across the nation-state signifying movement from the country of origin and movement into receiving country respectively based on the relativity of distance covered. Mavroudi & Nagel (2016) defined it as rural-urban movement and beyond both mobility. Similarly, the definition of migration, however, is not limited to expertise on migration, but also, the academic and practice definitions from social scientists, international bodies and agencies cannot be jettisoned from the study of migration.

In the light of the aforementioned, United Nations Statistics Divisions (UNSD), (2014) cited in Mavroudi and Nagel (2016) describe migration as the movement of persons into a country other than his usual place of origin at least for a year in which receiving country immediately becomes his or her new place of residence. International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2003), broadly defines migration as the mobility of persons or groups of persons from a political unit to another across the administrative and geographical border, having in mind to settle temporarily or permanently in a destination country other than his country of birth. From the foregoing, there is no doubt that migration is examined more critically beyond movement from one place to another but covering of time-scales and long-distance.

However, the migrant-returnee hinges on voluntary and forced movement upheaval in 16th, 18th, 19th, and of course in the 20th century owing to clashes of interest among feudal kingdoms, an outbreak of World War 1, political disruption, economic down-town as suggested by several scholars (Wallerstein, 2004; Marfleet, 2007; Hobsbawm, 1990; Akcam, 2006 and Mavroudi, 2010). Conflict in human society in some ways affect their progress (Idowu & Chukwudi, 2021) A voluntary and forced migrant who mete out from hostile political atmospheric uproar, economic upheaval, environmental crises and conflicts, sometimes unfavourable government policy, and environmental breakdown of social parameters. Some of these causes sprout the urge for

irregular movement from the country of origin to destination countries. However, UNHCR (2015) man's language as 'migrant' is described on what the concept entails in terms of internal migration and international.

Internal International and Migration: Why Migration Occurs

Internal migration can be term, the movement of people within a sovereign state in search of economic freedom or as a result of internal insurrections such as rural-urban and internally displaced persons due to one factor or other unavoidable causes. Internal migration is however the spatial precinct and the summation variables. From the foregoing, Todaro (1971) and UN (2012) the dimensional duo of internal migration is attached to voluntary and unavoidable indices. The voluntary factors are due to the deliberate movement of people in search of or changing of economic prowess in meeting the societal social status. In a broader term, internal migration most of the time occurs between rural and urban mobility which are characterized and recognition of the factors that stairs the movement of the people from one place to the other based on two reasons shortly;i) economic factors and the ii) demographic factors.

In the short and long term, demographic indicators for migration such as sex and age influence the propensities on migration internally (Champion & Fortheringam, 1998). Consequently, in particular, age affects the movement of people internally. Several variables are responsible for propensities to move from one place to the other places within the same sending and the sending state without crossing the external borders. Scholars have conducted multiple contributions to the study of internal migration (Rogers et al., 1978; Rogers & Castro, 1981; Warners, 1992) have opined that family, crises, education, health challenge.

Piras (2005), reiterates that educational attainment contributes to the regional migration rates, and Minner (1978), Da Vanzo (1978), and Graves & Linneman (1979) highlights that other factors, marital status, and employment position aggravate the relative interest to migration. Thus, the quest for greener pasture, quality of life, education, health, improved standard of living drives migrants into the international migration transiting from Africa soil (sub-Saharan Africa) through Africa soil (North Africa - Libya) to Europe contexts.

This concept buttresses the mobility of people from one country to another or moving from sending country to destination country. Vanguard (2018) and Adepoju (1998, 2000) concedes that what counts as international migration is, therefore, further reiterates by the Organisationfor Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) overview of the pattern of international migration flows and its' policies. The broad category of this concept is further classified into the following category;i) mobility of foreign students internationally, ii) permanent mobility simplified into the family, labour, free movement, and humanitarian iii) asylum explorers and iv) the core channels of temporary labour migration: seasonal workers, trainees, intra-company transfers, holidaymakers and posted workers. However, the conception of migration as counts as

international is pre-dated back to the era of cross borders through the establishment of the appalling institution by Europeans in the New World. More broadly, European Parliament (2015) international migration records some incomprehensible data set for human mobility within borders (UNHCR, 2015). In other term, international and internal migration are in tandem which each other and should not be separated from the conceptual phenomenon.

The surge in international migration has continued to provoke transnational debate on necessary intervention strategies either at the global or local level. In other words, the involvement of strategies in the study has been associated with both international and national governmental agencies, which in turn dictate the agency's roles on the reintegration of the returnees. Similarly, the increasing rate of migration has been largely linked with the search for greener pastures in destination countries. To this end, destination countries globally exist as an escape some perceived harsh economic conditions which made migration of the migrant conditional. In other words, harsh economic conditions, insecurity, unemployment, education deteriorations often represent the push factors responsible for forced migration in the country. in the dehumanization of migrants, labour exploitation, heavy tax burden, inequality, maltreatment of the indigence, slave trade among others (TIP Reports,2000-2013; CNN, 2012; Adepoju 2005, 2010).

The structure has evolved through what used to be the practice of slave trade during the colonial era, into the current trend of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants also known as modern slavery (Chai, 2018). People, especially in the less developed countries embark on the adventure of moving from their original location or country to other places with the hope to get a better life daily. Unfortunately, some of these are adventures ended up being failed missions leaving the migrants with no choice but to return to their country of origin. Thus, the need for the reintegration of migration victims due to rising events of indenture servitude. To this end, migration is seen as an intended or unintended journey embarked on by individuals with (an expectation) the hope to improve the economic capacity or to escape environmental collapse. Migration to this end can be described as a product of push-pull factors.

Marfleet (2006, 2007); Mavroudi (2010); and Macekura (2011) establish the inception of 'returnee' as 'refugee' swarms of people displaced in the global south intense conflict and thereby pursuing a better life in the global north (rich countries). Hence, UNHCR regarded returnees as the overwhelming majority of migrant forcibly or voluntarily displaced persons whether living with their country otherwise known as internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or being recognized as refugees in the neighbouring countries. In that circumstance, the displaced persons within and outside the territory of Nigeria such as conflict-oriented IDPs (forced), political turbulent environment, economic recession, frequent security challenges to a large extent instigate migrants to leave a place of origin especially the focus of this study on Nigerian returnees.

Currently, the International Passenger Survey as reported in Cangiano (2010) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2014)

opines that about 3 percent (3%) of the world population involves in international migration both legal and illegal migrants about 250 million people. Hence, several local and international organisations have been in the process of confirming the presence of the returnees in creating a synergy between returnees, agencies, and the government towards achieving a complete reintegration process. National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI, 2018) as reported by Punchng (2015), and Al Jazeera (2014), however, confirms 11,494 returnees in the South-Western part of the country. The report further states that about 10,180 mainly Nigerians and 12,457 figures for the sub-Saharan African returnees (Tribune, 2015) Nigerians have been brought back respectively. Also, the significance of social reintegration, non-negotiable at multi-stage leveraging on rehabilitation purposes: this means that social reintegration instruments such as education (qualitative educational system for the inevitable and vulnerable, housing, electricity, vocational pieces of training and empowerment programmes). In that circumstance, about 454 males, 618 females, and about 40 pregnant women were repatriated with severe health conditions which occur through immigration.

Rise of Immigration

The emergence of immigration was coined in the 17th century. It is being referred to as non-warlike population mobility among the less industrialized nations. From chronicles of migration, the words immigration and emigration were derived from the Latin word "wanderer or migrare. It is from this perspective that the country they leave and the country they sojourn from their country of origin is called emigrants or outmigrant. In entering the conception of international migration, Cangiano (2010) and Adepoju (2008) reiterates that about 244 million people have reflected the global migration across borders. In that spirit, international migration technically entails both regular and irregular migration all over the world.

Under this precinct, international mobility of people into the receiving country in which they are not in any way related to the destination countries and who at a particular period desire to stay permanently and does not possess the citizens' legal right to stay perhaps by naturalization, marriages or permanent residents' citizens, or in the act of fixing themselves up for employment as a migrants' worker or as a foreign worker temporarily (Wikipedia, 2019). From this context, immigration and emigration are often necessary for a contract of job: employees of cross-country corporations, religious missionary, diplomatic deal except it is well defined to work otherwise known as "the expatriates" which are put under a better working condition than that of the host country.

Immigration and its politics have progressively connected with other salient challenges namely; terrorism and national security most especially in Western Europe. However, Africa is not exempted and shielded from day-to-day experiences. Statistically, United States has the largest occupants of international migrants in the world at about 19 percent, followed by Germany and Russia (12 million) by 12 percent in 2nd and 3rd position respectively. While Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom (9 million), and United Arab Emirates (8 million) as migrant host 4th, 5th, and 6th position respectively. To contemporary

readers in 2015, figures of immigrants' report that 37 million of under the 20s and 177 million are between the ages of 20 to 64. In alluded to the foregoing, an average of 29 years, next by the Asia (35 years), Latin America/Caribbean (36 years), in other words, migrants in Northern America (42 years), while in Europe (43 years) and the Oceanic (44 years). According to the findings, a larger percentage of immigrants approximately 43 percent emerges from Asia and followed by 25 percent from Europe and 15 percent from Latin America as their birth place. Hence, India (16 million), Mexico (12 million), and Russia (11 million) have the largest number of citizens as migrants in the diaspora respectively. Hence, an influx of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa is systemic from immigration concepts that are defined by the mode of border crossing.

The Illegalization of Immigration

Illegal or irregular entry can be defined as the crossing of boundaries without fulfilling the requirement and steps before moving from sending the state into the receiving countries. Skeldon (2017), in his findings, posits on the developments and vastness of technologies impact on transportation since the inception, has given rise to the movement of people, resources, and capacity from one place to the other in pursuance to growth and development of both independents i.e., agile person and the dependence through related connections. In corroborating the findings of the Skeldon, Baines (1991); Nugent (1992); and Hoerder (2012), also affirms the migration increase in the nineteenth century in connections to the huge mobility of persons across Europe to the United States.

IOM (2014), irregular migration is indeed the norm involving sending, movement, and destination countries. In other words, the perception of the receiving countries, an irregular migrant is an alien and connotes illegal entry which is not characterized by duly authorisation and necessary document to work as been required by the regular migration. In alluding to the prior statement, an act of leaving the country of origin without valid documents and passports, there is a tendency for the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. International Migration Law (IML, 2016), outlines several types of irregular migrants in receiving countries namely; over-stayers, asylum system abused by migrants, trafficking victims, smuggled migrants, illegal migrants, rules of sojourn violated by the migrants, and irregular workers. Although,

Illegal or irregular migration is mostly operationalized interchangeably in depicting the negative undertone of what is term as a legal and legitimate route of movement. In Africa, for example in de Haas (2008), IOM (2011), Iredale and Piper (2003) identify impediments to irregular migrants' vulnerability to exploitation as high, discrimination, peril of being extorted, and abuse of fundamental human rights by institutions and agencies against criminal activities such as migrant smuggling and modern slavery otherwise known as human trafficking.

Meanwhile, illegal migration can be traced to the colonial and slave trade era. It is, one of the most explosive systems of migration all over the world at this period. The migration arrangement, however, falls on the destination countries

economically in such a way and manner that will affect the redistribution of wealth and resources in the receiving country (Angenendt 2008). It is the responsibility of every government to work towards the success of its society (Chukwudi, Gberevbie, Abasilim&Imonhopi, 2019). IOM (2005), contributes that the forces behind the migration are a result of a gradual similar level of development and different demographic courses amid regions and countries of the world. However, this is hinged on the Population Division of the United States reports that the world population in 2050 will rise to 9.2 billion from 6.5 billion and also, the report confirms that in the underdeveloped countries population will experience growth exclusively and this, in turn, will affect the prospect of a decent life.

Similarly, every form of entry, residency, and employment is however differentiated accordingly. It depends on their legitimacy or illegality that are involved in the mobility means. The politics of migration from one country to the other varies in terms of conceptualization. For instance, the United States (King, 2000) describes illegal or irregular immigrants as 'Alien.' While in the United Kingdom, also conceptualized as illegal migrants. Miscellaneously, some countries on the other hand refer to migrants as opines in Mavroudi (2010) termed it as encroachers, unauthorised migrants, undocumented migrants, and 'irregular migrants. Consequently, migrants' experiences servitude during unauthorised period of stay.

Incidences of Servitude in Nigeria-Libya Migration

The human trafficking concept is connotatively ingrained with technicalities in the description. This, however, is channeled towards the movement against individual's will harsh conditionality. More so, the will to have a transformed life is predicated with no other choice than to subscribe to the inordinate quest for a perceived better and comfortability. In other assertions, Ndifon, Apori, and Ndifon (2012) described trafficking of persons entails harboring, recruitment, and conveying persons into forced labour devoid of quantifiable remuneration, labour extortion, and exploitation. Simply put, deceptions, coercion, and force labour under duress.

When I was 15, a woman who initially helped me was sent to England. On the first day I England, a man came, raped me and beat me- I was terrified, He forced me to have sex with lots of different men he brought to the house. It was terrible says Grace from Nigeria (2019).

Contrary to the popular opinion on Trafficking In Persons (TIP), transfers and transit of the victims do not necessarily connote the acts and consequently the presence of border crossing as it used to be in from common misconception. In entering into the conversation on Human Trafficking, categorizing various levels of trafficking for vivid understanding and substantiating the knowledge of what it entails as the case may be within the definite context. ASI (2019), conceptualizes human trafficking in three forms in respect to the following categories namely; also find in Save the Children (2005) trafficking by exploitation of labour. i.e., the perspective of escape from poverty ii) violence-

free trafficking i.e., children involvement iii) sexual abuse trafficking i.e., gets more attention. In another development, Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Conventions Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNODC 2000), extensively defines human trafficking as:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, using the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs (United Nations, 2000).

Ndifon, Apori & Ndifon, (2012) identifies the focal point of the above definition as this includes a) harbouring, transferring, transportation, and recruitment of the persons; related acts such as the use of force, threat, fraud, abduction, and other forms of coercion, deception, abuse of fundamental human Right as a result of vulnerability, weakness, and exploitation among other forms of exhaustive cascade on infringement of right and freedom. Similarly, prostitution and other resemblance of sexual, forced services or labour, vassalage or removal of body parts and human organs. Ndifon et al (2012), in their assertion, confirm the purposes for which trafficking takes place and also link to the gender-based exercise. This however comprises; street begging, manufacturing and construction industries, organ harvesting, and domestic service which is not devoid of sexual manipulation, underpaid and meagre pay for hard labour, and extortions in the agricultural. In that spirit, human trafficking from academic context has continued to attract local and international interventions for the returnees.

Commentaries on Returnees and Integration

Returnees can be defined as those found within the confine of self or third party orchestrated to enslave either mental, human resource, and all other instrumental gains to satisfying goals and objectives. In other words, BBC (2015) also posits that returnee inferred from self-aggrandizement tends to surrender themselves as voluntary returnees that either may have overstayed on visas or as a result of family reunion, although, not limited to the mentioned. On the other hand, third-party affiliations can be attributed to the business component of migration which are in most times executed by force. More so, the inception is always and relatively solicited for. Omata & Takahashi (2018) thus, emphasized the returnees are, therefore, beneficiaries of redistribution of and reallocation of resources individuals.

In that spirit, returned migrants are also referred to as the returnees especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Perhaps, individuals returned with self-induced or

forcefully repatriated from the host country sometimes as the “Deportees.” Jons (2009) and Saxenian (2002) detailed skilled and unskilled as a classified group, whose status permanently or temporarily changed or expired, by government pronouncement or behavioral actions and consequences. That is, illegal migrant (resulting from an illegitimate method, human trafficking, smuggling of migrant) and regular immigrant (whose status visas expired or overstayed time frame). It is also, indeed that Jons and Saxenian conceded that pre and during an event of migrant departure according to this study termed as “brain circulation” against the background of “brain drain” as opines by several scholars. In alluding to this, returnees or refugees as the case, often being relatively in a different environment, sometimes called “brain exchange.” To this end, returnees in this context are termed as the “Brain Exchange Personnel (BEP).” Thus, refugees and returnees are therefore defined by Gibney

Defined refugees or returnees ‘as those people in of a new state of residence, either temporarily or permanently’ because returning home or remaining where they are would ‘seriously jeopardize their physical security or vital subsistence need (2004, p.7).

In 1913, the German New Citizenship Law codified an ethnic principle of descent, (Bade, 2003) elucidates on Jews effectively barring the eastern Europeans from being assimilated into the citizenship of the Germans. On the other hand, Britain, The Alien Act of 1905 placed restrictions on the movement of aliens in Britain to pursuing any economic gains. In a related development, UNHCR (1951) related and adopted the 1951 United Nations Convention and 1967 Protocol broadens the non-refoulment of immigrants, Boat people as referring to as in Vietnamese (Bronee, 1993). Hence, the 1951 Refugee Convention systematically offered a legal definition of a refugee as a single person who seeks protection from dehumanization, not collectively, but, routing for escape from violence, destruction, or cleansing of the ethnicity. To this end, the disconnections between the returnees, country of origin, and destination is associated with integration.

In recent years, “two new approaches have incorporated the perspective of immigrants’ countries of origin: transnationalism and the migration and development framework. The first, transnationalism, transcends the assimilationist assumptions of earlier migration research (Dunn 2005) to shed light on the ties and activities developed between individual, collective, and governmental actors located in two or more countries, mostly in immigrants’ sending and destination countries. Individual activities range from remittances, investments in the homeland, and donations to migrant organizations to participate in homeland elections.

Reintegration of Returnees Is Key in Migration

Reintegration, in other words, is likened to be the re-establishment of individuals economically, socially, and psychologically. The interaction of these components is fundamental to maintenance and sustainability to livelihood, civic, and dignity of life and pursuit. Occasionally, sanctions may be needed as

part of sanitization of the system during re-integration (Aluko, Apeloko, Chukwudi,&Paimo, 2023).While there is no general discussion of a precise definition for the reintegration in which the subject matter improves the advancement of the quality of living and living a fulfilled life. While the economic perspective ensures the development of migrants into its country-of-origin environment, social strategies enhance the independence of life through health, education, housing scheme, among others. To this end, psychological strategies are paramount in situating the mental state of the returnees. Similarly, IOM, 2019

Reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees can make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity (pp...11)

Migration is no longer an emerging phenomenon globally. According to global statistics, over 24 million people have been forcefully displaced both internally and otherwise. In connection to the above data, reports, and findings have also shown the figures of forced displaced persons due to economic, social, and psychosocial causes. In a report by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (Ukwueze, & Okey-Agbo, 2020; Saidi, 2020; Saguin, 2020) Nigeria in the sub-Saharan started the Migrant Rehabilitation Centre (MRC) under the auspice of IOM, NEMA, NAPTIP, and NiDCOM. Conversely, the advent of forceful repatriation of migrants from the country of destination gives rise to the reintegration of returnees through strategies.

The choices of returnees towards the reintegration process have calls for diverse views from scholars both locally and globally. In the light of this, these opinions are reviewed in the empirical review below.

Examining Impediments to Governmental Agencies in Nigeria

Emergency governmental institutions, no doubt, cannot to a very large extent peradventure theorized with the pocket of effectiveness owing to the distinctive milestones covered by various establishments. To this end, a combination of both local and international responses from the world governing bodies, however, responding to the plights of migration victims arising from the consequences of irregular migration, unauthorised, and sometimes refers to as aliens in other environments, e.g., America. In that spirit, there are issues and challenges, which fundamentally, confront the execution of agencies saddled with the responsibility of managing, controlling, assisting, and developing the migrant subsets. That is the Internally-Displaced persons, stateless persons, refugees, returnees, trafficked persons (young and old). Meanwhile, most challenges are witnessed among young people (Ezebuilo, 2023).

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and IDMC (2013) expunge two reasons for challenges that may rekindle as a result of lack, insensitivity, inadequacies. These may, in other words, determine the duration of negative implications on the reintegration of migrants from host countries through voluntary and forced deportation and repatriation. Further to this, NRC and IDMC (2013) reveals two broad maxims for challenges that may be facing the governmental agency on the reintegration of returnees in Nigeria, these include, i) drivers' consequences and ii) triggers consequences.

Merlini (2013) emphasize on major challenges affecting the re-entry of repatriated migrant from the host country. In other words, re-entry in this context, operationally synonymous with, the bowel of this endeavour, that is, "Reintegration." More so, Merlini contributions on the subject matter supposedly reiterate as follows; the inability to execute the efficient and effective program for the concerns; inability to adopt a conventional standard strategy that may not be in tune, religiously followed by other international responses to salvaging the plight of migrant victims through local and international response to readjust, re-entry, reintegrate or re-fixing of the victims.

Furthermore, individual repatriates' attributes and external situation variables. In the study, gender (Sussman, 2001), age (Cox, 2004), personality (Sullivan, 2002), cultural back-of-beyond (Martin and Harrell, 2004), religion, marital status, prior inter-cultural experience, duration of return, further contacts with destination country persons (Hammer, et al., 1998), contact with home country affiliations (Cox, 2004; Brabant et. Al., 1990), and according to Black *et al.*, (1992) housing scheme situations. Although the above factors pose threats and challenges to the reintegration of returnees and in another development, reintegration strategies cannot be holistically being left in the gallows of personal attributes and external condition factors.

In another manner, UNHCR (2008), posited the 4Rs (repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) is likened to be a strategy for the returned migrants, especially in Nigeria. The Handbook on repatriation and reintegration of returnees irrespective of host country readiness partnership as a response to the local agency in result achievement. From the handbook framework, several indigenous local institutions were listed in the work. But, the plausibility of synergy between international response and local agencies especially the established institutions primarily saddled with managing, controlling, and developing the migrant.

Furthermore, lack of expertise in specialized sectoral areas, communication gap, the regional approach, lack of goodwill in participation, annual budgeting, the time framework, knowledge on spontaneous and urban refugees. On the other hand, (16) imbalances among beneficiaries of the programme (256), power disparity between central, state, and local government, over-dependence on foreign assistance, the disparity between refugees, returnees, IDPs, stateless persons among others, the emergence of unstable macro-economy, abandoning the traditional and local systems affects the reintegration of the returnees in Nigeria.

Another issue confronting governmental agencies, data collection, gathering age analysis of differentiating age parameters, risk level, and vulnerability of refugees or returnees (UNHCR, 2018). Several reasons are accounted for migrant transit from home country to destination country in spite of governance put in place. Although, migrant interest in life achievement, by perception actually, the reasons are relative for departure from the country of birth. According to IDMC (2018) report, health, social life, education, livelihood, housing and infrastructure, security and environment are the major reasons for leaving the immediate environment to a remote or global north environment. Although, the combination of debates reiterates scholarly priority connected to disengagement of people from their home country increases the chances for movement out of the country.

Aside from other challenges confronting the reintegration of returnees, IOM before the implementation of reintegration strategies is only considered the aftermath of the arrival of the returned migrant in the home country. IOM (2014) does not respond and is responsive at default to the reconstruction of such but, is left to the freewill of the returnees to request and applied for reintegration strategies before the aim and goals of readjustment can be materialized. In this circumstance, peradventure, returnees do not contact IOM within the space of three months, leading to the forfeiture of the returnee development within 12 months of responding to the request.

For instance, 3,196 departed from the United Kingdom under voluntary assistance reintegration in 2006, approximately 2,269 according to the IOM report (2014), which represent 71 per cent of the total departure from the United Kingdom to Nigeria, by ending of October 2007. Also, about 37 principal applicants in 2006, around 20 returnees which represent 54 percent of applicants have taken up reintegration assistance. Hence, the report reveals the low assessment of reintegration strategies on returnees.

Nigeria's issues confronting the system of governance, including corruption, bureaucratic officials, manipulations, poverty, inadequate or lack of basic infrastructure, stigmatization from the environment, feelings of failures, and lack of political will to a large extent can affect the impact of the reintegration program. In this direction, Osuchukwu, Nwumeh, Okonkwo, & Ezebuilo (2022) maintained that the issue of corruption cannot be exclusive to Nigeria. Chukwudi & Owoh (2024) submitted that lack of fund remains a big challenge in achieving success. However, IOM (2017) in agreeable terms confirms the above statement that corruption, bureaucratic bottleneck, opportunities available; IOM ability to deliver; cost of business start-ups; standard of living, returnees level of acceptance by the environment. The embrace of e-governance and application of new technology will ultimately help in tackling some of the problems (Chukwudi, Bello & Adesemowo, 2023). In corroborating the findings of the IOM reports.

Data Analysis

Examine the challenges confronting governmental agencies on the reintegration of the returnees in Nigeria (Governmental Agencies)

In this segment, we looked at the difficulties government agencies face when attempting to reintegrate returned Nigerians. Table 1.1a shows the frequency, percentages, and mean as well as the standard deviation of the quantitative data collected from the respondents, as well as the standard deviation. As a result, the four-point Likert scale was also used to gather data from the respondents. Table 4.5b shows the interpretation of the mean range of respondents' statements.

56 (53%) of the respondents agreed with the first variable in table 1.1a, 26 (28.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 5 (7.4%) of the respondents were undecided, and 5 (7.4%) of the respondents disagreed with it. Mean ($X = 4.21$) was used to validate the assertions that the issue of gaining control of reintegration strategies responsibility between local and international agencies was ($X = 4.21$).

According to the second assertion in table 1.1a below, lack of enlightenment about rehabilitation and reintegration in Nigeria, 27 (28.3%) of the respondents agreed with it, 49 (50.1%) strongly agreed, and 4 (2.6%) of the respondents were undecided. 8 (6.4%) of the respondents disagreed with it, and 10 (11.5%) strongly disagreed with it. Therefore, a mean value of ($X = 3.42$) confirms the absence of information on reintegration for returning refugees from both local and international agencies.

Thirdly, lack of migrant database and E-ID challenges at the country of origin in Nigeria, 22 (24.2 percent) of the respondents agreed to the assertion; 62 (64.8 percent) of the respondents corroborated by strongly agreeing to the variable; 2 (percent) of the respondents were undecided to the assertion; 6 (4.5 percent) of the respondents disagreed; while 6 (4.5 percent) of respondents were stymied by this assertion. With a mean (X) of 3.41, the lack of an electronic migrant database was confirmed.

On the fourth claim, which is shown in the table below, manipulations and conversions of reintegration strategies into personal interest among Nigerian agencies are agreed upon by 21 (37.8%) of respondents; 55 (48.5 percent) of respondents validated by strongly agreed upon; while 10 (6.1 percent) of respondents were undecided to the variable; additionally, 9 (5.1 percent) of respondents also agreed upon the claim. Furthermore, there was a mean value ($X = 3.42$) for the sequence responses from the respondents regarding manipulations and personal use of strategies among the agencies.

As stated in the following table, inadequate monitoring of returnee reintegration in Nigeria was the fifth assertion, with 56 respondents (69.3 percent) agreeing with the assertion; 24 (17 percent) verifying the assertion by strongly agreeing; 3 (3%), who were undecided, substantiating the assertion by strongly disagreeing; 8 (6.6 percent), who confirmed the assertion by strongly disagreeing; and 7 (4.1 percent) substantiating the assertion by strongly agreeing. Therefore, it can be inferred that the returnees' poor monitoring during the reintegration process has been validated with a mean value of ($X = 4.42$).

As shown in the table below, a majority of respondents (70 percent) agreed with the assertion that corruption in government agencies hampered the reintegration of returnees in Nigeria; however, only 18 percent (26.4 percent) disagreed with the assertion; a further 1 percent (1 percent) was unsure; and 6 percent (6 percent) disagreed with the assertion in strong agreement. A mean (X = 4,52) of 25 (25.9%) of the respondents agreed with the assertion; 56 (56.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed; 2 (2%) of the respondents were unsure; and 8 (8.3%) of the respondents were undecided. To back up the claim, we have computed a mean of (x = 3.41). According to the variable's analytic implications, it was also discovered that employees had a poor attitude toward the reintegration of returning citizens.

Table 1.1a: Examine the challenges confronting the governmental agencies strategies for the reintegration of returnees in Nigeria (Governmental Agencies)

S / N	Indices for Assessment	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Mean	Decision
1	The problem of gaining control of reintegration strategies responsibility by the international agency over local agency procedures	26 (28.2%)	56 (53%)	5 (7.4%)	6 (4%)	5 (7.4%)	4.20	High Extent
2	Lack of enlightenment about reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction of returnees	49 (50.1%)	27 (30.3%)	8 (6.4%)	10 (9.5%)	4 (2.6%)	4.21	Very High Extent
3	Lack of migrant database, e-identity challenges at country of origin	62 (64.8%)	22 (24.2%)	6 (4.5%)	6 (4.5%)	2 (2%)	4.33	Very High Extent

4	Manipulations and conversion of strategies into personal use among the agencies (corruption)	55 (48.5%)	21 (37.8%)	9 (5.1%)	3 (2.5%)	10 (6.1%)	4.21	Very High Extent
5	Inadequate monitoring of returnee reintegration	24 (27.6%)	56 (58.7%)	8 (6.6%)	7 (4.1%)	3 (3%)	4.19	High Extent
6	Governmental agencies corruption	18 (26.4%)	70 (64.2%)	6 (6%)	3 (2.4%)	1 (1%)	4.20	High Extent
7	Poor attitude towards returnees' reintegration	56 (56.7%)	25 (25.9%)	8 (8.3%)	7 (7.1%)	2 (2%)	4.22	Very High Extent

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 1.1b: Mean Rating Interpretation (Governmental agencies Rating)

Scale	Mean Range	Remarks
5	4.21 – 5.00	Very High Extent
4	3.41 – 4.20	High Extent
3	2.61 – 3.40	Moderate Extent
2	1.81 – 2.60	Low Extent
1	1.00 – 1.80	Very Low Extent

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Examining the challenges confronting governmental agencies for the reintegration of returnees in Nigeria

Examining the difficulties government agencies face in reintegrating returnees in Nigeria from the point of view of returnees. Table 1.1c contains frequency, percentages, means, and standard deviations derived from the researcher's analysis of the survey respondents' quantitative data. In order to gather information from the participants, we used a five-point Likert scale. Table 1.1c shows the interpretation of the mean range of respondents' assertions, as shown in the following figure.

114 (39.7 percent) of the respondents agreed to the variable, 140 (48.6 percent) of the respondents strongly agreed corroborated to the assertion; 11 (4.1 percent) of the respondents are undecided; 10 (3.8 percent) of the respondents disagreed to the assertion; while 10 (3.8 percent) of the respondents s Mean ($X = 4.21$) was used to validate the assertions that the issue of gaining control of reintegration strategies responsibility between local and international agencies was ($X = 4.21$).

More than half of the respondents in table 1.1c (116) agreed with the assertion, with 141 (49.1) of the respondents strongly agreeing, while ten (3.8%) of the respondents were undecided. Ten (4.1.5%) of the respondents also disagreed with the assertion. To put this into perspective, a mean value of ($X = 4.21$) confirms the absence of local and international agencies providing information to returnees about reintegration.

Another table shows that 103 (35.8%) of respondents agreed to the assertion; 151 (52.4%) corroborated by strongly agreeing to the variable; 11 (3.8%) were undecided; 10 (3.5%) disagreed; and 13 (4.5%) of the respondents were

undecided. An average of 4.30 indicates that social intervention as a reintegration strategy was not used by the returnees.

According to the results in the table below, 110 respondents (38.2 percent) agreed with the assertion that Nigeria lacks a migrant database and electronic-identity for returnees; 150 (52% of respondents) strongly agreed with the assertion; 8 (2.7% of respondents) were unsure about the variable; additionally, 11 (3.9% of respondents) also agreed with the assertion. It's possible, however, that a lack of returned migrant database and electronic identity was cited as the most common issue by the respondents ($X = 4.22$).

The fifth claim, as shown in the table below, is that there is a lack of coordination among relevant stakeholders (agencies) in Nigeria, with 70 (24.3 percent) of respondents agreeing with the claim; 71 (24.7 percent) of respondents verifying the claim by strongly agreeing; 5 (1.5 percent) of respondents being undecided about the claim; 72 (25 percent) of respondents disagreeing with the claim; while 70 (24.3 percent) substantiating the claim by strongly disagreeing. As a result, it can be concluded that the returnees were not adequately monitored during the reintegration process ($X = 2.81$).

147 respondents (51 percent) agreed with this assertion; 120 (41.7 percent) respondents verified this assertion by strongly agreeing; 3 respondents (1.1 percent) were undecided on this variable; 7 respondents (2.4 percent) were undecided. The sixth variable, as shown in the table below, opined that weak financial provision and corrupt practices by governmental agencies were among the challenges facing the reintegration of returnees in Nigeria.

Additionally, the seventh claim, as shown in the table below, is that employees in Nigeria have a poor attitude toward returning refugees' reintegration, with 50% of respondents agreeing with the claim while another 48% of respondents strongly disagreeing with the variable. Another 42% of respondents disagreed with the claim while another 69% of respondents were undecided while a further 29% of respondents were unsure. This means that the decision with a mean value of ($X 1.81$) has an impact above the reintegration challenges faced by returnees in Nigeria.

Table 1.1c: Analysis of the Challenges Confronting Governmental Agencies strategies put in place for the reintegration of returnees in Nigeria (Returnees)

	DESCRIPTION	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Mean	Decision
1	There is problem of gaining control of responsibility by international agency procedures lack of enlightenment about reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction of returnees in the country of origin	140 (48.6%)	114 (39.7%)	10 (3.8%)	10 (3.8%)	11 (4.1%)	4.21	Very High Extent
2	Absence of social intervention for returnees	151 (52.4%)	103 (35.8%)	10 (3.5%)	13 (4.5%)	11 (3.8%)	4.30	Very High Extent
3	Lack of migrant database and electronic-identity for the returnees	150 (52.0%)	110 (38.2%)	11 (3.9%)	9 (3.2%)	8 (2.7%)	4.22	Very High Extent
4	Lack of coordination by relevant stakeholders	71 (24.7%)	70 (24.3%)	72 (25.0%)	70 (24.3%)	5 (1.7%)	2.81	Moderate

6	Inadequate of financial provision and corrupt practices by governmental agencies	120	147	7	11	3	3.40	High Extent
	Staff poor	(41.7%)	(51.0%)	(2.4%)	(3.8%)	(1.1%)		
7	Attitude towards the returnees	48	50	69	79	42	1.81	Low Extent
		(16.7%)	(17.4%)	(23.9%)	(27.4%)	(14.6%)		

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 1.1e: Analysis of the Awareness of Interviewees (Governmental Agencies Senior Staff) on the reintegration procedures, types of reintegration, international and local response controls wielded on the Governmental Agencies and Challenges Confronting those agencies.

Variables (Could be overlapping)	Responses	Frequency of Interviewees	%
Examine the Governmental Strategies put in place by the Agencies for the Reintegration of Returnees	1. Available Financial provisions, income-making events, vocational tools, or traineeships	04	100
	2. Governmental agencies make provision for shelter, nutrition and diet, legal assistance, and required documentation	04	20
	3. Social – Education and ability enhancement, medical and health-related requirements, psychosocial, safety, and security strategies	04	20
Forms of reintegration Intervention by the Governmental Agencies	1. Different forms of social strategies introduced after repatriation	04	100
	2. Government agencies first carried out psychosocial reintegration strategies on the returnees before the initiation of the procedures	04	100
	3. economic vis-a-vis vocational training, skills and acquisition empowerment, loan facilities existing for the reintegration procedures	04	100

Assess the effect of the reintegration strategies on the returnees	1. The governmental agencies through reintegration strategies had enhanced the returnees' economic empowerment, housing, health provision, education, per capita income, and employment	06	50
	2. Reduced poverty among the returned migrant on the introduction of vocational training among the returnees	06	50
	3. Reduction in the re-emigration of returnees from the country of origin, Nigeria	06	50
	4. Improved nation-building of the home country and increases governmental budgeting plans for the citizens	06	50
Challenges confronting the governmental agencies strategies for the reintegration of returnees in Nigeria	1. There is the problem of gaining control of responsibility by international agency procedures	06	100
	2. Complex rules on the reintegration process by international responses.	06	100
	3. lack of enlightenment about reintegration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of returnees in the country of origin	06	100
	4. Absence of social intervention reintegration of returnees in Nigeria.		

	06	100
5. lack of migrant database and e-identity challenges in Nigeria	06	100
6. Lack of coordination by relevant stakeholders	06	100
<hr/>		
7. Weak financial provision and corrupt practices by governmental agencies	06	100
8. Staff poor Attitude towards	06	40
9. Inadequate monitoring of reintegration processes on returnees	06	100
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Source: Fieldwork, 2022

Discussion of Findings

This section discusses the outcomes of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of this study. This was carried out by placing side-by-side the outcome of this study as well as the extant studies in the academic literature subject which have been investigated previously.

The primary data shows that 68.2% of the respondents agreed that corrupt practices (finance, time, ideas, instruments, etc) as one of the challenges confronting governmental agencies in the reintegration of the returnees in the study area; 58.7% of the respondents agreed to the assertion that poor monitoring of returnees also one of the challenges confronting the reintegration procedures in the study area. The findings of this corroborate the view of NRC & IDMC (2013) on the corrupt practices among the governmental agencies on the reintegration of returnees. Mismanagement of funds, failure of fulfil MoU among the agencies for reintegration, and political interferences are some of these corruptions which affects the reintegration goals. On the other hand, open and structured questionnaires and interviews were used as research instruments to gather data. It is shown that the analysis of the data validated the governmental agencies strategies put in place for the returnees as it enhanced economic and

psychological state. It was discovered that social reintegration strategies were not effective and only a few returnees benefitted from the reintegration procedures laid down by global IOM (2019).

The manuscript also revealed that government agencies are confronted by one of the challenges as verified by the respondents who agreed that lack of migrant database and electronic identity in the country of origin. Hence, weak financial provision and corrupt practices by governmental agencies constitute the most significant challenge confronting governmental agencies on the reintegration of the returnees from their responses.

Conclusion

Outcomes of the data opined that 68.2% of the respondents agreed to the fact that governmental corrupt practices as one of the challenges confronting governmental agencies in the reintegration of the returnees in the study area; 58.7% of the respondents agreed to the assertion that poor monitoring of returnees also one of the challenges confronting the reintegration procedures in the study area. The findings of this corroborate the view of NRC & IDMC (2013) on the corrupt practices among the governmental agencies on the reintegration of returnees. Mismanagement of funds, failure of fulfil MoU among the agencies for reintegration, and political interferences are some of these corruptions which affects the reintegration goals. On the other hand, open and structured questionnaires and interviews were used as research instruments to gather data. It is shown that the analysis of the data validated the governmental agencies strategies put in place for the returnees as it enhanced economic and psychological state. It was discovered that social reintegration strategies were not effective and only a few returnees benefitted from the reintegration procedures laid down by global IOM (2019).

The majority of the respondents (50.1%) agreed that both economic and psychosocial strategies enhanced the returnees' development capacity through governmental agencies. The data generated from the administration of questionnaire and conduct of interviews corroborated the strategies and effect of reintegration strategies on the returnees. The study also revealed that government agencies are confronted by one of the challenges as verified by the respondents who agreed that lack of migrant database and electronic identity in the country origin. Also, weak financial provision and corrupt practices by governmental agencies constitute one of the significant challenges confronting governmental agencies on the reintegration of the returnees from their responses. The study also believes in the absence of social intervention strategies.

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