



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
 the Support from
 GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM
 ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
 PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



GROUP 1 : HALL 1 : Chair: Asso. Prof. Uju Regina Ezenekwe			
S/N	AUTHOR	TITLE	ABSTRACT
1	Isreal Obisike Onuoha, Samuel Oseloka Okafor & Chris Ulua Kalu	Climate Change Vulnerability, Food Insecurity and Poverty Nigeria	One of the most challenging issues in the world today is how to provide sufficient food to more than seven billion people including Nigerians around the global. This paper examined the impact of climate change, food insecurity on poverty in Nigeria from 1986 to 2022. The paper was anchored on the neoclassical theory of poverty, while the variables of this paper included poverty headcount ratio, carbon emission, food inflation, unemployment, real gross domestic product, health index, education index, and corruption and energy consumption. These variables were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria and the National Bureau of Statistics respectively. The techniques utilized in this paper are the Granger causality approach and the vector error correction modeling involving the impulse response function and variance decomposition. From the Granger causality results, there was a unidirectional causality between poverty headcount ratio and climate change and no trace of causality between food inflation and poverty headcount ratio, however, from the variance decomposition result, unemployment had a major shock on poverty about 66 percent, while the impulse response function showed that a one-unit shock in unemployment caused poverty to rise speedily and is the quickest compared to climate change and food insecurity. This paper therefore recommended the promotion of employment opportunity in the public and private sectors for poverty reduction, as well as measures to reduce climate change and food insecurity in Nigeria.
2	James, D., La'ah D, Sambo, U., Maisamari, Z. D. & Samuel, E. B.	Suitability Of Plantain Shade for Ginger Production in Makurdi, Benue State	<i>The suitability of plantain shade for ginger production was a research carried out at the teaching and research farm, university of agriculture makurdi in 2018 cropping season. The experiment was set up as a 16 treatment combination replicated 3 times. The experiment was carried out in two fields (under plantain shade and in an open field) at the same location, the set of ginger were cut in different sizes such as 21-30g, 31-40g, 41-50g and 51-60g, after planting the mother rhizomes were removed in 2months, 3months and 4months after planting and were taking for analysis at each months of removal to determine the proximate and nutritional content of the mother rhizomes before and after planting. Growth attributes were taking to know the performance of the ginger planted under the plantain shade and those planted in an open field and also the performance of the plantain intercropped and sole plantain. The result shows that those ginger under plantain shade preserved more proximate such as moisture content, crude protein, ash, and oil and also nutrient such as mg, ca,</i>



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			<i>cu, fe and zn more than those in an open field especially those cut at the sizes of 51-60g. the result shows that both plantain and ginger intercropped performed better in times of growth attribute such as plant height, number of shoot, number of suckers, height of leads suckers and number of plantain bunches including yield of the ginger rhizomes.</i>
3	Emeka Xris Obiezu, Oghenefejiro Anibor	Mainstreaming Internal Migration Dynamics into National Migration Governance Discourses and Programmes for National Development and Protection of Migrants	Internal migration is a critical aspect of migration, yet it remains understudied in Nigeria despite the experiences of significant increase in urban growth rate in population and development. The migration focus both in the governmental and academic space has been on international migration characterised by brain drain/gain, irregular migration, return and reintegration, remittances and diaspora. Scrutinizing the Nigeria National Migration Policy and its governance structure, reveals notable gaps namely, none inclusion of internal migration in any of the five thematic working groups; the Policy's failure to acknowledge the contributions and challenges faced by internal migrants. The article claims that neglecting the dynamics of internal migration affects sustainable development and fuels irregular migration and the "japa" syndrome. It argues that policies that address the dynamics of internal and international migration can contribute to more inclusive/responsive strategies to achieve sustainable National development. Thus, the article proposes mainstreaming internal migration dynamics into National migration governance discourses and programmes. It proposes three strategic interventions of achieving this – policy formulation and integration; engaging government at all level; and decentralizing migration governance through CSOs involvement.
4	La'ah, D. & *Sambo, U.	Effect Of Climate Change On The Growth Rates And Direction Of Growth Of Outputs Of Selected Food Grains In Nigeria (1981-2020)	The study assessed the effect on the growth rates and direction of growth of prices of outputs of selected food grains (rice, maize and wheat) in Nigeria from 1981 to 2020. Time series data were collected from secondary sources. The data was analyzed using regression analysis. The analysis showed that, the instantaneous growth rates were 4.8%, 4.3% and 1.5% for outputs of maize, rice and wheat, respectively, per annum increase in Nigeria (1981-2020); Whereas the value of the coefficient of quadratic term (t^2) for rice (5.22), maize (0.649) and wheat (-0.62) were positive for rice and maize but negative for wheat which implies stagnated growth rates in rice and maize production and accelerated growth process in wheat production. In the same, the result revealed that the instantaneous growth rates were 15.5%, 13.2% and 13.1% for prices of maize, rice and wheat respectively per annum increase in Nigeria (1981-2020). Also, the value of the coefficient of t^2 for rice (13.2%), maize (15.5%) and wheat (13.1%) were all positive and significant – which implies accelerated growth process in Nigeria (1981-2020). The study concluded that, climate change, environmental degradation and stagnating yields could have catastrophic effects and reduce yields and increase prices of food grains like rice, maize and wheat in Nigeria. It was



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM



ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM

			therefore, recommended that effort should be made by government and other relevant stakeholders in agriculture towards providing irrigation facilities in order to adjust any unfavorable influence of increase or decrease in rainfall on food grains' growth and yield in Nigeria.
5	Sambo, U. La'ah, D., & Yahaya, B.	Evaluating The Impact of Evidence-Based Educational Approaches on Fish Marketing and its Role in Alleviating Household Poverty in Nigeria (1999-2020)	<i>This study assesses fish marketing and its contribution to household poverty alleviation in Nigeria from 1999 to 2020. Fish is a vital source of protein and income in Nigeria, playing a critical role in food security and economic development. The research hypothesis tests whether fish marketing significantly affects poverty levels in Nigeria. The study covers a period of 21 years from 1999 to 2019 to assess the historical and current impact of fish marketing on household poverty levels in Nigeria. The study utilizes time series data collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria and the Food and Agriculture Organization database. Data analysis employs both descriptive and inferential statistics, including the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) for analyzing the impact of fish marketing on fish and beef demand and poverty levels. Findings from the study reveal that there is a long-run relationship between fish marketing and poverty levels. Fish supply and marketing have a significant negative impact on poverty levels. In conclusion, the study emphasizes the significance of fish marketing in poverty alleviation in Nigeria. It recommends policies to encourage fish supply and demand, improve storage and processing facilities, and promote the fisheries sector for economic growth.</i>
6	Sambo, U. La'ah, D., & Yahaya, B.	Technology And Innovation In Managing Migration: A Case Study Of Nigeria's Digital Solutions And Information Platforms	<i>As the global landscape witnesses unprecedented levels of migration, nations are increasingly turning to technology and innovation to manage the complexities associated with this phenomenon. This study explores the role of digital solutions and information platforms in addressing migration challenges, with a focus on Nigeria as a case study. In conclusion, this research provides a nuanced understanding of the impact of technology on managing migration, using Nigeria as a case study. It contributes valuable insights to the ongoing discourse on the role of digital solutions in addressing the challenges and opportunities associated with migration, offering practical recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders involved in migration management globally.</i>
6	Nwankwo, Amarachi Mercy	Navigating Challenges: Migrant Rescue and the Aviation Industry - A Nigerian Perspective	This paper explores the intricate intersection of migrant rescue operations and the aviation industry, specifically on Nigeria. Global surge in migration has intensified the needs for efficient humanitarian responses and the aviation sector plays a pivotal role in facilitating timely interventions. Nigeria is grappling with complex migration dynamics; the aviation industry has faced challenges in executing successful migrant rescues. This abstract delves into the multifaceted challenges, shedding light on the regulatory frameworks, operational hurdles, and collaborative efforts required for seamless execution. This begins by dissecting the regulatory landscape



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
 the Support from
 GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM
 ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
 PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			<p>governing migrant rescue operations within Nigeria's aviation sector. This research investigates the intricate logistics involved in coordinating rescue efforts and the need for robust communication and coordination mechanisms among stakeholders. Drawing on real world case studies, it explores the experiences of the aviation industry's responds to specific migrant crises in Nigeria. It highlights instances where successful rescue operations have been conducted, showcasing best practices and innovative approaches that can be replicated globally. Furthermore, it delves into the symbiotic relationship between aviation industry, governmental and non-governmental entities involved in migration management. It underscores the importance of collaborative partnerships and international cooperation to enhance the effectiveness of migrant rescue operations. Analyzing the Nigerian context, this abstract seeks to extrapolate lessons applicable to diverse global scenarios. The findings aim to inform policymakers, aviation professionals, and humanitarian agencies, fostering a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with migrant rescue operations in a rapidly evolving world.</p>
7	<p>Finian N. Ali and Chidozie Nwafor</p>	<p>Breaking the Cycle: Addressing the Acute Challenge of Repeat Irregular Migration among Nigerian Returnees</p>	<p>If we must achieve safe, orderly and regular migration, then we need to address the emerging challenges of repeat irregular migration among Nigerian returnees. Some migrants in irregular situations, who have been successfully returned and reintegrated, equipped with new skills and opportunities for self-sufficiency, often jeopardize these efforts made to ensure safe, orderly, and regular migration by engaging in the irregular routes of migration once again. This phenomenon raises concerns about the efficacy of return and reintegration programs and calls for a deeper understanding of the underlying factors that drive returnees to pursue irregular migration despite the available support. This study tries to understand the motivations and circumstances that propel returnees to sell their empowerment packages and seek irregular migration routes. It investigates the socioeconomic factors, psychological factors, and the influence of social networks and peers, that contribute to this behavior. It attempts to shed light on the loopholes in the existing reintegration system with the aim of uncovering potential strategies and interventions to mitigate the challenges associated with repeat irregular migration. This paper seek to contribute to the ongoing dialogue on how to best manage returnees, support them in exploring regular and legal options during migration, and minimize the recurrence of irregular migration among Nigerian returnees.</p>



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
 the Support from
 GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM
 ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
 PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			GROUP 2 HALL 2: Chair: Rev. Sr. Dr . Maria Chinecherem Uzonwanne
S/N	AUTHOR	TITLE	ABSTRACT
1	Emeka Xris Obiezu, OSA, PhD, Justina Isaac	Navigating Struggles: Socio-Economic and Psychological Challenges of Internal Migrants in Nigeria	Despite their significant contribution to national development, internal migrants in Nigeria endure a plethora of socio-economic and psychological challenges. This article explores the complexity of the socio-economic and psychological challenges faced by internal migrants in Nigeria. It begins with examining the common patterns and causes of internal migration within the country. The following sections carefully unravel the difficulties that migrants face internally. Socio- economic challenges such as unemployment, lack of access to basic services, and poor housing are examined for their deep impact on migrants and their families. Psychological challenges, and issues such as social isolation, culture shock, and family breakdown are uncovered. Throughout the article, coping mechanisms and possible solutions are presented to reveal the resilience of internal migrants. The conclusion summarizes the key findings, highlights the urgency of addressing these challenges, and calls for collective action. The purpose of this article is to provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of the diverse challenges faced by internal migrants in Nigeria, raise awareness, and advocate for effective interventions.
2	Hyacinth O. R. Ogwuru, Johnson O. Ndubuisi	Climate-Induced Migration, Banditry and Challenges of Insecurity in Nigeria's North West Zone	The study establishes the intricate links between climate change, banditry and insecurity in the Northwest region of Nigeria. Using the Frustration-Aggression Theory in the explaining the phenomenon, the study employed a qualitative method of data collection and analysis technique via the effective utilization of secondary data which includes: textbooks, journal articles, official and working documents, workshop/seminar papers, news papers and magazines and internet resources which were content-analyzed. Findings from the study showed that though armed banditry had existed in the region, however, it escalated to its present climax in 2011 when they emerged as full-blown organized armed groups. It was further revealed that the major trigger of the post-2011 pervasive armed banditry that later spread across the entire Northwestern region was the combination of climate change and migration of herders from the neighbouring Niger Republic. which triggered land resource competition between the herders and farmers and ineffective land dispute resolution. Coupled with this feeling of marginalization and resentment,



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			the major precipitant to the armed banditry was the decision by the Zamfara State government to extensively encroach the grazing reserves of Kuyanbana forests and the Gidan Jaja areas of Maru and Zurmi LGAs for farming. This eviction exercise, created feeling of resentment, deprivation and frustration, and began to form violent criminal gangs whose reign of terror has spread to other states in the region. It was therefore, recommended that for there to be any meaningful resolution of this security dilemma, its origin and triggers should be put into consideration.
3	Nwosu Obianuju Gladys	Diaspora citizenship and the challenges of irregular migration: Analytical study of Ramon Termens <i>Illegal Woman</i>	Diaspora citizenship can be seen as the settlement or nationalization of a person in a land where he is not originally from while irregular migration is the movement of persons from their place of originality to a new place. Movement is inevitable for humans because once a human has life there is certainly a movement. The interest should now be the reason for any movement made. Most countries have high number in international migration more than others and it is a generalized cliché that the land is greener on the other side. The research therefore, is set to investigate the possible reason(s) for international migration and the aim of the research is to illuminate the challenges attached to irregular migration. Significantly, the research will enlighten its reader on dangers involved if any migrants decides to embark on the journey irregularly. For proper investigation, the research will adopt the aspirant theory of migration which will be used to carry out an analytical study of Ramon's <i>Illegal Woman</i> .
4	Torpev Terver Francis, PhD	Pragmatic Approach to Use of Mastery Learning model to Curtail Effects of Climatic Change and Migration among Nomads in Maiadua, Katsina State Nigeria	Climatic Change has exerted much influence on humanity particularly those in the Northern part of Nigeria. This has called for migration of nomads from one place to another in search of greener pasture. The attendant effect of this movement is constant clashes between herders and farmers whose source of livelihood depend on rearing of cattle and farming respectively. The study is therefore an attempt to investigate the use of mastery learning model to curtail effects of climatic change and migration among herders and farmers in Katsina State, Nigeria. The population of the study comprised of 78 head teachers in Maiadua Local Government of Katsina State. A purposive sampling technique was used in selecting all the head teachers who were involved in the study. Instrument used for data collection was questionnaire titled: Teachers use of mastery learning model. Two research questions and two corresponding hypotheses were raised and formulated to guide the study respectively. The research questions were answered using descriptive statistics: frequency count, mean, and standard deviation, while t-test statistics was use in testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. A pre test and post test were used to collect data from the sample after intervention by training the head teachers on the use of modern teaching techniques in achievement of mastery learning in curtailing the challenges of climatic change and migration among herders and farmers. Finding of the study revealed that Mastery learning is one of the important model that could be used in addressing the challenges of climatic change and migration



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			among herders and farmers, teachers are aware of the strategy and made use of it in the schools, however they lack modern technique of teaching for its achievement for problem solving. Based on the findings it was recommended that deliberate efforts should be made to equip them with the contemporary teaching techniques by organising workshops, conferences, seminars, symposiums and other forum that are focused on achievement of mastery learning.
5	Emeka Xris Obiezu, OSA, PhD, Somtochukwu Ikeanyi, Babajide Jide-Afonja		Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, embodies a rich geography, culture and demographics that are closely intertwined with the phenomenon of internal migration. This study seeks to unravel the subtle dynamics underlying internal migration in Nigeria, namely the interactions driven by particularities within six geopolitical zones. This article is based on the 2010 Internal Migration Survey, which identified 11.3 million internal migrants and explores the complex field of immigration and recognizes the central role it plays in shaping the economic, social and cultural fabric of countries. The main objective is to provide a comprehensive analysis of how Nigeria's six geopolitical zones in the peculiarities shape migration patterns within the country. The study uncovers region-specific factors that influence migration decisions, examining socio-economic disparities, access to education, climate-related challenges, and security crises. Expected outcomes include developing policy implications and recommendations focused on youth empowerment, social cohesion, economic equality and environmental resilience. It is hoped that the outcome of this article will provide a framework for evidence-based policymaking, foster a deeper understanding of the complexities of internal migration in Nigeria, and chart a course for integrated national development.
6	Emeka Xris Obiezu, OSA, PhD; Joy Agwu and Rosemary Enyi	Internal migration and national development: Maxmizing the potential and contributions of internal migrants	The 2023 Agenda for SDGs recognizes the relationship between migration and development. Often, the emphasis on diaspora and international migration overshadows the significance of Internal migration. Internal migration takes a variety of patterns, most notably the movement of people from rural to urban areas. These movements are influenced by certain factors such as economic opportunities, access to healthcare, and high-quality education. Nigerian youth, who make up the bulk of the population between the ages of 21 and 40, are at the center of internal migration. Lagos, a thriving center of commerce, is an evidence of the entrepreneurial energy from diverse migrant groups. With a GDP contribution of almost 30% and often described as the economic nerve centre of the country and continent, the state demonstrates the huge potential of internal migrants. Beyond the visible economic contributions, this article aims at examining the dynamics of internal migration, identifying potential contributions, maximizing current contributions, examining challenges, and proffering practical suggestion for policy action. By doing this, it hopes to establish a foundation for well-informed plans that would fully utilize the



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



7	Agatha Njideka Nwanya	Nigeria Film Directors and Exploration of Various Dimensions on Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration	<p>potential of internal migrants for comprehensive local and National development.</p> <p>Ever since the production of Nollywood film, <i>Italian connection</i> (1992) and <i>The Glamour Girls</i> (2), (1992) by Kenneth Nnebue, more and more Nigerian films that explore tragic consequences of trafficking young girls and women to Europe have emerged. The number include <i>Debt of Death</i> (2018), by Azubike Erinugha, <i>Oloture</i> (2) (2019), by Kenneth Gyang, <i>After Thought</i> (2021), by John Ino Moses, <i>The Bodies</i> (2021), by Nelson Bright and <i>Dangerous Hope</i> (2023), by Judith Audu. These films capture the tempo and trends of irregular migration, spike of human trafficking and organ harvest of the contemporary period. The focus of the directors is geared toward propaganda aimed at sensitizing Nigerian masses on violence against vulnerable young girls and women who are victims of irregular migration and human trafficking. This paper explores sharp practices, nuances, gimmicks adopted by pimps and other perpetrators of these heinous crimes as narrated in the films. Through content analysis of the film, the paper argues that the directors' aim at sensitization of the masses on irregular migration and human trafficking is geared toward checkmating increasing incidents of the incidents</p>
8	Emmanuel O. Iroh	Representation Of Trafficking Of Migrants In Documentary Films A Study Of Mary Ayamere'S Story On Migration Benin To Europe And Chylian Azuh'S My Journey To Europe	<p>Migration is the movement of people from one location, country or region to another. People have different reasons for relocation. It could be economic, social political or personal reasons. However, some migrations are irregular while some are regular. The attendant torments, pain and anguish experienced by irregular migrants are the problem that this work seeks to expose through documentary films. The study is hinged on Everret Lee's migration theory which acknowledges that there is interplay between the push factors, pull factors and intervening obstacles in shaping migration patterns and that migration is influenced by a combination factors: the individual, household and societal levels. This is supported by Otis Duncan's migration theory which states that migration is the functional alternative to social change. The study adopts the content analysis approach of the qualitative research methodology for data collection and analysis. The result shows that most of the irregular migrants did not understand the implications of their irregular migration. The study recommends adequate sensitization of our youths to expose the dangers inherent in irregular migration.</p>



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



GROUP 3: HALL 3: Chair: Prof. Bentina Alawari Mathias			
S/ N	AUTHORS	TITLE	ABSTRACT
1		Navigating Disengagement, Disassociation, Reintegration, and Reconciliation in Northeast Nigeria: Assessing the Efficacy of Post-Conflict Rehabilitation Programs	In the wake of protracted conflict and displacement in Northeast Nigeria, this research paper critically examines the disengagement, disassociation, reintegration, and reconciliation programs implemented to address the far-reaching consequences of insurgency, displacement and violence. Emphasizing the multifaceted nature of these rehabilitation initiatives, the study delves into their design, implementation strategies, and consequential impacts on both individuals and communities directly affected by the conflict. Through a meticulous analysis of existing programs, the research aims to discern the key challenges, successes, and invaluable lessons derived from the diverse rehabilitation efforts. By considering the experiences of those involved, the paper seeks to unravel the nuanced complexities inherent in the post-conflict rehabilitation landscape. Additionally, the study scrutinizes the roles played by various stakeholders, encompassing government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities, in influencing and sustaining these crucial rehabilitation endeavors. The findings of this research endeavor aspire to contribute substantively to the understanding of post-conflict rehabilitation dynamics in Northeast Nigeria. By shedding light on the intricate details and nuances surrounding these programs, the research endeavors to offer insights that can inform the development of more effective strategies, ultimately contributing to the establishment of enduring peace and stability in the region.
2	Adaobi Olivia Ihueze PhD Chidimma Blessing Nneka Ike	Negotiating Hybridity and Belonging: Migration and Diaspora in Isidore Okpewho's <i>Call Me by My Rightful Name</i>	Isidore Okpewho's <i>Call Me by My Rightful Name</i> explores hybridity through protagonist Otis Hampton, a young African American who experiences trances chanting ancestral Yoruba. This reveals an intuitive connection to Otis's Nigerian roots despite generational distance, showcasing his profound yet overlooked diasporic identity. Otis's journey resonates with key postcolonial and diaspora theories. His trances disrupt fixed cultural belonging, reflecting Homi Bhabha's Third Space of interstitial identity negotiation. While seeming fully assimilated, Otis's stirring for African connection embodies Avtar Brah's homing desire, complicating assumptions. As Otis engages in continuous identity translation across cultures, Okpewho affirms Stuart Hall's conception of fluid identity becoming. However, Okpewho also acknowledges risks of oversimplifying hybridity. Otis's attempt to fashion a coherent diasporic self is portrayed as an unfinished, affective exploration rather than a straightforward quest. This honors the nuances and limitations of his cultural reconnections. Ultimately, Okpewho provides a nuanced perspective on the complexity of hybrid identities within the ruptures of diaspora
3	Judith Akunne Ume	Migration, continuity and change in egwuike war dance	Migration, being the movement of people from one place to another for diverse purposes, often leads to settlement in destination countries. These movements and settlements engender cultural



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



		performance of Egbu people of south-east nigeria	exchanges that often influence the performance repertoire of some traditional dances. Some of these dances become transmutations of indigenous notations and patterns from other communities, performed to suit the cultural need and reality of the migrant hosts. This study examines the influence of migration on the Egwuike traditional war dance of the Egbu people in Owerri -North Local Government Area of Imo State, Nigeria. The research strives to ascertain the role of dance migration in fostering cultural exchanges and integration. The study adopts the case-study approach of the qualitative research method in interrogating the influence of migration on the originality and composition of Egwuike traditional war dance. The study is framed on the theory of cultural diffusion by the German Ethnologist and archaeologist Leo Frobenius, for purposes of examining the role of cultural borrowings, contact and exchange in shaping cultural practices. Research findings reveal that Egwuike dance performance shares kinship with Ohafia/Abiriba war dance, alluding to borrowings necessitated by shared historical antecedents and early cultural interactions between Egbu and the Aros during the transatlantic slave trade. The work concludes that though migration affects the originality of indigenous dance patterns, it engenders creativity, cultural sustainability and exchange.
4	Kosy Anulika Okafor	Labour Migration in Anambra State: Assessing the Impact of Slum Growth on Awka Urban Landscape	Labour migration is a big deal and can have a complex effect in urban transformation. Part of the reason being that nearly half of the world population is living in different urban areas, which are growing at a very fast rate, both in developing and developed cities. On one hand, migration can contribute to the expansion of slums as people move to cities in search of better economic opportunities, among many other migration drivers. However, the influx of migrants often strains on the availability of formal housing, thereby leading to the spontaneous formation of informal settlements on the urban fabric. Thus, this study investigates dynamics driving labour migration and slum proliferation and its effect on Awka's socio-economic and environmental landscape. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the study analyzes the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of this phenomenon on urban transformation and discovers that the rapid rural - urban migration is considered as an important demographic cause of slum growth on Awka Urban landscape. The study therefore concludes that understanding the nexus between labour migration and slum growth will aid in the development of sustainable strategies to address housing inadequacies, inadequate infrastructure, and social disparities within the urban context. The study however suggests promoting inclusive urban development, enhancing the overall quality of life for both migrant and resident populations, and above all, reviewing urban planning and policy formulation in Awka and beyond.
5	Joan N. Ozoh*, Geraldine E. Nzeribe, Uju R.	Labour Migration and Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: Has Fair	This paper explores the intricate relationship between labor migration and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria. Globally, most especially for developing countries, such as Nigeria, Migration is seen as an engine of poverty reduction. The huge amount of remittance from



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



	Ezenekwe and Chinasa I. Obi	Recruitment policies enhanced development outcomes for migrant workers	migrants has been yielding considerable benefits for promoting sustainable development. Migration features explicitly within the 17 SDGs. Labor migration has the potential to significantly impact both positive and negative development outcomes for migrant workers and their home countries. This paper delves into the critical role of fair recruitment policies in shaping these outcomes. Fair recruitment policies aim to protect the rights of migrant workers and ensure ethical labor migration practices. They can contribute to enhancing development outcomes by providing better working conditions and reducing the vulnerability of migrant workers to exploitation. The paper highlights the various ways in which labor migration influences the attainment of specific SDGs, such as poverty reduction, quality education, decent work, and gender equality. It also emphasizes the importance of government and stakeholder efforts in Nigeria to implement and enforce fair recruitment policies, while fostering collaboration with international organizations to safeguard the welfare and contributions of migrant workers and the challenges. This research will be based on quantitative and qualitative method of analysis. The data will be analyzed using spearman's correlation making use of Eview. Also, evidence from empirical materials from ILO in analyzing the content of this study will be made use of. The effectiveness of these policies hinges on factors such as political commitment and international cooperation, and a comprehensive approach that balances the rights and contributions of migrant workers is essential for achieving sustainable development outcomes in Nigeria.
6	Ebele Okpala (PhD), Bentina Alawari Mathias (PhD)	Labour Migration: The Case Of Female Labour Migrants From South-East Nigeria	Hiring policies globally usually specify clearly how employees are to be treated and remunerated. However, studies have shown that most organizations do not have a well-structured description of their hiring process. And as such, the workers are subjected to abuses. This study examined the plight of female labour migrants from south east Nigeria using content analysis approach of qualitative research method. The study adopted the Push –pull theory of migration as its theoretical framework, data was drawn from the ordeals of some female labour migrants in the electronic social media. This gave insight into daily routine activities/working hours, remuneration and the relationships that exist between them and their employers and co-workers. The study revealed that most female labour migrants were subjected to various levels of inhuman treatment in their place of work. Their working hours are not commensurate with the remuneration policy. Based on the findings, the study the n recommends that there should a law or a form of protection against abuse of female labour migrants in their places of work.
7	Ochie Francis, Okeke, Chinyere C.	Food security level of internally displaced persons in north central nigeria	<i>The study was carried out to determine the availability and accessibility of food and the food security status of internally displaced persons in North Central Nigeria, a total of 140 respondents for the study, at the end of the data collection, only 137 questionnaires were retrieved, primary data was collected through the administration of structured questionnaire for the study. Data obtained were then analysed using simple descriptive statistics and the United States Department of Agriculture</i>



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			<p><i>food security questionnaire core model (USDA, 2000). The result of the analysis showed that 60.6% of the respondents admitted that they occasionally have food but not the kinds of food they want to eat, whereas 48.2% of the respondents do not have access to food. Generally, 56.9% of the respondents have low food availability and accessibility, while the result of the food security status indicated that 74.5% households were at the low food security level. Six (6) recommendations were derived from the study which among others included that Camp officials should be recycled to reduce corruption that leading to inaccessibility to food, adequate attention and priority should be given by the government to policy measures directed towards family planning in IDP camps to reduce household size to a level the household heads can adequately cater for and also deliver relief materials directly to household heads.</i></p>
Uchekukwu C. AJIWE Samuel O. CHUKWU-OKORONKWO	Migration Portraiture Selected Nollywood Films	in	<p>The fact that the trends of filmic portrayal of youths' obsession for migration to foreign countries across African sub-regions often revolve around the quest for and pursuit of wealth and or better life, as triggered by prevailing socio-political and economic factors, cannot be overemphasized. However, research has shown that the end result of some of these seemingly overwhelming quests at their eventual realization had proven mostly more far-reaching than anticipated at the onset. The study, therefore, is an attempt to examine the way cinematic Nollywood narratives have tried to represent the pull/push syndrome that characterizes youths' migration obsession in popular Nollywood narratives. Anchored on the framework of cognitive semiotic theory and qualitative research approach, the study investigates the mode of migration representation in Robert Peter's <i>30 days in Atlanta</i> and Kayode Kasum's <i>Obaram</i>. The basis for using cognitive semiotics for the study is to x-ray how cinematic Nollywood narratives portray the trending Japa Syndrome, which is prevalent among Nigerian youths; and to ascertain how each of the selected narratives visually portrays migration, pointing out the contributions of state and non-state agencies. The study does not only reinforce the need for more focused and determined efforts on the part of the government at ensuring that the citizenry are imbued with real sense of belonging as legitimate and worthy beneficiaries of the dividends of our nation's democracy; but also a clarion call on all stake-holders to put hands on deck in creating an enabling and sustainable environment for the general betterment of our teeming youths. It solicits, ultimately therefore, for a synergy between the government and Nollywood producers at harmonizing more proactive ways of portraying a better Nigeria to discourage our youths from the prevalent migration craze.</p>



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



GROUP 4: Chair Dr. Geraldine Nzeribe			
S/N	AUTHOR	TITLE	ABSTRACT
1	Amaka G. Metu, Emmanuel I. Ajudua, Joan Ozoh and Eze A. Eze	Remittance Inflows and Inclusive Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Examining the Role of Financial Inclusion	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has expressed worry about the development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), as the growth is projected to slow to 3.6% due to big funding squeeze caused by drying up of aid, poor access to private finance and the COVID-19 Pandemic. Even the growth before the pandemic has not been inclusive with increasing level of poverty and inequality as a result of job losses and reduced household earnings. This situation if not checked poses serious threat to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Remittances and financial inclusion are identified as significant economic factors that cause structural change that will lead to human development. Migrant remittances is recorded as one of the main sources of financial flows for developing countries, higher than foreign aid and foreign direct investment (FDI). For instance, inward remittances account for 74% of the world remittances and about 27% of developing countries gross domestic product. Households rely on non-labour income such as remittances to augment family income. They spend on social services and contributes to increasing demand of financial services. By promoting access to financial services, financial inclusion has the potentials to encourage households to engage in activities that will help them raise income, reduce financial shocks and provide opportunities for poverty alleviation. This study will be based on Amartya Sen's capability approach to human development which argued that individual well-being is determined by their capabilities and functioning. The data will be analyzed using Panel SVAR and the Lewbel two-stage least square estimator. In this study, we will argue that the development effects of remittances may depend on the level of financial inclusion in the receiving country.
2	Akamike Joseph Okechukwu, Okonkwo N. Osmond	Migration And Brain Drain In Nigeria	Migration and brain drain in Nigeria represent a complex and multifaceted phenomenon with profound implications for the nation's development. This study seeks to highlight the intricate relationship between migration and national development in Nigeria. The movement of skilled health workers has particularly impacted Nigeria's healthcare sector and economic growth. This brain drain of skilled professionals poses challenges to the country's capacity to provide quality healthcare and foster sustainable development. Employing the descriptive research design, the study found that numerous factors contributed to this brain drain phenomenon. The push factors elucidated the reasons why highly educated individuals leave, including economic prospects, political instability, and limited career opportunities. Also, the impact of corruption and poor governance as key drivers of brain drain compounded the challenges faced by the nation. The study recommended that deliberate efforts to mitigate brain drain require comprehensive strategies, including policy interventions focused on creating conducive environments for professional growth, improving governance, and fostering economic opportunities that encourage the retention of skilled individuals within Nigeria.



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



4		Migration From Nigeria: Exaggerated Ideas Versus Harsh Realities	<p>The commercialisation of social media views and clicks has generated a new breed of armchair journalists, content creators and internet advisers on any topic of interest. These people target issues of interest and claim expertise in them. While many of their claims are unverified and unverifiable, some are commonsensical and verifiable. But time and experience play special roles in the value of the information or disinformation.</p> <p>The recent wave of youth unemployment and the drive to ‘survive at all costs’ occasioned by the economic difficulty in Nigeria, has blindfolded some youths into believing that anywhere outside Nigeria is a greener pasture. This desperation therefore makes them pay attention to positive information about travelling without balancing the discernment by listening to the woes that could befall a traveller. On the other hand, the desire to generate internet traffic and clicks, have deterred some bloggers from publishing the truth because they would suffer lack of views or positive ratings. They therefore prepare what the audience warms to. As a result, too, lots of people get involved in migrating with lofty expectations which are soon dashed on the ground, only but too late. This presentation explores some of the roles migration internet advisers, registered agents and foreign enterprises play in misleading young Nigerians. It also recommends a positive way forward, which includes balanced provision of information from both sides, appeal to family and significant others to investigate and commit to the outcome, and preparation for fallback by the traveller in case of disappointment.</p>
5	Ngozi Jacinta Ozoh	Cultural Heritage, Affiliated Self and Psychological Relations in Okpewho's <i>Call me by my Rightful Name</i> and Armah's <i>Osiris Rising</i> .	<p>The stories of Africans affirm a lot of economic, social and political changes from precolonial period to the present era. Africans migrate and most of them find themselves in dilemma and may rush back home. African migration is now in quadrangle form, in addition to leaving the country and working there, there is this last stage which is homecoming. Using qualitative method of research, this work examines the psychological dispositions of the characters at home (Africa) when they are finally return home through a comparative study of Okpewho's <i>Call me by My Rightful Name</i> and Armah's <i>Osiris Rising</i>. Analyzing the work with trauma theory, the researcher looks at the relationship between the individual and his or her nation of origin and the working of filiation and affiliation in contemporary Africa. The findings reveal that transnational migration is a perennial issue in Africa and a lot returnees face psychological issues that may be fatal.</p>
6	Ologe S.O., Anaidthuno, U.P	Nigerian Engineers' Contribution to Labour Migration and Advocacy for Ethical Recruitment Policies and Practices.	<p>This abstract explores the pivotal role of Nigerian engineers in the context of labour migration and the imperative for fair recruitment policies and practices. As skilled professionals increasingly seek opportunities abroad, Nigerian engineers play a crucial role in shaping migration trends. This presentation examines the challenges and opportunities associated with their participation in global labour markets, emphasizing the need for ethical and equitable recruitment policies. By delving into the experiences of Nigerian engineers, the abstract aims to shed light on the</p>



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			importance of fostering fair practices to ensure just and sustainable labour migration. The presentation will provide insights into how the engineering community can contribute to shaping policies that prioritize fairness, transparency, and mutual benefit in the recruitment process, ultimately contributing to the overall advancement of the profession and the well-being of the engineers involved
7	Chioma C. Ajator Stella U. Nwofor	IRREGULAR FEMALE MIGRANTS AND THE CHALLENGE OF ACCESSING HEALTHCARE IN DESTINATION COUNTRIES. A STUDY OF SELECT NOLLYWOOD FILMS.	Irregular migration is usually preoccupied with diverse perilous experiences and exploitations for migrants both in transit and destination countries. This kind of migration which is borne out of the desperation to move to a more favourable location/country leaves the migrants with an incomplete or no documentation status, thus exposing them to all forms of discrimination such as trafficking, especially among the most vulnerable females. Undocumented female migrants encounter more exploitative working conditions and discriminatory access to healthcare services than their male counterparts. Considering healthcare as a fundamental human right that should be made available to all including migrants, this study is set to find out the barriers to accessing proper healthcare service by Nigerian female migrants in their various destination countries and its consequences on their general well-being. Using Mary Wollstonecraft's feminist theory, two migration-themed Nollywood films; Sudabeh Mortezaei's film, <i>Joy</i> (2018) and Lonzo Nzekwe's <i>Anchor Baby</i> (2010) will be content analyzed to ascertain the exclusive quality of healthcare services available to migrant women and its effects on their overall health disposition.
8	Anyanwu Jude Grace Perpetual Dafiel, Okoroafor Patience Ezinne	Mediating Roles of Educational Institutions in the management of National Migration Governance for A Sustainable Development in Nigeria	Education is an instrument for national and sustainable development of any country. The level of educational impacts and development distinguishes one country from another thus positioning some countries as countries of destination over and above the others thus making migration a reoccurring issue. The focus of this study is on the mediating roles of educational institutions in the management of migration governance in Nigeria as migration has become a cross cutting issue. Among those roles are providing access and quality education for all which will reduce the push factors of migration and enhance human capital development and employability of potential migrants. Promotion of internationalization and mobility of students and staff. Developing curricula and pedagogy that address the challenges and opportunities of migration. Conducting research and innovation that contribute to the knowledge and solutions for sustainable development in migration governance and renewal of their social cooperate responsibility by engaging with local and global communities, state and non-state actors in carrying out awareness and advocacies on regular pathways of migration. The study concludes that higher educational institutions have much to contributed in the management of migration governance for a



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
 the Support from
 GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM
 ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
 PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			<p>sustainable development in Nigeria. Therefore, it recommends that migration study centers be established in most higher institutions in the country and academics in the field of migration study carry out periodic advocacy visits and social engagements through various social media for a proper understanding of the migration dynamic in the country and also leveraging on the institutional structures of government agencies and international organizations for a collaboration in harnessing the potentials of the regular pathways of migration as instrument for national development.</p>
9	Ezeonu Christopher Chibueze	<p>African-American Slave Narratives, African Diaspora Discourses and Contemporary Migration Realities: Deconstructing Colonial Stereotypes</p>	<p>Migration and diaspora remain two interwoven topical issues that occupy a front burner in global discourses, especially in recent times. In the African context, the variegated motives for migration continue to bear both colonialist and neocolonialist colourations. The trans-Atlantic slave trade of the late nineteenth century evidently amplifies this tendency. African writers have, thus, always engaged in a trend of retelling Africans’ migration experiences with a view to capturing and projecting the ugly stories of Africans in foreign lands. Hence, from the grand slave and spiritual narratives of Olauda Equiano, Fredrick Douglass, Toni Morrison, et al, to the Diaspora literatures of the likes of Buchi Emecheta, Chimamanda Adichie, Chika Unigwe, Ama Ata Aidoo, Yaa Gyasi, Peter Kimani, et cetera, the picture has always been that of gloom and despair. In fact, these writers have often projected a gloomy and one-sided, homogenous focus on the various forms of irregular migrations, such as: trafficking or other desperate consequences like: identity crises, slavery, sex working, drug abuse, internet scam and fraud, asylum seeking, refugee conditions, discrimination, racism and many such postcolonial negative tendencies of “otherness”. But these cannot be the only major stories of Africans in migrant spaces, especially in this generation! I am rather convinced that there are indeed many Africans doing great things all across the globe. Hence, this paper is curious to investigate into this yawning gap that begs for a balance with a view to deconstructing this prevalent dangerous “single story” that is replete with negative depictions as seen in many of such African diasporic fictions. This work is, therefore, poised to explore other outlooks and theories to the interpretation of African diasporic conditions. I intend to employ the theoretical tools of coloniality and decoloniality to demonstrate, in line with Peter Moopi and Rodwell Makombe, that despite “the hostility migrants of colour encounter in host countries, Africans are shunning the victimhood of colonialism and slavery and finding alternative ways of navigating and inhabiting the modern world”.</p>





FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



GROUP 5: HALL 5: Chair: Dr. Ebele Okpala

S/N	AUTHOR	TITLE	ABSTRACT
1	RABIU, I. L.	Socio-Cultural Effect Of Climate Change On Migration And Conflict In Kebbi State	Climate change is defined by changes in average weather conditions that persist over multiple decades or longer. Climate change includes changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, the frequency and severity of certain weather events and other features of the climate system. When combined with physical, social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities, climate change can undermine food, water, and economic security. Human-created warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice and rising global average sea level. The climate crisis is reshaping our world, as the Earth's climate is now changing faster than at any point in the history of modern civilization. All these will have serious implications for Nigeria's national security. The stability of nations that lack the resources, good governance, and resiliency needed to respond to the many adverse consequences of climate change. And as these effects accelerate, the stress will impact human migration and conflict around the country. The writing of this paper becomes necessary to report the socio-cultural effect of climate change on migration and conflict in kebbi state, Nigeria.
2	Olugbenga IGE, PhD Joseph Kaile	Building Safer Market Ecologies through Non-State Actors in the Highlands Region, Papua New Guinea	Markets have become one of the primary pillars of the informal economy in developing nations. In Papua New Guinea, there are diverse migrant hetero-cultural groups involved in buying and selling goods and services in cities and rural markets, especially in the Western Highlands, which serves as the food basket of the country. Despite promising market engagements by men and women in Papua New Guinea, unfortunately, there is a high level of insecurity that puts market vendors at risk daily. This study reports on the strategies adopted by subsistence farmers, market women, and men to build safer market spaces in the Western Highlands of Papua New Guinea. The study is situated within an interpretive paradigm, using Focus Group Interviews (FGIs) as a research design. The data for the study were collected from 62 subsistence farmers, market women, and men in a food produce market in Mount Hagen, Western Highlands. The data generated by the co-researchers were analyzed using Ige's NRI qualitative Venn diagrammatic analysis (NRI-Qvda), which uses a 3-Venn diagram to identify recurring themes across de-identified data generated during FGIs. The study found that the church, community groups, market vendors, local leaders using the "mause order," getting youths to be part of market employees, and using peace mediators were all strategies employed to build safer market spaces. The findings of this study could contribute to knowledge regarding the distinct features and roles of non-state actors in both Nigeria and Papua New Guinea.
3	Ologe S.O., & Anaidhuno,	The Dynamics of Migration, Return, Rehabilitation, and	This abstract examines the intricate dynamics of migration, return, rehabilitation, and reintegration and their profound implications for the Nigerian engineering profession. In the face



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM

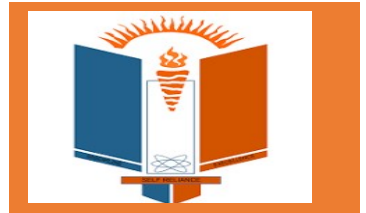
ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



	U.P	Reintegration: Challenges and Prospects for the Nigerian Engineering Profession.	of increasing mobility, engineers grapple with a spectrum of challenges and opportunities. Migration poses a risk of brain drain, prompting a need for strategic measures to retain talent and attract skilled professionals. The return of engineers from diaspora brings forth both potential benefits and complexities, necessitating effective rehabilitation strategies for seamless integration into the local context. Furthermore, internal conflicts and economic downturns demand robust support systems for the rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced engineers. Amidst these challenges, there are promising prospects, including investments in education and research, fostering a conducive business environment, and international collaborations. This abstract aims to shed light on the multifaceted landscape of migration-related issues in the Nigerian engineering profession, providing insights for navigating these challenges and harnessing opportunities for sustained growth and resilience.
4	Uju, R. Ezenekwe, Geraldine E. Nzeribe, Maria Chinecherem Uzonwanne, Amaka G. Metu, Henry T. Asogwa and Chiemezie D. Ukeje	MIGRANT REMITTANCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA	This study delves into the relationship between migrant remittances and growth spurts in Nigeria spanning from 1980 to 2022. The considerable rise in remittances over the past two decades has sparked an intense curiosity in understanding the nature and economic effects of these transfers, particularly where goods or financial instruments are sent by migrant workers residing and working overseas to individuals in their home economies. Although limited to transfers made by workers who have spent at least one year in foreign economies, money sent home by migrants constitutes the second largest financial inflow to developing countries, surpassing international aid. Analysis of time-series data from 1980 to 2022 reveals that remittances have contributed to growth in recent times, although their response to shocks, expenditure, and development in Nigeria is minimal. Migrant remittances have a significant impact on economic growth through complementary indicators such as trade, exchange rate, and gross fixed capital formation, among others. The study recommends the adoption of policy-based frameworks to encourage remittance inflow while also addressing the problem of excessive skilled migration or brain drain.
5	Ifeoma Ezinne Odinye	Migration and the Politics of Thwarted Sensibility in Nigerian Literary Discourse	The critical voice in Nigerian literature has been replete with the tension between self-survival and ideological migratory fanaticism. This impression is deeply influenced by colonialism, neo-colonialism, the deprivation of both political and personal powers—an encrustation of inferiority complex with vicious mental disorientation. This paper projects the dialogic affinity between migratory mentality and freedom—a concern daringly portrayed in Nigerian novels. An eclectic approach is adopted for critical interpretation of literary pathos and ethos wrapped in journey motif, gender-based violations, oppression, exploitation and psychic breakdown. This paper



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
 the Support from
 GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM
 ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
 PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM



			rethinks the contours of migration as a fixed ideology for escape within the Nigerian context.
6	Joy Ukamaka Oyewole	Humanizing Migration Experiences in Selected Nigerian Novels: A Review	Migration is a universal human experience that transcends borders, cultures and identities. Thus, a growing body of research has been carried out exploring the complexities of migration. This study, through the lenses of literature, explores the theme of migration and its nuanced portrayal in a selection of Nigerian novels: Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie’s <i>Americanah</i> , Teju Cole’s <i>Open City</i> , Chigozie Obioma’s <i>The Fishermen</i> , Sefi Atta’s <i>Everything Good Will Come</i> , Chris Abani’s <i>Graceland</i> , Aworanti-Ekugo’s <i>Lagos to London</i> , Ndubuisi George’s <i>Woes of Ikenga</i> and Tarfa Jarson Benson’s <i>People Live Here</i> . Through rich characterisations and compelling storytelling, this study seeks to humanise the often dehumanised narratives surrounding migrant experiences in the selected novels. Readers are provided with a more empathetic understanding of the motivations, struggles, and triumphs of individuals who undertake the migration journey. The relationship between Nigerian migration studies and literature is intricate, symbiotic, and reciprocal. Literature enriches migration studies by providing vivid, culturally embedded narratives. In contrast, migration studies offer literary scholars a framework to analyse, contextualise, and understand the broader implications of migration within a societal and global context. Migration studies, therefore, provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the multifaceted nature of human mobility and its impact on individuals, communities, and societies. It is a dynamic field that continually evolves to address the changing nature of migration in a globalised world. This review has implications for migration studies and contributes to the field of African (diasporic) literature. Through the literature lens, the review portrays how a better understanding of the shared humanity that underlines the diverse migration experiences is humanised.
7	EMMANUEL ONYKEA EBEKUE Tracie Utoh-Ezeajughi	THE NIGERIAN DIASPORA SKIT MAKERS AS “JAPA” AMBASSADORS: A THEMATIC APPRAISAL	Migration has become a career endeavor amongst many youths in Nigeria. The desire to migrate outside the country and make a living has once more gained a tremendous momentum among the Nigerian middle class and youths most of whom emigrate through the study route system. Largely propelled by the worsening economic and security situation in the country, ‘Japa’ the raging concept in the Nigerian migration lexicon is variously narrated in diaspora skits and other social media contents. Diaspora experiences, experiences of the migration process and other country specific information are most times contained in these skits. Through a thematic analysis of selected skits and other migration/diaspora themed contents on social media, the researcher argues that the Nigerian Diaspora skit makers and social media content creators are jakpa



FOR MIGRATION STUDIES NNMADI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA-CMS-NAU with
the Support from
GIZ, NCFRMI, and IOM



ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1ST AND 2ND FEB, 2024 ALL
PRESENTATION IS ON 2ND FEB , STACENTRE RTING 10: 00AM

			ambassadors who through their skits and contents aid the migration experience in Nigeria.
	<p>Ngozi Dora Ulogu</p>	<p>Rethinking Migration for a Greener Pasture. The Fate of Female Victims in the Texts of Chika Unigwe and George Ndubuisi</p>	<p>This paper aims at deconstructing individual's perception for migration, part of which is seeking for a greener pasture. This underlines the fact that certain individuals get fed up with their immediate geographical environment, often as a result of economic, social, political and religious dishevels. And because of these existential situations, such individual opt to abandon their comfort zones to a more touted greener pasture. Unfortunately, the new environment does not after all offer the "green" in the anticipated "pasture". Contemporary Nigerian literary outputs record incidences of cross border migration which emanate from intentional adventure for a better living condition. These individuals are pushed to do so out of poverty and the lure for anticipated change of life style and the hope to liberate families and dependents. Narratives in Chika Unigwe's <i>On the Black Sisters' Street</i> (2010), and George Ndubuisi's <i>Woes of Ikenga</i> (2014) feature stories of migration, trafficking, displacement, resistance and survival which have become new forms of slavery and colonization. At the nick of time, these individuals as they realize the true situation, in exasperation, put up some forms of resistance, subverting agreed terms of engagement with their mentors. Using the framework of Human Security, being an innovative approach to addressing sources of insecurity in the world, this study makes a literary analysis of the dimensions of ills and insecurities experienced by the victims of migration. The study projects the need to disabuse the minds of teeming Nigerian youths from the erroneous quest for cross border migration.</p>