

REGULATING CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT: APPRAISING THE NIGERIA-CAMEROON BORDER (CROSS RIVER STATE)

Lovegod S. Ogbotubo and Fiemotongha Christopher
Isaac Jasper Boro College of Education, Sagbama, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

<https://doi.org/10.54922/IJEHSS.2025.1084>

Received: 15 August 2025/Published: 22 September 2025

ABSTRACT

The movement of persons across national borders is a global phenomenon permitted by international law and all sovereign states. This accepted practice of movement of persons sometimes poses a threat to the internal security of states, as those who do not have the requirements to come into a state sometimes does so through illegal means. This study, “Regulating Cross-Border Movement and Management: Appraising the Nigeria-Cameroon Border” examines the effects of cross-border movement of persons and the measures put in place to regulate movement. The immigration Act of 2015 and the immigration regulation of 2017, are the dominant legislations on cross-border movement in Nigeria. However, there are other measures aimed at curbing illegal cross-border movement in Cross River State. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods in the collection of data and simple percentage in the analysis of data. It is observed that, Nigeria is yet to implement its laws on transnational movement of persons across national borders, to the latter. There should be stringent measures to ensure that those saddled with the responsibility to man our borders do not compromise. The study employed the interactionist perspective on self and society.

Keywords: Cross-border, Movement, Management, Regulating.

1. INTRODUCTION

The movement of people across national borders is a common phenomenon not new to sovereign states of the world, and Nigeria is no exception. The Nigeria-Cameroon border in Cross River State is a major root that migrants pass into Nigeria. These migrants include the Legitimate and Illegitimate ones. Laws and measures are put in place to regulate the movement of these migrants into the country and check their activities along the border areas. This is done to prevent illegal or unpermitted migrants from coming into the country who could constitute a threat to national security.

Immigration in general, whether voluntary or involuntary, legal or illegal is assumed to be the threat because immigrants pose a problem to the receiving state and this could be in different dimensions (Chomsky, 2007). Especially in third world countries, like Nigeria where there are many entry points and insufficient personnel to man these entry points, illegal migrants such as terrorists, human traffickers, dealers in small arms and light weapons and other criminal minded persons find their way into the country, constituting a threat to our already spent internal security system. Though, those migrants sometimes come into the country legally with a legitimate status before indulging in their criminal activities. This is why immigration laws and policies must be implemented to the latter. Peter (2003) corroborated this idea that immigration policies must be

strictly enforced to guarantee the receiving state's internal security and avert unforeseen threats. The loose application of immigration laws in Nigeria has given room for migrants to come into the country freely aided by security personnel.

In Cross River State, the waters at Akpabuyo provides irresistible migrants access to the Gulf of Guinea with its attendant illicit trade and smuggling activities, and behind the university of Calabar are numerous creeks through which migrants find a safe haven in and out of the country. These border openings in Cross Rivers State are poorly named and a major challenge to the internal security of Nigeria.

The importance of maintaining internal security cannot be undervalued in any nation. Providing internal security is, within the purview of governance. This guides against avoidance of wastage in scarce resources in national affairs, the facilitation of the functionality of social institutions including safeguarding the stability, unity, integrity and overall wellbeing of people. The achievement of these objectives implies proper enforcement of political, economic, executive and judicial authority to ensure that people enjoy their rights, perform their obligations and manage conflicts based on the Constitution and the Rule of Law. A stable internal security arrangement enhances greater coordination of all the components of government to enhance greater productivity and effective service delivery. It also promotes national pride and greater commitment to protect national values and strengthen national institutions.

Cross-Border Movement

The cross-border movement of people entails the movement of persons into and out of a country other than the country of their residence or origin. It also includes the movement of goods from one country to another, which could be through various means. Cross-border movement is encompassing, as it includes the movement of both legal and illegal migrants, some of who indulge in activities that pose a threat to the host state.

Border Security

Border security can be described as the control of transborder movement of people with a view to reducing the illegal flows without necessarily limiting the flows (Uzoma and Eudora, 2016). The concept of border security has several definitions, and interpretations, however it borders on the control of transborder movement of people.

Enforcement of Immigration Laws on Cross-Border Movement

The laws regulating the transnational movement of persons are aimed at curbing illegal migration and its effects on internal security of Nigeria. The central piece of legislation governing immigration law and practice in Nigeria is the Immigration Act of 2015 (the 2015 Act as Amended), which is supported by the Immigration Regulations of 2017 (the Immigration Regulations). The Immigration Regulations were issued as subsidiary legislation by the Minister of Interior (the Minister), pursuant to Section 112(1) of the 2015 Act and provide the legal framework for the effective implementation of that Act. In February 2020, a New Visa Policy (NVP), was formally launched by President Muhammadu Buhari, introducing a reformed visa regime. The NVP is intended to attract more foreign direct investment (FDI) into the country's economy, also, draw innovation, specialized skills and knowledge from abroad to complement local capacity. However, implementation of the NVP has yet to commence. The provisions of the 2015 Act specifically designate the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) as the principal body

responsible for administering the Act, under the headship of the Comptroller General of Immigration (CG).

Immigration laws are thus made by the state for the control and monitoring of foreigners and citizens. It is epitomized as a coordination of relationship among citizens of other states and their hosts in the full realization that every state could enjoy comparative advantage over the other. Immigration regulations include the activities of immigration officials who are the first visible sign of government presence at every entry point such that it revolves around issuing standard passport, issuing entry visas and permits, endearing passports at every entry point to facilitate the entry and exit of immigrants into the host state or nation.

As these rules often involve the idea of obligation, they are therefore considered as laws (Lloyd, 1983). Enforcing these laws enhance the internal security of the state. Globally, movement of people across national geographical boundaries may affect security in a number of ways such as type of violent conflict, independence, capacity and balance of power. The enforcement of Immigration Laws is non- negotiable. Localities define and prosecute crimes including enforcement criminal laws. The law addresses criminal offences such as alien smuggling, prosecuted in the courts and civil violations such as lack of legitimacy. It is however within the ambit of the federal government to prosecute civil cases. States also possess concurrent jurisdictions on some of them.

Cases associated with foreign-born individuals, crime, or weapons that penetrated borders have raised extreme reactions such as calls to seal borders, end all refugee resettlement, and restrict the entry of people from areas of the world that might pose some risk (Brown 2016).

The functionality of the Nigerian immigration service cannot be underestimated in the spheres of supporting the country's agenda to meet the basic needs and protection concerns of citizens and the screening of visitors, immigrants and displaced persons forestall threats to safety. Their influence extends to intercepting narcotics, stopping criminals and terrorists from entry, and apprehending non-authorized immigrants. Immigration agencies share intelligence and cooperate with dozens of federal, local, and international law enforcement and security agencies and analyze millions of pieces of information about travellers, cargo, and vessels in real time (Brown 2018).

Nigeria is witnessing rising cases of kidnapping, banditry, cattle rustling, herders-farmers conflicts, terrorism and armed robbery. These vices are worsening the protracted battle against insurgency in the North-East, which has spanned 12 years. States like Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna, and Niger states are worse hit. The NIS has implemented several measures that standardize immigrants' documentation. The genuine initiatives aim at regulating and controlling immigration affairs including the dynamics of illegal migration. However, the blueprint can only be effectively applied to immigrants using the airport in Nigeria. Experts believe the purpose of the new guideline would be defeated if the porous borders are not checked.

Between 2017 and 2020, a documented record indicated that NIS arrested no fewer than 99 illegal immigrants from the neighbouring Niger, Togo, and Benin Republic. Much recently, in 2021, NIS arrested 1,400 unauthorized migrants from the Benin Republic. Uncontrolled entry points have not only given leeway for illegal migrants but also provided unhindered routes where the infiltrators ship arms and ammunition into the country to perpetrate their heinous crimes, thereby exacerbating the spike of insecurity in the country. This has thrown up a heated debate on the propriety or otherwise of this claim. The impression certain Fulani leaders have canvassed is that the fulanis are the same all over the world and are therefore free to enter and inhabit any place of their choice

in Nigeria. That is the crux of the matter and a dilemma to the Nigeria immigration service whether to treat them as immigrants, community citizens or Nigerians (Ezugwu, 2017).

On the security implication, retired Assistant Inspector General of Police, Mohammad Hadi Zarewa, said the perpetual menace of corruption and undue sentiment, which have eaten deep into the Nigerian system, are clearly reflective in the conduct of the officers and men of the NIS. Zarewa suggested that until the government effectively manages all tendencies of tribalism, religious sentiment, nepotism, and all sorts of sentiments, the country might continue to face difficult security challenges. He said: "First, the issue of porous borders is a major challenge to the security situation in Nigeria. You will not understand this very well until you find yourself in Maiduguri, where coming to Nigeria from Niger and Chad republic is as easy as anything you can find easy. Nigeria presently faces free entry of small arms and ammunition unhindered. Ammunitions coming from Libya and other war-riddled countries in Africa arrive at Nigeria as the preferred destination.

Migrants and Insecurity Along the Nigeria-Cameroon Border

Migrants are the major security concerns at the borders, whether they are legitimate or illegal. Nigeria is in a period of strategic opportunity in terms of its development, but this is also a period of prominent contradictions and risks. In the face of diverse and complex traditional security threats intertwined with non-traditional security threats, maintaining internal security and managing migration is an arduous job.

Insecurity along the Nigeria-Cameroon border has been defined by several factors, though what constitutes persistent insecurity along the border is migrants' activities including smuggling activities, human trafficking and other criminal activities. The impact of those activities includes; weakening of state security, displacement of civilians, targeted violence including kidnapping etc. these migrant activities compelled Nigeria's defense chief (Christopher Musa) to call for the fencing of Nigeria's border especially with Cameroon. According to Adetayo (2025) Nigeria's military has been strained by widespread security issues, with its security forces attacked and killed as well as displacing thousands. International migration has pushed itself to the front-burner of security agendas especially in Europe and North America. The view of immigration as posing a risk to economic security has evolved with increase immigrants worldwide. According to Krause and Williams (1996) an estimated 191 million persons lived outside their countries of origin in 2005 and rose in 2010 to about 2 14 million (10M 2010). In the most general sense of the term, security refers to the absence of threats.

Societal security is a function of society's capacity to sustain her major character in view of dynamic conditions and possible or actual risks. In international migration, it relates to possibilities of members of a state being threatened culturally, linguistically, religiously, economically or national identity by immigrants. Therefore, national values of the receiving country are significantly under threat. Immigration in general, whether voluntary or involuntary, legal or illegal, is assumed to be the threat because immigrants pose a problem to the identity of the receiving state through different languages, cultures, or religious beliefs (Chomsky 2007).

Immigration is reported to pose a threat to national interest through effects on the state's economy (Tallmeister2013). The country destination of an immigrant benefits as much as the country of origin. The country-of-origin benefits through remittances while the migrants work and engage in socio-economic activities that benefits the host state. Efforts are however, stretched by host states to checkmate the security backlash that could follow the admission of migrants in its territory.

Immigration has therefore become a major security issue in the committee of nations; it is economic migrants, refugees and asylum seekers who are defined as economically intimidating the safety of the state.

Labour migration threatens the economic elongation of the sending and the receiving state. The emigration of highly skilled and qualified workers from Low Income Countries in the global South to advanced states in the global North is the result of “brain drain” in the sending country, as well as undesirable economic consequences in the receiving country Guild & Joanne (2005). While developing countries may lose highly skilled workers through emigration, they often gain large numbers of people with greater skills back through the process of reverse migration.

Immigration has a minimal impact on wages but at uncontrolled level, it may contribute towards escalating criminal activities. In the United Kingdom, most workers remain unaffected or even gain from immigration. Evidently, economic immigration does not pose a threat to the host state's economic security. Other factors, such as education and demographic change, have a much greater impact on labour market opportunities in immigrant receiving countries. Immigrants threaten job security, depress wages and lead to an increase in unemployment levels and could pose a risk to citizen protection.

Regulation and Admission of Migrants at Recognized Ports of Entry

During the pre-colonial times all that a visitor to another Kingdom had to do was to give advance notice by sending a message about his intention and depending on his status send gifts ahead. These courtesies and gestures were to ensure the civil welcome of the visitor and assure his safety and accord him the protection of the King of Chieftain whose territory he entered. It was a matter of the utmost seriousness for such a visitor to be maltreated on entering or during his sojourn. The failure to return to his normal domicile particularly if he was an emissary, quite often led to hostilities. In modern times, visas allow prospective visitors to another country to reach the port of entry. The issuance of visas to citizens of friendly countries is meant to be based on defensible principles, which usually are that the prospective entrant should not constitute a security risk, an economic or social burden or a health risk to the country he is visiting. As a general rule official of the country to be visited must be satisfied on all of that before being admitted.

For the purpose of this study questions may be asked whether in the exercise of the right to migrate across the globe the various countries they are visiting are duty bound to admit them. Put differently are their restrictions imposed by municipal laws of state when immigrants come calling? Again, what standard of treatment is required from sovereign states in exercise of these responsibilities? Finally, what are the obligations expected from immigrants when they are admitted into such states? While admitting every migrant is a matter of responsibility to various countries the true position appears on the contrary. There is a wide range of opinions on this.

- A state is under a duty to admit all migrants.
- A state is under a duty to admit all migrants subject to the qualifications that it is entitled to exclude certain classes of people who are considered undesirable to the people.
- A state is bound to admit migrants but may impose conditions with regard to their admission.
- A state is fully entitled to exclude all migrants at will.

There is also that which emphasizes that a state is not obliged to admit migrants except where it has agreed to do so by a treaty obligation and a fortiori if a state does permit a migrant to enter, it may do so upon such conditions as it pleases (Yahya 2022).

One major ingredient of statehood is its ability to achieve sovereign status. International law places a lot of premiums on this in the relationship among states. Albeit minimally it gives the impression that such states are independent politically and to an extent economically. It could also be an insight into ability to defend itself militarily or otherwise in the committee of Nations.

Stemming from the above is the unwillingness of sovereign states to have the duty to admit migrants imposed on them. As a matter of fact, the discretion to admit into a country has over the years remained the trump card of various governments especially when it had reason to protect its national interest. To that extent each state has a choice as to who is welcome into its territory. This is however to the extent that such a state is not in contravention of any treaty or agreement entered into on that subject. It is against this backdrop that the practical international situation is such that except a state is bound by any treaty it is not subject to any duty to admit or any duty there under not to expel them. Succinctly put by (Shearer, 1994), 'most states claim in legal theory to exclude all at will affirming that such is one of the main ingredients of sovereignty'.

The General Assembly of the United Nations in Article of the 1985 Declaration on the Human Right of Individuals who are not nationals of the country in which they live stated as follows:

Nothing in this Declaration shall be interpreted as legitimizing the illegal entry into and presence in a state of any alien, nor shall any provision be interpreted as restricting the right of any state to promulgate laws and regulation concerning the entry of aliens and the terms and conditions of their stay or to establish differences between nationals and aliens.

However, such laws and regulations shall not be incompatible with the international legal obligations of that state, including those in the field of human rights.

Sovereign states are not compelled to admit migrants into their territories. In most cases such decisions have remained at the discretions of state officials such as the Police in most francophone territories, the immigration and Naturalization Service in United Kingdom, the Homeland security in United States and Nigeria immigration service in Nigeria (Deggeller 2025). They monitor, admit and manage immigrants, their stay as well as movements across the borders, charged with the responsibility of administering immigrants' movements in and out of the country.

The practical situation is that various countries have fashioned out ways of ensuring proper immigration administration to suit its peculiar national interest. These to a large extent have been dictated by historical, economic or political antecedence in the relations among nations. A look at some of these variables might become necessary.

The locus classicus on the right of the Nigeria Government to admit or not to admit migrants was the Nigerian case of Chief Obafemi Awolowo vs. Mallam Usman Sarki & Others. In that case, the Chief Justice of Nigeria, Justice Adetotokumbo Ademola (as he then was) observed that a person who is not a citizen of Nigeria has no right to enter the country. He thus affirmed the discretion of the Minister of Internal Affairs to prohibit the entry of E.F.M. Gratiaen (an alien and counsel representing Chief Awolowo in the Treason Trial) into Nigeria as being in accordance with section 13 of immigration ordinance. The learned Jurist also observed that the state was competent to impose conditions of its choice on aliens seeking entry into the country. The submission therefore is that migrants have no right to enter the country unless admitted. In general, the Nigerian immigration Act (2015, as amended) does not prohibit the general entry of migrants but restricts the entry of certain classes. Section 15(1)(a)(b) of the Act requires persons seeking to enter or leave Nigeria to present themselves before Immigration officer to determine the eligibility or

otherwise of such persons. This may also include transit passengers (Sec. 16 (1) of the Act & Reg, 2(1).

Cameroon-Nigeria Border in Cross River State in Perspective

Ten out of the eighteen local government areas in Cross River State shares borderline with Cameroon. They are Bakassi, Akamkpa, Boki, Etung, Obalinku, Obudu, Akpabuyo, Calabar South, Bekwara, Ikom local governments. There are multiplicities of border officials on both sides of the divide. On the Nigerian side we have officials of the Nigeria Immigration Service who are statutorily saddled with the task of managing and controlling of movements of persons in and out of the country. Other complimentary agencies like the Nigeria Police, the Customs and Excise, the Directorate of State Services, the Port Health Services, the military et al abound.

Apart from the border control post at Mfum in Etung local government area, Iakang control post in Bakassi local government, and the Seaport in Calabar, the rest of the entry ports are not functional in real terms. The Trans African Highway that stretches from Enugu through Ikom to Mfum and then into Cameroon is the only standard land control area in that axis. Within Ikom and Etung local government Areas there are about 32 swampy beaches and waterways stretching from Cameroon which are largely unmanned and inaccessible to security agencies due to difficult terrains. Agbokim control post, an area of about 2kilometers from Mfum is effectively waterfall components surrounded by numerous swampy bush paths and water running into Cameroon. Here, boat drivers and smugglers have perfected the act of evading security agencies through the creeks. In places such as Boki in Boki local government area, Utanga Amana, a rusty town in Obalinku local government area and a few kilometers into Cameroon plays host to a detachment dysfunctional immigration control post.

The Nigerian Nigerian Army has a Forward Operation Base(FOB) stationed there. We also have Cameroon Boki and Nigeria Boki, same people, same culture, same Language. To that extent checkmating the movement of people across the divide remained an illusion as national boundaries separated clans and families. In fact overlooking Obudu Cattle Ranch in Obalinku local government are myriads of track routes through which irregular migrants from Cameroon come into the country away from prying eyes of border officials. A cross country race from Amana through Sakwala in Obalinku takes migrants into Ogoja cutting off Bekwara and Boki local government areas. At Odukpani, the waterways around Ekipirikon have a direct access into the Atlantic and into the Cameroon waters. The River Cross at Itu has a direct access to the Atlantic Ocean and into Cameroon estuaries.

The waterways at Akpabuyo provides irresistible routes for irregular migrant's access to the Gulf of Guinea with its attendant illicit trade and smuggling activities. Directly behind the University of Calabar are numerous creeks through which migrants and their Nigerian collaborators have found a safe haven for movements in and out of the country. Calabar South local government area is virtually estuaries of the Atlantic Ocean. The area provides easy passage to the Gulf of Guinea, the Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe.

Ndibe and Oziza beaches in Afikpo, Ebonyi state are connected to Ikom River that empties into the Cameroon. The two beaches are notorious for human trafficking to Cameroon and Gabon. From the foregoing, there are indications that the porous nature of the Cameroon-Nigeria border

with Cameroon in Cross River state beckons on the activities of all shades of criminal tendencies since there were numerous illegal routes through which migrants crisscross the nooks and crannies of the border areas into Nigeria. It is apparent therefore that the number of irregular migrants that come in through Cross River state cannot be ascertained since the border areas are porous. It may however be safe to say that migrants who prefer illegal routes could have ulterior motives for such preferences. To ascertain the nexus between these uncontrolled and uncoordinated movements and internal security the researcher relied on questionnaire provided to respondents.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study employed the simple percentage and qualitative content analysis in the analysis of data. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. In other words, it (study) employed the quantitative and qualitative methods in the collection and analysis of data.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Demographic Data

Sex	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Male	240	59.26%
Female	165	40.74%
Total number questionnaires	405	100%

RQ1

Lack of enforcement of immigration laws affects the internal security of Nigeria

Item	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	325	80.25%
Agree	50	12.35%
Undecided	5	1.23%
Disagree	15	3.7%
Strongly Disagree	10	2.47%

Field work

As shown on the table above, in response to research question one, 325 respondents (80.25% of total respondents) strongly agree, that lack of enforcement of laws aimed at curbing illegal migrants affects internal security of Nigeria. 50 respondents (12.25%) agreed while 5 respondents (1.23%) were undecided. 15 respondents which is about 3.7% disagreed while 10 respondents representing 2.47% strongly disagreed. In other words this implies that, lack of enforcement of immigration laws to the latter affects the internal security of Nigeria.

RQ2

There are effects of transborder movements through the Nigeria-Cameroon border in Cross River State.

Item	Frequency	Percentage
------	-----------	------------

Strongly Agree	200	49.38%
Agree	80	19.75%
Undecided	7	1.73%
Disagree	28	6.91%
Strongly Disagree	90	22.22%

Field Work

As demonstrated on the table, majority of total respondents (405) are of the opinion that, there are negative effects of cross-border movements of persons through the Nigeria-Cameroon border in Cross River State. As shown in frequency, 200 respondents (49.38%) strongly agreed to the research statement, while 80 respondents (19.75%) agreed. In other words, a total of 280 respondents were in affirmative to the research statement. 7 respondents were undecided while 28 respondents, which is about 6.91% disagreed, and 90 respondents representing 22.22% of total respondents strongly disagreed, bringing total number of respondents opposed to the research statement to 118, representing 29.13% of total respondents. This means that the cross-border movements of persons into and out of Nigeria in Cross River State has negative effects.

3. CONCLUSION

There are laws and policies aimed at regulating the movement of people into and out of Nigeria, which equally applies to the movement of persons into Nigeria through the Nigeria-Cameroon border in Cross River State. It is observed that there are several border openings in Cross River State which give easy access to illegal migrants and people who deal in illegal trade: The laws and policies enacted and formulated are not also implemented to the latter, thereby giving room for illegal migrants to come into and out of the country at will, compounding the internal security challenges of the country, especially when they indulge in the prohibited activities mentioned in the study. If Nigeria must get it right in the fight against insecurity, then it must engage enough personnel to man its border lines and ensure that laws and policies aimed at curbing internal insecurity must be implemented to the latter.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

This study recommended that:

- (i) For Nigeria to be internally secured, the immigrant laws of the country must be implemented to the latter, because terrorists, criminals, human traffickers and dealers in small arms and light weapons take advantage of the country’s porous borders.
- (ii) Nigeria must engage the needed manpower to man the many border openings in the Nigeria-Cameroon border in Cross River State.
- (iii) The Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) should be checked or probed, from time to time for corrupt officers who compromise in implementing the law and for other inefficiencies.

REFERENCES

- Adetayo, A. (2025). Nigeria's defense chief proposes fencing borders to curb insecurity. *Reuters.com*
- Brown, T.M. (2018). Building resilience: The emergence of refugee-led education initiatives in Indonesia to address service gaps faced in protracted transit. *Advances in Southeast Asian studies, 11(2)*, 165-181.
- Chomsky, N. (2007). Approaching UG from below. Interface + recursion = Language? In: Sauerland, V. and Gartner, H.M., Eds., Chomsky's Minimalism and the views from syntax-semantics, *mouton de Gruyter*, 1-29. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110207552.001>
- Deggeller, P.V. (2025). Top statistics on global migration and migrants. *Migration Policy Institute (MPI) migrationpolicy.org*
- Ezugwu, J.O. (20127). Fulani herdsmen attacks and the dilemma of the Nigeria Immigration Service. *Seminar paper presented to 8th Command Course, Immigration Command and Staff College.*
- Guild, E. & Joanne, S.V. (2005). *International migration and security. Opportunities and challenges.* Routledge.
- Immigration Act of 2015
- Krause, K., & Williams, M. (1996). Broadening the agenda of security studies: Politics and methods. *Mershon international studies review, 40*, 229-254. Blackwell Publishers.
- Lloyd, D. J. (2018). General principles of law in international law and common law. *A paper delivered at a conference at the council d'etat.* <https://www.jus.u10.no>
- Peter, S.L. (2003). Deconstructing Canada's discourse of immigrant integration. *Journal of international migration and integration/revue de integration et de la migration internationale, 4(3):315-333*, Doi:10.1007/s12134-003-1024.0
- Tallmeister, J. (2013). Is immigration a threat to security? *European Journal of industrial relations, (158)*, 1-8. <https://www.e-ir.info>
- Uzoma, D.N., and Eudora, U.O. (2016). Border security and national security in Nigeria. *South East Journal of Political Science 2(2)*, 214-225.
- Yahya, M.B. (2022). Impacts of illegal migration: lessons for migration management professionals. *IJEMS, 1(2)17-35.*