



NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**INSECURITY – MIGRATION NEXUS AND THE CASE OF THE
NIGERIAN MIGRANTS IN NORTHERN CYPRUS**

M.A. THESIS

Funmilayo. M ORANAIYE

Nicosia
June 2022

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MASTER THESIS

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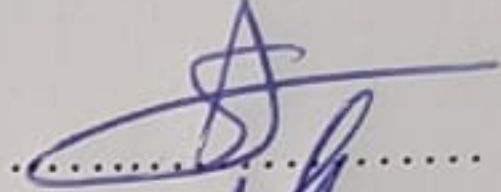
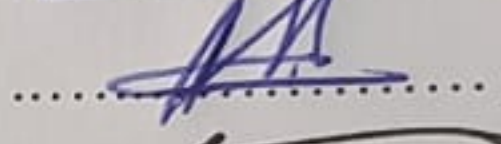

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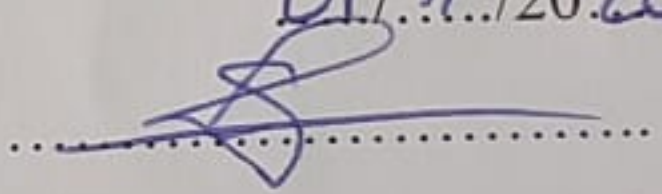
**Nicosia
June 2022**

Approval


We certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Funmilayo. M ORANAIYE titled **“Insecurity – Migration Nexus and the Case of the Nigerian Migrants in Northern Cyprus”** and that in our combined opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of International Relations.

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Declaration

I hereby declare that all information, documents, analysis, and results in this thesis have been collected and presented according to the academic rules and ethical guidelines of the Institute of Graduate Studies, Near East University. I also declare that as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced information and data that are not original to this study.

Funmilayo. M ORANAIYE

...../...../.....

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Abstract

Insecurity – Migration Nexus and The Case of the Nigerian Migrants in Northern Cyprus

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MA, Department of International Relations

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Çıraklı

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The migration rate amongst Nigerian youth in recent years has risen exponentially at an alarming rate which has become a trend since the insecurity problems of the country have become more alarming. With the rise in the insurgency by Boko Haram, banditry, Fulani herdsmen and farmers' conflicts, and pro-Biafra agitations, many youths are leaving the country in search of a more stable place to live. This migration rate and pattern need to be properly controlled and managed as failure to do so would see several socioeconomic challenges resulting from it, including labor shortages. This study explores the nexus between the internal security situation in Nigeria and the resultant insecurity among the Nigerian youth from the standpoint of young Nigerians who migrated to Northern Cyprus.

To reach a conclusion and establish the impact of insecurity on young people in Nigeria and its role in their decision to migrate, focus groups were conducted to gather information that investigates this fact from people who are of Nigerian descent who are between the age of 16 and 30 and are presently residing in Northern Cyprus.

From the information gathered, this study was able to identify different insecurity challenges from different parts of Nigeria and how they played a role in the decisions of Nigerian migrants in Northern Cyprus to migrate.

Key Words: migration, insecurity, youth migration, Nigerian migrants, Northern Cyprus

Özet

Güvensizlik-Göç Bağlantısı ve Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki Nijeryalı Göçmenler Örneği

Oranaiye, Funmilayo. M

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Son yıllarda Nijeryalı gençler arasındaki göç oranı beri bir trend haline gelen endişe verici bir oranda katlanarak arttı ülkenin güvensizlik sorunları daha endişe verici hale geldi Boko Haram, haydutluk, Fulani tarafından isyanın artmasıyla çobanların ve çiftçilerin çatışmaları ve Biafra yanlısı ajitasyonlar, birçok gençler, daha istikrarlı bir yaşam alanı aramak için ülkeyi terk ediyor. Bu göç hızı ve modelinin uygun şekilde kontrol edilmesi ve Başarısızlık olarak yönetilen birkaç sosyo-ekonomik işgücü kıtlığı da dahil olmak üzere bundan kaynaklanan zorluklar. Bu çalışma Nijerya'daki iç güvenlik durumu arasındaki bağı araştırıyor ve Nijeryalı gençler arasında ortaya çıkan güvensizlik Kuzey Kıbrıs'a göç eden genç Nijeryalıların bakış açısı.

Bir sonuca varmak ve güvensizliğin Nijerya'daki gençler ve göç etme kararlarındaki rolü, odaklanma Bunu araştıran bilgileri toplamak için gruplar oluşturuldu yaş arasındaki Nijerya kökenli insanlardan gelen gerçek 16 ve 30 yaşında ve şu anda Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta ikamet ediyor Toplanan bilgilerden, bu çalışma tanımlayabildi Nijerya'nın farklı bölgelerinden gelen farklı güvensizlik sorunları ve nasıl Kuzeydeki Nijeryalı göçmenlerin kararlarında rol oynadılar Kıbrıs göç edecek.

Anahtar Kelimeler: göç, güvensizlik, genç göçü, Nijeryalı göçmenler, Kuzey Kıbrıs

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---------------|--|
| EU: | European Union |
| GDP: | Gross Domestic Product |
| TRNC: | Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus |
| UN: | United Nations |
| UNHCR: | United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees |
| FAO: | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| IPOB : | Indigenous people Of Biafra |

CHAPTER I

Introduction

Statement of the problem

The problem of insecurity in Nigeria is a challenge that has been ongoing for some time now, and it is a challenge that had a serious effect on the everyday life of Nigerians, consequently leading to the mass migration of many Nigerian youths. The problems that have led to the deterioration of the security situation became more pronounced in the last two decades since the restoration of democracy in the country in 1999.

According to the Nigerian constitution that was adopted in 1999, “the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government”, but it is quite evident that successive governments have failed in carrying out this constitutional responsibility as stipulated by law as corruption and the nonchalant attitude of political leaders and government officials has facilitated the inability of the country to provide a safe and secure environment for the safety of lives and properties hence an uncondusive environment for business or infrastructural development (Olukayode & Urhie, 2014).

The security challenges that are present in the country have many effects on the population but affect the working-age Nigerians the most, especially with unemployment. People between the ages of 16 to 30 are affected most as many of them are usually unable to complete their education — unable to afford the cost of education — while the few who can get educated usually are unable to secure jobs or even afford to set up a business. These factors then initiate the need to look for alternatives to securing a better quality of life, and to find a solution to the problem of poor living standards caused by insecurity. As such, young Nigerians have taken matters into their hands by making attempts to leave the country and seeking opportunities elsewhere.

Purpose of the study

This study aims to explore the impact of the multifarious security challenges in Nigeria today on the mass migration of young Nigerians from the country in recent years to different parts of the world. This exploration is pegged to the investigation of how the different insecurity problems in Nigeria as of today

have affected the living conditions of those young Nigerians who have decided to migrate to Northern Cyprus.

The overall research question which guides the investigation is:

What has been the impact of insecurity on the decision of the young Nigerians to migrate to Northern Cyprus?

In this regard, the main objective of the study is to establish the fact that insecurity is a driver of international migration among Nigerian youths. Overall, the study contributes to the discussion over security and migration by:

- Identifying the different insecurity problems in Nigeria presently
- Establishing how these problems have driven migration among Nigerian youth

Significance of the study

It is expected that the findings of this research will be of relevance to local organizations, academia, and policymakers in offering original data on why insecurity is a major determinant in migration; it is hoped that this will then contribute further to the discussion on the need to critically look at this root cause of migration, and how these issues can be addressed.

It is also important to note that this study can help inform Nigerians at home and abroad about how the present insecurity situation has forced many to migrate and how migration can be properly harnessed to help Nigerians get international exposure, education, and support to tackle the crisis in the country.

Lastly, this study is important to close the gap in existing knowledge on the subject of Africans, particularly living in Northern Cyprus since there is only a little research done concerning Africans living in Northern Cyprus with no known research done in the field of International Relations on the subject of insecurity as a driver for the migration of Africans or Nigerians into this country. The previous studies that have been done on Africans in Northern Cyprus have only focused on educational tourism, socio-cultural disparities amongst the African population in Northern Cyprus, use of homeland language amongst the African communities, and economic impacts of African migrants on the economy of North Cyprus.

Methodology

In order to get in-depth insights, and a clear understanding of the experiences of Nigerians in Northern Cyprus and to be able to effectively document, analyze, and present the information collected from the intended demographic, the qualitative research approach was adopted for this study. Qualitative analysis is an effective approach for analyzing social problems and conducting research and is utilized extensively within the discipline of international relations.

Narrative research as an approach to qualitative analysis (see Overcash, 2003) also inspired the analytical approach of this study that drew from the information collected using the focus group method of qualitative analysis whereby Nigerians between the ages of 16-30 from across the different ethnicities and all regions of Nigeria were interviewed orally in small groups.

Table 1. Focus Group Participants

| Participant | Occupation | Age | Sex | Location |
|---------------|------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Participant 1 | Student | 30 | M | Nicosia |
| Participant 2 | Student | 29 | M | Nicosia |
| Participant 3 | Student | 29 | M | Nicosia |
| Participant 4 | Student | 30 | M | Nicosia |
| Participant 5 | Student | 22 | F | Famagusta |
| Participant | Student | 24 | F | Famagusta |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----|---|-----------|
| 6 | | | | |
| Participant 7 | Student | 26 | F | Famagusta |
| Participant 8 | Student | 25 | F | Famagusta |
| Participant 9 | Student | 25 | F | Famagusta |
| Participant 10 | Student | 19 | F | Famagusta |

A total of 10 persons were interviewed for this study in three different groups, the first group had four participants, and the interview took place in Nicosia (Lefkoşa), the capital of TRNC, the second group had three participants while the third group also had three participants, and the interview of the last two groups took place in Famagusta (Magusa).

The interviews were conducted using a discussion style as eleven open-ended questions were asked to the participant. The questions served as a guideline for these group interviewed, and the questions are as follows:

1. Can you please tell me about yourself (age, area of residency within Nigeria, Ethnicity?)
2. When did you move to Cyprus?
3. What is the Nigeria insecurity you are aware of?
4. Have you ever experienced any of these issues first-hand while living in Nigeria?
5. What happened and how did that make you feel?
6. What do you think the Nigerian government should do in handling the Nigerian security situation?
7. Whom do you think is mostly affected by this insecurity problem?
8. How did you come to Cyprus?

9. Would you say insecurity is the major reason why you decide to migrate?

10. How do you think this affected you?

11. How have you been able to cope in a new country?

The focus group discussions were audio-recorded and later transcribed to ensure the proper analysis of the subject of the discussion. The responses of the participants will be used in the discussion chapter to analyze the aim of this research which is centered on the impact of the multifarious security challenges in Nigeria today on the mass migration of young Nigerians from the country in recent years to different parts of the world, and the pegged to the investigation of how the different insecurity problems in Nigeria as of today have affected the living conditions of those young Nigerians who have decided to migrate to Northern Cyprus.

Limitations of the study

Several factors limited the scope of this research, and some of these limitations were related to the unavailability of quality statistical data on the migration of Nigerians, the absence of similar studies done in the past about Nigerians in Northern Cyprus, and the reluctance of Nigerians in Northern Cyprus to participate in interviews for this study, especially with the fact that the interviews were conducted with young people of which students were excluded because the students that were contacted to participate declined on the basis that they are occupied with the end of semester activities hence do not have the time to spare while a few simply declined because they are not convinced enough that their identity would be kept anonymous and also because they do not want to remember some of the bad experiences they had experienced insecurity first hand while living in Nigeria. Unlike the only previous study that has been done which concerns Nigerian students living in North Cyprus which was conducted a few years ago on the use of West African Pidgin English amongst university students where students from Nigeria, Ghana, and Ivory Coast were interviewed (Elega, 2016), this topic is a more sensitive one. This study also only documented the viewpoint of Nigerian migrants in North Cyprus of the situation in Nigeria alone without looking deeply into the situation in North Cyprus.

Outline of the study

Migration is a concept that has existed since the very beginning of the history of humans, it can be described as the movement of people from one location to another especially over long distances with the intention of resettlement for one reason or another, and to date, migration is an important phenomenon in human history and genealogy (Kok, 1999). Over time it is known that migration is triggered by one factor or another.

Insecurity, on the other hand, is defined as “the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection” (Béland, 2005). Insecurity is an encompassing phenomenon that can be closely related to virtually all forms of instability that occur as a result of wars, conflicts, or even terrorism. Insecurity can be seen in various parts of the world ranging from the wars in Syria and Afghanistan, conflicts in the horn of Africa, and parts of West Africa evident in countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, Cameroon, and Mali, including terrorist acts in Nigeria.

The situation of insecurity has led to the migration of youths from one country to another in search of greener pastures where many have lost their lives (Ndubuisi-Okolo & Anigbuogu, 2009). Migration and its relationship with insecurity in Africa and Nigeria would be highlighted in this study, the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria, the impacts of illegal migration, an overview of the antecedents of insecurity in Nigeria’s history to date, security problems in Nigeria, an overview of the migration of Nigerians to North Cyprus and the role insecurity played in it, the role corruption has played in Nigeria’s insecurity, how pro-Biafra agitations have contributed to insecurity in the country, and how conflicts have led to food insecurity in Nigeria are some of the focus areas of this dissertation.

Chapter 1 of this study highlights the problem that this study aims to solve, the purpose of the study, the significance of the study, the research methodology, the limitations of the study, and the outline of the study, Chapter 2 establishes a direct relationship between insecurity and migration in Nigeria, Chapter 3 discusses the insecurity problems in Nigeria and the migration of Nigerians to North Cyprus, Chapter 4 discusses corruption in Nigeria as a threat to national security and a contributor to the insecurity in the country, Chapter 5 discusses food insecurity in Nigeria and how ethnic conflicts play a role in food insecurity, Chapter 6, analyses IPOP, its challenges, and operational structures and how they

contribute to insecurity in Nigeria, Chapter 7 concludes the study while highlighting how migration could compound Nigeria's problems if not properly controlled and managed.

The conceptual Framework

Migration is an unavoidable part of national history as it involves individuals, families, and communities that make a nation. As a result, migration can be traced as far back as humans' existence, particularly when people sought food during periodic famine seasons; another cause for migration in those days was the desire to separate from the throng as well as the desire for independence. As previously said, nearly all individuals and nation-states have one or two traces of migratory history (internal and international), which are primarily influenced by two factors: "Pull" and "Push". Internal or international migration is both possible. Internal migration refers to people moving within the same geographical territory, such as from rural to urban or from Lagos to Abuja in this case. International migration, on the other hand, is concerned with the crossing of frontiers or international boundaries, such as from Cameroon to the United States. (Yahaya, 2019). This thesis concerns itself with the latter.

Migration- Insecurity Nexus

In many ways, the study of migration is a sub-discipline of international relations, although it is a late starter to the field given that the field has typically concentrated on issues of conflict and security in the international community. International migration as typically defined intersects with international relations in certain ways, and it has resulted in a massive amount of social, academic, and scientific research. In the first instance, the international laws of a country itself have a function on migration, because, without these countries, there will be no border to cross as the dynamics of migration are centered around the issue of who crosses the border, the reason for wanting to cross, also the details of how they cross, where are they allowed to cross, and the frequency of how they cross these international borders. (Johnson, 2017).

International relations in recent years have greatly been influenced by the migration of people across international borders all over the world because regions are defined by their borders and the concept of territorial sovereignty is

very essential to the growth of such country or territory. As a result of this, sovereign nations have adopted the method of policing their borders with the use of armed immigration officers and other security operatives as a major way of bringing irregular migration under control, this is an action that needs to be taken to handle the threats that illegal migration poses to a state's sovereignty because it questions the state's capability to maintain sovereignty over its territorial and physical realms. Consequentially, many states have recently invested enormous amounts of money in border security using immigration officials and border guards, the building of walls and fences, the interception of migrants in transit, and extensive removals and even imprisonment of migration and human trafficking offenders. The global commission on international migration, 2005 recommends that controlling who enters and remains on a state's territory is a crucial component of a state's sovereignty (Vietti & Scribner, 2013). Migration however has a different gameplay because economic and military strength only has little effect on this subject as it indirectly affects a nation's capacity to influence migration governance and population movement. More importantly, it influences a structural link that defines if a nation is primarily a migrant "Sending nation" that has a high migrating population or a "receiving nation" which has a high influx of migrants. Of course, no state is entirely a receiving or sending state as more and more states have begun to defy such a simple classification. But despite this, the structural position of a state offers a streamlined heuristic approach to understanding its position and power dynamics when it comes to migration (Betts, 2011).

Although investments in border security are done with the idea of the human security approach, there are many different causes of migration flow like financial distress, cultural genocide, and political instability. This makes the task of border security difficult because of the disparity that exists between voluntary and involuntary migration as war, human rights abuse, violent conflict, or social discrimination act as a driver for forced migration of people from their homeland while voluntary migrants migrate out of their own free will. It is therefore imperative to point out the fact that migrants play an important role in modern international relations because their movement across international borders has huge impacts on the political, economic, and security dynamics across these

international borders depending on the role these migrants play in different countries because of the circumstances surrounding their migration.

The Human Security Paradigm

The idea of human security grew in popularity in the new millennium. Kofi Annan, the general secretary of the UN, reaffirmed the challenge to the international community in September 2000 to realize the dual objectives of freedom from fear and want. In response, the Japanese government established The Commission on Human Security, which, while operating independently, remained closely connected to the UN. The Commission aimed to broaden conventional concepts of security and shift from a state-centered approach to encompass "non-traditional" dangers, much like its predecessors (Vietti & Scribner, 2013).

Global Migration can be considered to be close to non-existent or existent as it is indisputably true that the official International and United Nations settings still only allow a restricted amount of control regarding the issue because the growth of immigration topics has also made little headway with the United Nations. However, it is inadequate to say that there is no global migration control because of the shortcomings of the formal system in place right now (Betts, 2011). Therefore, if the international community must properly handle and manage the issue of global migration, the ideology of voluntary and involuntary migration, sending and receiving countries must be critically studied using principles of international relations like the Human-Security Paradigm to tackle issues of insecurity, poor economic development and many other factors that drive migration.

The connection between migration and insecurity is pertinent to the relevance of this research because amongst the international communities of Nigerians all over the world, especially concerning Northern Cyprus, there is little to no research done on the role played by the various conflicts and social unrest all around Nigeria in the seemingly large community of Nigerians in different parts of the world which can be attributed to the mass emigration of people from Nigeria. The human-security paradigm is a major source of motivation for this research since attention and research are only targeted at the outstanding success and performance of the Nigerian community internationally, whereas the country

remains underdeveloped despite its rich human and natural resources. Nigeria has produced individuals that break international records in sports, science, medicine, education, economics and by extension, every field that is relevant to our world today, but still the nation remains a third-world country. It is therefore important to take a critical look at the underlying issues such as insecurity that has prevented the country from properly harnessing its rich human and natural resources in growing the nation to become a world power resulting in the country's loss of its human capital to the international community.

CHAPTER II

TRNC As a Case Study

The island of Cyprus lies in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea at a distance of about 65 miles off the Southern coast of Turkey. After the takeover of the island by the Ottoman Empire and the settling of the Anatolian Muslims in 1571, the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots began living in relative harmony. Following the arrival of the two “nationalism” toward the end of the nineteenth century from Greece and Turkey which the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots considered their motherland, the culture of co-existence was challenged however and was gradually replaced with inter-ethnic conflict (Morelli V. L., 2019). To go against the Greek Cypriot political ideal of ‘enosis’, or union with Greece, which the Turkish Cypriots saw as an existential threat, the Turkish Cypriots initially agreed to the rule of the British Colonials but by the mid-1950s this support was replaced by the policy of ‘taksim’ i.e. the partitioning of the island between Greece and Turkey as their official strategy (Morelli V. L., 2019). This naturally triggered the inter-communal conflict into the late 1950s and even though the island gained its independence from the British in 1960, its stability as a sovereign entity began to collapse in 1963 as the relationship between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkey Cypriots fell apart. In 1964, Turkish Cypriots began to withdraw from most national institutions and began to run their administration (Morelli V. L., 2019). At around the same time, inter-communal violence that was frequent and occasionally serious prompted the United Nations Security Council to set up a peacekeeping mission on the island. The situation changed drastically in 1974 when Turkey conducted a military operation in response to a Greece-led coup against the elected president, and the head of the Greek Cypriot government Archbishop Makarios in 1974 which aimed to unite Cyprus with Greece. Since then, the island has been split up geographically and politically (Morelli V. L., 2019). Following Turkey’s intervention, the Turkish Cypriots took over total control of the northern territories while the international community continued to consider the Republic of Cyprus (South Cyprus) which is nearly two-thirds of the island as the only legitimate government. A buffer zone (the “Green Line”) that separates the island has been under the surveillance of the United Nations.

The Turkish Republic of North Cyprus was founded in 1983 when the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed their independence (TRNC) though it is only recognized by Turkey. The United Nations have supported fruitless negotiations to unify both sides of the island under a new federal structure that would be based on two constituent states. Such efforts came close to a breakthrough before the island joined the European Union but failed at the last minute in a referendum when the Greek Cypriots voted “no” to an UN-brokered peace deal. On the 1st of May 2004, the Republic of Cyprus joined the European Union (EU) as a still-divided island. Hence, even though the whole island of Cyprus is regarded as being a member of the European Union, only the Greek Cypriot-administered areas are fully integrated, and thus compensated for their membership (Morelli V. L., 2019). Moreover, in anticipation of a political agreement, the *acquis Communautaire*, or the EU’s norms and processes, has been suspended in the region governed by the Turkish Cypriots. Instead, Turkish Cypriots in the TRNC run a parliamentary system with the aid of an elected executive, a President, and a Parliament who share exclusive rights. The current government in power is a coalition led by the National Unity Party (UBP) with the largest number of seats in the Parliament (24 out of 50), with the Democrat Party (DP) (3 seats), and the Rebirth Party (YDP) that has two seats (Arslan, 2022). The Republican Turkish party (CTP) is the main opposition with 18 seats. In November 2020 presidential elections, Mr. Ersin Tatar was elected to serve as President for 5 years. Greek Cypriots do not acknowledge the TRNC nor the elections or its governing institutions. In a similar vein, Turkish Cypriots also refer to the republic as ‘South Cyprus’, or the ‘Greek Administration of Southern Cyprus’ and do not recognize it (Morelli V. L., 2019).

Nevertheless, the TRNC has a government that can exercise effective and sole rule over its territory, and it has a constitution that gives its residents a wide variety of civil and political liberties. The state is a secular republic built on the values of democracy and the supremacy of law, according to Article 1 of the TRNC Constitution. The TRNC certainly satisfies or surpasses any reasonable standard for good governance in terms of its capacity for governance (Akgün, 2010). Although the TRNC has continued throughout its history to adapt its economic policies in line with Turkish direction or control in significant matters, and even though TRNC officials who are actively involved in the decision-making process consult closely with their Turkish counterparts on several issues, In a broader sense, it does

maintain effective territorial control of a certain region over which it exercises sovereign authority and democratic structures while also providing governance services. On the other hand, it currently only maintains limited diplomatic ties with other foreign nations because complete diplomatic ties would equate to official recognition. Nevertheless, despite its efficiency, it has not been widely acknowledged internationally, making it a de facto state. The TRNC has not gained a more legitimate status than de facto statehood because the international community recognizes the Greek Cypriot government as the only legitimate sovereign authority for the entire island. As a result, the effectiveness and independence of the TRNC administration have been acknowledged in several UK court judgments, such as *Hesperides Hotels and Others v. Aegean Holidays and Others*. In a similar vein, the European Human Rights Commission found that the TRNC's arrest and imprisonment of Greek Cypriot protesters was legal in the *Chrysostomos* case, attributing legal force and effect to the legislation of the TRNC, whose constitution the ECHR had considered ineffective (Akgün, 2010)

TRNC Economy

For many developing countries, economic instability has been one of their major challenges. And a significant challenge in this regard is a budget deficit. Ineffective tax collection, excessive government expenditure, or a combination of the two are often the cause of the budget deficit. This also explains the predicament of the TRNC as a developing country.

Nevertheless, tourism has been considered an innovative economic growth booster for the TRNC which enjoys some advantages of being a small island nation. In this regard, researchers in similar contexts highlight the connections between tourism and the economy and underline the mutual connection between the two known as “tourism-led economic growth” as well as an extension of the benefits of tourism to the economy (Rezapouraghdam, Behraves, Ari, & Doh, 2018). Traditionally, tourism includes visiting different parts of the destination country and traveling for various reasons, with education and learning being the most popular reasons. Traveling to a destination with the primary goal of learning is termed educational tourism, and as it became more and more popular, it took a prominent economic stance on the economies of the host countries (Rezapouraghdam, Behraves, Ari, & Doh, 2018). Northern Cyprus has also been at the forefront of the likely positive

and negative effects of educational tourism and their economic contribution through international students (Arıcı, Ertürk, and Orcan, 2014), as it will be elaborated further below.

Higher Education in the TRNC

Since 1982, Northern Cyprus has welcomed international students seeking higher education. After thereafter, as more universities were built in the nation, the number of international students from more than 100 countries and regions increased steadily. The fact that Northern Cyprus has accredited universities enhances the country's reputation abroad through participation in international conferences, seminars, and social, cultural, and sporting events. The infrastructure and facilities at Northern Cyprus institutions are continuing to grow at an unparalleled rate, and they can now be favorably compared to those of other countries. As a result, the higher education sector has emerged as Northern Cyprus's most significant industry, contributing significantly to the small, unrecognized island nation and earning significant foreign currency (Katircioglu, 2002). Like many other small island states, Northern Cyprus based its development on the services sector. Tourism and higher education were chosen as the leading sectors, which have been contributing to the economic development of the island significantly. Especially, the higher education sector has become the most attractive and important sector for the country and has grown exponentially from its humble development in the mid-2000s.

Table 2: Number of International Students in the mid-2000s

| Year | Total number of students | No. of foreign students |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2002 | 26,321 | 1,952 |
| 2003 | 27,748 | 2,304 |
| 2004 | 30,605 | 2,285 |
| 2005 | 35,473 | 2,476 |

| | | |
|------|--------|-------|
| 2006 | 41,865 | 2,714 |
|------|--------|-------|

As of 2022, over 51,280 international students were studying in 21 universities in TRNC in addition to 43,010 students from Turkey, and 13,914 Turkish Cypriot students (Daily Sabah, 2022). Moreover, the TRNC economic minister Hasan Tacoy claimed that TRNC made \$800 million from universities in 2018, and he further assert that in the future, there is a possibility of making over a billion dollars from higher institutions (Daily Sabah, 2022). Below is a table that indicates the revenue that has been generated from education in TRNC universities.

Table 3: Revenues generated from Higher Education (2013-2018)

| Years | Revenue (in mil/USD) |
|-------|----------------------|
| 2013 | 535.6 |
| 2014 | 589.4 |
| 2015 | 636.2 |
| 2016 | 661 |
| 2017 | 700 |
| 2018 | 800 |

Sources: Compiled by the author (Daily Sabah, 2019),(LGC News, 2017) and (LGC News, 2018)

Education has contributed dramatically to the GDP of TRNC. According to the TRNC economic minister Hasan Tacoy, in 2016, the revenue generated from education amounted to half of the TRNC budget (LGC News, 2017).

TRNC as a Migration Destination

Cyprus has a long history of exporting immigrants. Since colonial times, many Cypriots immigrated there as well as to other countries including Australia, the United States, and South Africa. Nearly as many as half of the island's population now resides abroad. But through rapid globalization and economic development, recent decades have also seen the island evolving into a culture that serves as a "host" to immigrants from other nations who work in a variety of occupations, from laborers to professionals and business owners to retired people (Trimiklionitis, 2009). While the academic attention has been on the South, in recent years, the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus has also experienced a high stream of people coming into the country, and the number of immigrants in the country has grown tremendously since 2004.

Table 4: Number of Work Permits Issued in the early 2000s

| Year | Total work permit | First issue | Renewal |
|------|-------------------|-------------|---------|
| 2000 | 6,113 | 4,661 | 1,502 |
| 2001 | 5,311 | 3,942 | 1,837 |
| 2002 | 5,828 | 3,521 | 2,307 |
| 2003 | 6,948 | 4,124 | 2,374 |
| 2004 | 12,429 | 9,656 | 2,773 |
| 2005 | 42,779 | 36,200 | 6,579 |

The character of the most recent migration wave is quite different as before the 1974 inter-ethnic conflict most immigrants to Cyprus were from Turkey, Great Britain, and Bulgaria (Yılmaz, Hüseyin, & Recai, 2014). One of the reasons for this is the fact that the "Green Line" started acting as the EU's border and Northern Cyprus became one of the most popular routes for unauthorized transit migration due to its current condition (Yılmaz, Hüseyin, & Recai, 2014).

At the same time, however, other reasons make the TRNC an attractive destination, as the number of work permits testifies. These are elaborated on below.

Pull Factors of Migration in the TRNC

I. Accreditation, reputation, future job prospects, and English

Previous research has shown that reputation of foreign degrees in the home country, and future job prospects in the host or home country were the most mentioned factors by the largest group of immigrants i.e. international students. International students chose their universities based on the number of accreditations they received, and because English is the medium of instruction.(Ezel & Arasli, 2019)

II.Culture, new language, travel, and welcoming attitudes of the locals

Cultural factors such as population diversity in terms of nationality and the richness of cultural and historical heritage have also been identified as influential factors. The presence of educational tourists from over 100 different countries has made Northern Cyprus a very appealing place for other migrant groups (Ezel & Arasli, 2019).

III.Having a Bigger Plan than Northern Cyprus

Educational tourists who wish to migrate to Western countries but are unable to do so due to the strict visa regimes of some destination countries see Northern Cyprus as a stepping stone. Nigerians seeking visas to Western countries must go through difficult and time-consuming visa application processes, and their applications are often turned down after they have already spent a significant amount of time and money. Respondents generally believe that if they study at Northern Cyprus universities, it will be relatively easier for them to obtain visas to Western countries, either to continue their studies or to migrate (Ezel & Arasli, 2019).

IV.Environmental factors

The host country's environmental characteristics can also be an important factor in attracting educational tourists with specific expectations. One of these factors is North Cyprus's quietness and safe environment. Northern Cyprus is appealing because of the lack of discrimination based on nationality, skin color, or gender, especially for people with certain sensitivities. Another factor that makes Northern

Cyprus appealing is the absence of cult conflicts. Despite a large number of Nigerian nationals, no cult-related disputes have been reported to North Cyprus' security services so far (Ezel & Arasli, 2019).

V. Financial factors

According to research, financial factors have a strong influence on migrants' decisions because many of them are from emerging economies with limited financial resources. What is important here is the living costs and all other related costs such as accommodation, travel, healthcare, and other miscellaneous expenses, have been found to influence the decisions of migrants, particularly those on a tight budget and who rely heavily on self-financing (Ezel & Arasli, 2019).

VI. Influence of others

Family and peer influence are also found to have a significant impact on decision-making. It is noted that families prefer to send their children to countries where they have acquaintances simply because they believe their children will be safe and that assistance will be available in the host country if needed (Ezel & Arasli, 2019). Existing migrant networks, documented extensively in the relevant literature, also play an important role in making Northern Cyprus an attractive destination.

Different Groups of Migrants in Northern Cyprus

Several immigrant groups exist in the TRNC and they have different reasons for migrating. A survey carried out by Voice of International Students in Cyprus (VOIS Cyprus) claimed that among the 763 respondents, a large number of them said they decided to come to TRNC to be safe from war conflict in their hometowns (Achiri, 2022). More formally, migrants are typically divided into four classes under migration policies: legal residents, undocumented immigrants, temporary migrants, and humanitarian migrants. The rights of the migrants set these groups apart from one another. Immigrants who entered a nation illegally and remain there without complying with the legal requirements imposed by the country, such as having a valid visa, work permit, or residence permit, are said to be illegal or undocumented. Legal residents and unauthorized or undocumented migrants differ primarily in that the latter are ineligible for citizenship's social entitlements. Temporary migrants can include students who arrived for education in a set time frame or skilled, semi-

skilled, or unskilled migrant laborers who stay in the receiving country for specific amounts of time as specified in a work contract. Temporary migrants may take advantage of the social rights that are guaranteed to them by their contracts and the laws of the host nation. Most wealthy nations admit humanitarian migrants under various national laws that respect UN conventions and protocols on the rights of people and refugees. However, many policies are put in place to control voluntary migration. Three different models can be used to categorize the responses of host nations: assimilationist, civic-integrationist, and multiculturalist.

Multiculturalism generally promotes the notion that immigrants should be left to participate equally in all aspects of society without being required to renounce their own culture, religion, or language. In this way, welcoming nations respect immigrants' cultural, religious, and linguistic identities. On the other hand, the civic-integration model represents the efforts made by the host country to integrate immigrants into the existing socio-political values by being linguistically, culturally, and ethnically indifferent to differences and by establishing a common status based on individual rights. According to the assimilationist approach, immigrants were to be coerced into assimilating into society by a one-sided process of adaptation. One could argue that receiving nations have tried to replace assimilationist policies with civic integrationist ones. For instance, many European nations liberalized their assimilationist strategies through civic integration and embraced similar rules on migration, particularly regarding humanitarian refugees (Yücel, Başak, & Sertaç, 2015). Common Basic Principles (CBP) 4 on immigrant integration was established by the European Council in 2004, and some EU countries then began implementing programs to integrate their migrant populations. Despite an increase in immigration after 1974, Northern Cyprus however has no official immigration strategy. Instead, several provisions that are attached to the Nationality law govern the issuing of different visas, and temporary work permits. In this regard, those on working permits are thought to make up the majority of the immigration into Northern Cyprus. Workers in the manufacturing, construction, and agricultural industries as well as those employed in casinos, hotels, and catering are included in this category. In addition to this, an increasing number of professionals and white-collar workers have started to reside and work in the TRNC. These include, among others, IT specialists, designers, medical professionals, and professors. In higher education too, the number of institutions (22) attract

professors and other professionals to the expanding university sector. Statistics on contributions to the national insurance program, which is a requirement for all registered workers, have been used to study this group (Hatay, 2017) but no recent data in the English language was accessible at the time of writing.

Irregular Immigration

Including unauthorized immigrants, the overall number of non-Cypriot residents in 2005 was estimated to be between 80,000 and 100,000, or roughly 10–13% of the population. Although accurate statistics on irregular migrants are difficult to come by, it is estimated that there are between 10,000 and 30,000 of them. Other estimates have a wider range, ranging from 6,000 to 45,000. These undocumented immigrants come from Africa, as well as the Middle East (Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, to name a few). Most irregular migrants in Northern Cyprus are "overstayers," or those who overstay their visas or who labor beyond the parameters of their visas, as is the situation throughout larger Europe. This practice is also common among international students. Since the "green line" dividing the island became a de facto EU border, the number of illegal immigrants who aspire to cross this boundary and enter the southern portion of Cyprus and subsequently the EU continues to grow.

Nigerians in Northern Cyprus

It is famous among Nigerians and Africans at large to view traveling abroad for studies or work as a certain "breakthrough" in life. In truth, many do have experience breakthroughs traveling outside the shores of the African continent, but the reality behind attaining a breakthrough depends on the kind of country one travels to. The information and personal testimonies included in the works of Adesanya M. Alabi (titled "The plight of Nigerian Students in Northern Cyprus"), Michael Nyantakyi Oti, (titled "The 77 percent: Why is Northern Cyprus appealing to African students?"), and Emmanuel Achiri an Eastern Mediterranean University Ph.D. candidate and a co-founder of Voice International Student in Cyprus (titled "African students in North Cyprus aren't breaking. They are organizing") provide a good starting point for a deeper investigation into the situation of Nigerians in the TRNC, a large majority of whom are enrolled at a higher education institution.

Achiri (2019) asserts in his work that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is a place where African students are not wanted, maligned, and to some degree

destroyed. He further reiterates that international students are going through hard times in the TRNC, and this includes discrimination they face from universities (Achiri, 2019). For instance, Achiri commented on the tuition fees that foreign students pay in an interview (Oti, 2022), with the voice co-founder saying that the idea of 50% scholarship that universities in TRNC advertise is false. He claims that there is no such scholarship for foreign students and that these generous scholarships are for TRNC students who pay almost three times lower fees than what African student pay (Oti, 2022).

Another issue relates to the right to work. Many Nigerians who wish to go abroad for their studies have in mind that they are going to a country where they will be able to study and work at the same time to support themselves. This mindset of working whilst studying is also fuelled by agents. Most agents tell their fellow Nigerians that schooling in TRNC is great, and you can study and work at the same time (Alabi, 2019). In this regard, the information Nigerians receive from the agents is promising, and convincing to embark on the journey to Northern Cyprus. On arriving, however, the reality becomes a different thing. In truth, there may be some jobs available in the TRNC, but the problem with the jobs is that the supply of the jobs cannot meet the demand of job seekers. Also, even if a Nigerian student can find a job, the payment is done in Turkish Lira. Therefore, the prospects of paying tuition fees in Euros and being paid with Turkish Lira dim every hope of working and supporting oneself through saving to pay for tuition fees and accommodation (Alabi, 2019). With regard to the latter too, Alabi's account claims that extortionate sums for rent are imposed on foreigners, and the locals almost always pay less (Alabi, 2019). In some cases, Alabi claims, a group of Nigerian students has been victims of fraud of rent paid to landlords. In an instance in 2016, a Nigerian is reported to have given a landlord the sum of 3,500 Turkish Lira, only for the Nigerian student to discover that the man who claimed to be the landlord was a fraudster. The matter was taken to the police, but the police did nothing about it, which left the Nigerians homeless (Alabi, 2019).

Chigozie Obioma, a Nigerian student who also came to North Cyprus intending to have a better life has claimed to have met with a different reality. He asserts that one of the things he discovered as a Nigeria in Northern Cyprus was the question of whether he was now in Europe. Obioma answers a "no", As he claims, "is it true that there are no jobs, and no way to make money? The answer is true.

Because TRNC is a nation under the surveillance of the United Nations embargo, the only state that recognizes TRNC is Turkey, and even to get to Turkey while in TRNC, a typical Nigerian still needs a visa. Therefore, talking of even finding a job is barely impossible unless menial jobs that pay less.” When Obioma went further to investigate if there is even a possibility to become a TRNC citizen through naturalization, the answer he claims to have been given was nothing but a resounding “no” (Obioma, 2016).

Nevertheless, with all this negativity surrounding Nigerian students, the co-founder of VOIS also asserts that “the ascent of social media has given representatives of African students and other foreign nationals in Northern Cyprus new abilities to challenge our institutions and new communities” (Achiri, 2019). It is also understood that his platform was able to influence changes in rules on the working conditions of foreigners in TRNC and that international students like Nigerians have better access to work permits and any employee who fails to pay any worker is subject to punishment by the rules covering the working conditions of international students in the TRNC (Achiri, 2019).

From the focus groups conducted as part of this investigation, most of the respondents also assert that they come to Cyprus to have a better education. Some respondents also said they came to Northern Cyprus because they were given information that they can study and work at the same time. A less obvious aspect of their motivation, which is covered by this investigation nonetheless was the obvious predicament of Nigeria about the problem of insecurity and corruption, which also hampers efforts to create better education standards that could match that of other countries. The next chapter outlines these insecurity challenges in Nigeria before turning the attention to the relationship between insecurity and migration in the case of Nigerian migrants in the TRNC.

CHAPTER III

Security Challenges and Migration

Background

Nigeria is Africa's most populous country and largest economy and has suffered from ethnic, religious, and political violence since gaining independence from the British empire in 1960. Civil war erupted in the country between 1967 and 1970, followed by the Maitasine crisis in the 1980s, recurrent ethnic-pastoral conflicts, primarily in the Middle Belt, and insurgency in the oil-producing Niger Delta region to the south. Thousands of lives have been lost and significant property damage has been incurred in Nigeria's northern region as a result of violent acts linked to the "Boko Haram" organization. The region's already poor growth has been pushed even farther backward because of this. Furthermore, violence between peripatetic herders, cattle rustlers, and farmers has recently moved to other parts of the country, with an increase in violent clashes that have resulted in several murders, the burning down of entire villages, and the loss of livestock and farmland. The formation of a Sovereign State of Biafra because of a new wave of militant agitations in the Niger Delta region, as well as violent protests by pro-Biafra organizations in the country's south, raises concerns about the country's, regions, and global security environment's future security consequences shortly (Mohammed, 2016).

Nigeria is presently facing a series of security challenges as a result of unsatisfactory, and somewhat misplaced, security priorities. Every country exists to provide security to all its citizens and non-citizens living within the borders of the country. Healthcare issues, food, finance, personal security, national security, and transportation challenges are all part of the security issues Nigeria is faced with. In different parts of the country, we also witness tribal/ethnic clashes, political clashes, kidnapping and abduction of both young and old citizens from different communities, and political assassinations. There are also cases of isolated armed robbery, human trafficking, and environmental degradation in some parts of the country. (Akinsowon, 2021). These security problems have had a huge impact on the finances of many as there is now a financial strain on people to take some measures to protect themselves. For example, air travel on domestic routes has recently been on the increase amongst middle and lower-class citizens who need to travel to avoid the armed robbery, kidnappings, rape,

and serial killings that have plagued the country's highways although domestic airfares have been increasing at an alarming rate in the country.

At the same time, the notion that much African migration is primarily motivated by poverty ignores evidence that shows that in poor countries, demographic and economic transitions and 'development' are generally associated with increased rather than decreased levels of mobility and migration and that the relationship between development and migration is fundamentally non-linear. In his Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition, Zelinsky, 1971 first proposed this idea. (Flahaux & Daas, 2016). This idea was analysed by a study that investigated the effect of migrant remittances on the economy of Nigeria which confirmed how the inflow of migrant remittances to the homeland economy helps the economy to move in a positive direction (Adeseye, 2021).

African migrations can be separated into two main sub-fields in a historical context, looking at individuals who were forced to migrate and people who chose to migrate of their own free will. Africa has been the site of some of the world's largest forced migrations. Even though it occurred over a shorter period than the trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean slave trades, the trans-Atlantic slave trade was the largest long-distance forced migration of people. In more recent times, armed wars, human rights violations, natural or environmental disasters, poverty, and starvation forced the migration number of refugees and internally displaced persons around Africa. Today, several circumstances continue to fuel these developments, including natural disasters such as plague, starvation, and flooding, as well as annoying government policies, religious persecution, war, and racial intolerance, to name a few. Environmental refugees are now included in the long list of these displaced persons and refugees and are described as people who have deserted their communities, villages, or towns in need of help due to environmental factors. Religion, race/ethnicity, politics, and the environment all now play a role that drove many people to relocate from their homes to new areas, resulting in massive population growth in the number of refugees and internally displaced persons around the world. (Orji & Uebari, 2013). And it is worth noting, as Helton (2000:63) correctly pointed out, that enormous population displacements are no longer a new phenomenon in world politics.

At the same time, not all migrants have forced migrants, and this applies to Africa too. Within Africa, free migrations of traders and laborers engaging in long-distance trade were fuelled by trading across complementing ecological zones and the

seasonality of production (Rossi, 2018). Other seasonal or circular migration for agriculture, or pastoralism, migration in quest of greater security and subsistence, migration to avoid natural calamities and wars, and pilgrimage were also other examples of Nigerian migration. For example, throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, migration from Nigeria was frequently linked to pilgrimages to religious sites in the Arabian Peninsula (Afani, 2013).

In recent years the motivation for migration amongst Nigerians has changed significantly with many migrating with the perception of better living standards, job opportunities, education, healthcare, and many more. A study even concluded that many Nigerians migrate to Canada to pursue higher education as a pathway to permanent residency in the country (Adeyanju & Olatunji, 2021).

Terrorism and insecurity have been one of the major security challenges that Nigeria has faced in recent years, Insecurity has become so rampant that it takes place in almost all regions in Nigeria. In the Northern region of the country, there is the Boko Haram who is behind the violent insurgent activities, and in the Southern regions of the country, the militia has taken over; there is widespread kidnapping in the east and south by unknown gunmen which also includes ritual killings (Obi, 2015).

The activities of Boko Haram, an Islamic sect to forcefully impose Islamic beliefs and ideology on the secular society in Nigeria have been prevalent in the Northern region of Nigeria most especially Borno in the northeast where the sect has its base in the Sambisa Forest where it operates from, have led to the loss of lives and properties on during the cause of their several attacks. A good example of such an attack is the kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls from the Chibok high school which happened on the 14th of April 2014. There have been several other attacks in the city such as the sporadic shooting of innocent members of the community, abduction of older women, suicide bombing, burning down of government properties and police stations, rape, and armed robbery. On the 28th of March 2022, there was an attack on a train coming from Abuja and heading to Kaduna with about 970 passengers on board. In 2011 there was a suicide bombing attack on the UN building in Abuja which left about 300 citizens dead. (Obi, 2015).

The attack of the Niger Delta Militants started far back in the 1990s with different militant groups such as; The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), the Ijaw Youth Congress (IYC), the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), the Niger Delta Vigilante Force (NDVF), and the Niger

Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF) (Obi, 2015). In March 2003 the militant group attacked the SPCDC oil facilities in Warri and the Nigeria Naval force on Escravos river which left 7 people dead, and several others injured. In July 2006, the MEND combatant group attacked the Chevron oil tanker along Chomoni creeks in Warri which left 4 Naval officers dead and three soldiers injured. On October 1st, 2010, there was a bombing by the militant at Eagle Square in Abuja (Obi, 2015).

Another security challenge faced by the country is caused by the Fulani herdsmen, in most cases, the Fulani herdsmen settle in fertile areas to continue rearing their cattle which leads to the destruction of food crops planted by farmers in the community the herders settle in. Further to that, the killings committed by the herders and farmers have ravaged so many communities, displacing them from their farmlands and robbing them of their source of income (Akinsowon, 2021).

In June 2012, Chakaruma Village in Jos was attacked by Fulani Herdsmen which left two people dead. In July 2012, Masih, Tse, and Shong villages in Plateau state were attacked which left about 190 people dead and several more injured, and the communities were razed down. In May 2013, Okpachanyi, Akough, and Zangang Villages in Benue state were attacked which left 75 people dead and many more people displaced (Obi, 2015). Due to these series of attacks on communities and the loss of lives of innocent and unarmed citizens, People who are buoyant enough to leave the country have taken several steps to migrate to countries with better security and those who can't afford to leave the country have moved to more peaceful communities outside their birth town or birth state.

Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

Today, there is a significant increase in violence, terrorism, and the like in Nigeria. In various parts of the country, lawless sects are stepping up their campaign. We hear about bombings, shootings and killings, kidnappings, armed robbery, arson, and other crimes. These take place starting from north to south, east to west, and almost every day. The phenomenon of 'insecurity' has been extended to cover other spheres like economic, and political insecurity. In this paper, our concentration will treat the topic holistically - as it affects the life and property of the citizenry. The cause of this problem is explicated briefly below.

Border Porousness

Weak border security is a contributor to insecurity in Nigeria because this weakness has allowed for the free flow of migrants from other countries to Nigeria via unguarded borders, and illegal routes which allow criminals to enter the country without any trace or measure to ensure being stopped. An example is the proliferation of criminals in Nigeria through its northeastern border with Cameroon where the activities of Boko Haram is more prevalent (Abdullahi & Gawi, 2021).

The proliferation of Arms and Ammunition

Several large-scale arms hauls have been halted at air and seaports with the latest report happening on the 18th of December 2021 when the Nigerian customs intercepted a container loaded with guns at the seaport in Lagos. This is bad for the country as these weapons and ammunition end up in the hands of criminals, who use them in their nefarious activities throughout the country, making life insecure for the people in their area. (Kamta, Schilling, & Scheffran, 2020).

Illegal Armed Groups

The illegal importation of arms and ammunition has made it very easy for individuals and groups to obtain weapons, including armed groups such as the Niger Delta Militants, the Oodua people's congress, and the 'Bakassi Boys', MASSOB, and the notorious Boko Haram.

The latter's origins can be traced back to the early 2000s, but it remained undiscovered for several years until Mohammed Yusuf and the Jama'atu Ahlissunnah Lidda'awa wal Jihad movement, which claims to be based on Islamic religious ideology and opposes 'westernization' while calling for the formation of an Islamic state in the country. As the group's fame rose, numerous measures were made to curb the group's operations. Islamic officials have also spoken out against the new movement and its ideas, declaring them incompatible with Islamic thought. But, for the most part, local authorities left the organization alone, and the local public derided them as 'Boko Haram', or those who sermonize that 'western' knowledge is 'forbidden.' However, in 2009, when members of the gang clashed with security officials during a funeral procession for one of its members, the circumstances became more serious. A number of them were shot in the exchange, and their commander, Mohammed Yusuf, threatened retribution. As a result of this occurrence, a series of brutal attacks occurred

in Maiduguri, Borno State's capital, killing an estimated 700-800 persons, including the group members. The soldiers caught and handed over their commander to the police, who interrogated him on camera before shooting him. His unlawful execution sparked more unrest, which expanded across the north as well as to Abuja, the capital. Under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau, Yusuf's right-hand man, the organization grew. In an Al Qaeda-style video released in 2010, Shekau announced that he was the new commander of the group, clutching a Kalashnikov gun and wearing a camouflage bulletproof jacket, and threatening to bring more pandemonium to the nation (Mohammed, 2016).

Henceforth, the organization's tactics have become more refined, and the scope of its attacks has grown—including a sequence of abductions, including the abduction of a seven-member French family in northern Cameroon in 2013, which made worldwide news and for which Shekau claimed accountability; abductions, the most well-known of which was that of the Chibok girls in 2014; and violent assaults of innocent civilians, including children—the attack on a high school in Buni Yad (Muhammed, 2016). In early 2015, Boko Haram publicly pledged loyalty to ISIS, but given its municipal roots and the distance between the two, there has been little indication of any clear links between the two, and this declaration is primarily seen as a hopeless endeavor to formulate links with an international movement (Kamta, Schilling, & Scheffran, 2020).

The Niger Delta Avengers, on the other hand, has evolved from the militant umbrella organization known as the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), just as the Nigerian military appeared to be making ground in the northeast (NDA). The country's unstable Niger Delta region made international headlines in the early 2000s when the oil-producing region was shut off by insurgency. The NDA has taken responsibility for a spate of pipeline vandalism and explosions in the region, threatening to disrupt economic activity. The Nigerian Defence Headquarters has labeled the operations "financial violence" and threatened to "employ all possible means and techniques within its rule of operations to crush any individual or organization that engages in the damage of government strategic properties and infrastructures".

Oil Bunkering

Nigeria is one of the world's largest oil producers with 9 of its 36 states being oil-producing states, as of 2009, the estimates of Nigeria's oil and gas reserve were given at 36.2 billion barrels and 182.4 trillion cubic feet (tcf) respectively (Iledare & Suberu, 2010), this large amounts of oil and gas has made illegal oil bunkering lucrative in Nigeria. This activity which involves the theft of crude oil and its by-products is being fuelled by the country's current state of insecurity, backed by criminals willing to die in Nigeria's waterways resulting in making the coastal areas of oil-producing states unsafe.

Activism from the Labour Congress, other trade unions, and youths

As a result of the government's increase in fuel prices, the Nigerian Labour Congress called for a nationwide strike in early 2012 when they accused the government of being insensitive toward the suffering of the people and also ignoring the country's insecurity challenges, presently university students in Nigeria are out of school because of the ongoing strike action by the academic and non-academic staff of universities for the refusal of the government to pay the backlog of allowances, also in 2020 Nigeria experience the largest and most prominent protest and activism in its history when the youths across the country took to the streets to protest police brutality in the country and bad governance which ended on a very sad note as armed military men of the Nigerian army opened fire on unarmed protesters at the biggest and most prominent protest ground, the Lekki tollgate. Peaceful protests by Labour and other civil society groups have been repeatedly hijacked by criminals, inflicting pain on people and making life in cities unsafe.

Kidnapping

This is yet another visible manifestation of the country's deteriorating security situation. In this new wave of crime that appears to have supplanted armed robbery and other non-contact crimes, the perpetrators spare no one. Since the beginning of this act in Nigeria, people of all ages, both male and female, have been kidnapped for ransom (Diara, 2010), (Onuoha & Okolie-Osemene , 2019). The citizens' lives have become unbearable as a result of this. People are now afraid of becoming victims of these criminals.

Militancy

In criminal law, militancy is defined as violence, illegal force, the illegal use of unjustified force, or the intimidating effect created by the threat of such an act. When the Niger-Deltans took up arms against the Nigerian government, the world became well-known. Government exploitation and environmental degradation in their area as a result of oil exploration and extraction. This is not limited to the Niger Delta region alone. Other parts of the country have seen similar events.

Unemployment

The rise in crime patterns in Nigeria since the mid-1990s has been caused by, unemployment, economic decline, and social inequality, all of which have been aided by inefficient and corrupt government officials such as corrupt police and customs. Idle minds become the devil's workshop. These mostly young people are easily recruited into militant groups and trained to rob, kill, kidnap, smuggle, and hijack. Accurate employment rates are difficult to obtain and in general, mean little in a society where many people work part-time, and begging is a socially acceptable occupation.

Illegal Immigration

Because of their undocumented status, illegal/ undocumented migrants are more likely to engage in unlawful activities. As a result, when certain actions are committed, the culprits are usually nowhere to be found. Crime rates such as armed robbery and theft, to name a few, rise in areas where there is a higher number of unauthorized immigrants. It is also on record that undocumented migrants played a significant role in the maintained religious riots that occurred in Kano and killed lives. The event also resulted in the massive destruction of public and private property in the area (Chhangani, 1983).

Ungoverned Spaces

Ungoverned spaces are areas that are beyond the reach of the central authority. In other words, areas are termed ungoverned if they are not under strong state authority and the social practices that occur there are not regulated by the state. According to this perspective, the more remote such regions are, the more exposed their residents are to violent radicalization and extremism. Terrorist and rebel groups

such as Al-Shabab and Boko Haram have taken advantage of the state's weakness and limited reach in such areas to recruit and radicalize the local population. Terrorists can use ungoverned regions as "safe havens," where they can recruit, train, indoctrinate, radicalize, and plot attacks. Terrorists also have access to weapons, money laundering opportunities, and the capacity to engage in illegal smuggling to make money in these areas. As a result, ungoverned zones may have major repercussions for peace and security in terms of irregular or undocumented migration. The reasons for ungoverned spaces and weak states in emerging countries are inextricably linked to the industrialized world. This is due to the latter's contribution to the South's continuous state problems. The flaws stem from the legacy of colonialism, which established colonial borders that were not coterminous with ethnic boundaries (Yahaya, 2019).

Farmer—Herder Conflict

In recent months, tensions between the Fulani, who are considered Northerners, and rural inhabitants in the country's southern regions have risen due to an expansion in the frequency of kidnappings and violent confrontations between nomadic herders and rural farmers. Recent agitations in the south-eastern 'Igbo' region of the country, calling for Biafra's independence, have generated concerns, as have hints of possible collaboration between the two groups. Cattle rustling has been a persistent problem in Nigeria's central area for decades. Nomadic grazers have been exposed to rural banditry, while an uptick in violent attacks between farmers and herdsmen, resulting from competition for increasingly scarce land and resources, particularly grazing space and encroachment into farmlands, puts rural communities and pastoralists at risk daily. Growing environmental and socioeconomic constraints in rural regions of Nigeria compound this, posing a serious security danger not just to people's lives but also to economic activities and the environment.

Reasons Why Young Nigerians Migrate to TRNC

North Cyprus is a small country with a population of 326,000 people with a land mass of 3355km² located in the northern part of the Mediterranean island of Cyprus, due to existential conflict with the south region of the island of Cyprus, North Cyprus is not internationally recognized as a sovereign state, so the economic prospects for the country is limited as there is no opportunity for export beyond

turkey, as turkey is the only state that recognizes the sovereignty of North Cyprus hence the reason why educational tourism remains a strong source of foreign exchange for North Cyprus's economy (Ezel & Arasli, Movement from emerging economies to small island states: 2019).

Higher education is one of the most important sectors drawing foreigners to Northern Cyprus., according to statistics, there are currently 17 universities with a total student population of over 93,000 with about 27,500 being foreigners (excluding citizens of Turkey) from over 100 various countries (Ezel & Arasli, Movement from emerging economies to small island states, 2019), as the education sector is increasingly being seen as one of the paths via which normal and irregular migration transitions occur. Nigeria's insecurity issues have encouraged the decision of a large population of Nigerian youths to migrate from the country to many areas of the world, with several countries such as Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the EU countries reporting record numbers of Nigerian immigrants, especially through the study route. The provision of internationally recognized and excellent quality education at cheap rates in Northern Cyprus and the region's welcoming migration policy have influenced Nigerian immigrants' decision to migrate to Northern Cyprus.

On a general note, from the conclusions drawn from the interviews conducted for this research, although quality higher education was a major factor that has made Nigerians in Northern Cyprus migrate to the region, uncertainties relating to insecurity and civil unrest remains the primary factor that led to migration has insecurity was the reason that prompted the need to study abroad instead of studying in their home country. Some of the participants went further and said they are likely to stay back and settle in the region after their studies provided, they can work while they are making plans to relocate to other regions that are more stable and secure with welcoming immigration policies to work and settle after their education. These findings are elaborated on further below.

CHAPTER IV

Corruption In Nigeria

Background

Corruption in Nigeria is best described as illegal and dishonest acts that are mostly exhibited and prevalent in people who hold power and people occupying high offices, acts such as bribery, fraud, theft, and diversion of funds have plagued both the private and public sectors in the country so much that corruption has become ingrained in the political system and fighting it has proven to be a challenge which has the integrity of Nigeria's security (Nnonyelu, Uzoh, & Aniogbu, 2013). Several agencies such as EFCC (Economic and financial crime corruption), and ICPC (Independent corrupt practices commission) have been established and tasked with the responsibility of fighting corruption in Nigeria by investigating financial crimes and fraud in the country. Although EFCC has been empowered to effectively fight corruption, especially with cooperation from the central bank and other commercial banks that report suspicious transactions to the commission while mainly targeting corruption in the public sector, corrupt practices that involve the direct flow of cash are now limited with more emphasis on corruption involving assets.

Yet corruption remains a major security concern in the country since it has also weakened the security sector that is meant to protect national security, the retention of a government's sovereign rights, and even social equality and the peace and progress of the society. (Ogo, 2015)

Corruption as A Threat to National Security

Irrespective of how we characterize it, corruption has taken a toll on Nigeria's security. Security can be defined as national security and as the protection of national survival, it can be viewed as either the desire or ability to defend the country. The need to protect every human and group is very important in the life of humans, a major problem with the security issues in the country lies in the inadequate services provided by the Military forces and every other security agent under the imperfect free-thinker mindset, as illustrated by their established operation process for a certain immoral and illegitimate purpose such as the abuse of human rights, police brutality, lack of due process is indeed a significant backlash of the such moral corruption of security. Acts of societal lawlessness, involvement in politics, corruption, and tribal exploitation are

all linked to the failure on the path of the government, military, and security agents to protect the citizens of the country (Ogo, 2015).

Fatton, 1992 believed corruption and inequality also promote existing power structures. Furthermore, political corruption guarantees that projects and contracts are not awarded based on merit but instead it is awarded based on who can bribe the people in charge of awarding the contract, which in turn frustrates honest efforts put in by other citizens bidding for such contract. It fosters distrust of the motive of the agency in charge of the contract and berates the authority of people in the position of power. It fosters defiance of authority and forces officials to divert scarce resources to low-priority areas (Emmanuel, 2017).

Causes of Corruption

The reason for corruption can be categorized into two; the first reason is for private benefit, to get recognition amongst family, friends, and individuals in the community, and the second reason is the urge to get attain some certain level of power in society in which this behavior, is a behavior that violates the regulation limiting the execution of certain tasks. Corruption grows in a society that enables it, the degree of discretion that officials are permitted to exercise, the degree to which there are systems of accountability and transparency in an institution, and the monopoly of power are the three dimensions in an institutional framework that have been used to enable the corrupt practices of officials that are in the public sector over the years. (Otalor, Bessong, & Kankpang, 2015).

Corruption can be classified into **(a) Bureaucratic corruption, (b) Political Corruption, and (c) Electoral corruption;** Bureaucratic corruption was explained by NORAD, 2000 as that which is comparable to 'corruption of necessity,' which happens when someone gains a business from the government by abusing the system. Electoral corruption on the other hand involves bribing voters with money, promises of office or special favors, coercion, intimidation, and interference with the right to vote of which Nigeria is a prime example. Lastly, political corruption is evident in Nigeria through acts of nepotism, bribery, embezzlement, favoritism, fraud, and extortion. (Otalor, Bessong, & Kankpang, 2015).

Government involvement in certain economic policies has led to policy-induced corruption, such as the subsidization of certain materials needed for the day-to-day activities of the citizens. Policy-induced corruption such as government

subsidy, price control, low-income wages for civil servants, multiple exchange rates, natural resource endowment, and social factors. The willingness on the part of private parties to pay bribes to government officials to obtain any benefit the regulations may generate, as well as the pervasiveness of government regulations and the excessive degree of discretion granted to government officials, continues to promote corruption in both the public and private sectors (Otalor, Bessong, & Kankpang, 2015).

Effects of Corruption on National Security

Corruption harms the issue of national security because corrupt individuals and groups can hinder the government's effort to maintain security for the nation and every citizen. The political and economic issues emerging from both the struggle for state power among the national elite and the effects of these on the distribution and management of the society's wealth and resources show the link between corruption and the nation's national security crisis. Certain things in our society have the ability to foster corruption and insecurity; things as unemployment, Political instability, Government estrangement, excessive ambition, Inaccessibility to national cake, unfair distribution, and public witch-hunting, Others include a lack of infrastructure, and a lack of concern for excessive wealth accumulation, recycled corruption, and reckless money flaunting (Emmanuel, 2017). A stark example of this is seen in the federal government's retrenchment process in the late 1990s. It was originally planned to employ 4.5 million people. According to data given by the federal office of statistics and published in the Guardian on September 10, 1996, there were 6 million workers in 1996 and 8 million workers in 2010. This is an example of the idle hand becoming the devil's workshop. (Abamara , Okoye , Oguegbe, & Joe-Akunne , 2015).

In President Buhari's regime, this threat to the nation's security is seen to be related directly to the corrupt practices and injustices going on in the Nigerian political system. As a result, Nigerian youths have taken to the streets to protest the insecurity imposed on them by security officers assigned to their protection. Many continue to blame the political elite for Nigeria's insecurity, which has been exacerbated by corruption. (OGHUVBU & OGHUVBU, 2020).

Discussion

On a general note, about 90% of the individuals who were participants in the interviews conducted blame the political class for the unending insecurity problem

that Nigeria has, as there is a dominant belief with different reasons amongst the participants that the political class benefit from insecurity in the country due to the large amounts of money that the government spends every year in fighting insecurity in the country; which is not evident in the quality of the security provided by security agencies in the country in terms of skill, tactics and modern ammunition. This is mainly for the reason that corruption is embedded in all sectors in Nigeria, especially in public offices and amongst the political class as those who are charged with the responsibility of making sure that these funds are properly disbursed to the right security agencies and individuals who are to use the money for acquiring ammunition and employing international intelligence and expertise to combat insecurity fail to carry out this responsibility, they ensure this by choosing to not disburse the funds for the intended purpose, rather they divert the funds for several other personal uses. Most people in the political class have money laundering businesses that they use for the diversion of public funds as they pose these businesses as companies that offer the services or sell the necessary equipment needed by the country to fight insecurity and are then awarded the contract of helping the country secure the needed services and in turn, these companies provide services and supply equipment that are below standards without any penalty as the people who are to probe the quality of equipment and services are the ones who own these businesses. It is also a known fact that the political class in Nigeria are the sponsors of terrorism in the country as they stand to benefit more from the inclusion of high amounts of money included in the national budget annually should the issues of insecurity in the country continue to linger so there can be a continuous cycle of money laundering and diversion of funds allocated to fighting insecurity.

The inference above was drawn from the analysis of the different responses to the sixth and seventh interview questions that ask about what actions the participants feel the Nigerian government should take in handling the security situations and those the participants feel are mostly affected by these insecurity problems respectively. In the interview that was conducted amongst the first group of participants contained four individuals, the first person responded to the sixth interview question by saying that they feel that there is no need anymore for the Nigerian government to still be thinking about what actions should be taken to handle the security situation in the country as the time for thinking is long past, this participant went further to give reasons for this response by talking about the huge percentage of allocation that is

being allotted to fighting in security in the nation's annual budget and how it is evident in more recent years how that percentage has been gradually increasing. This participant concluded their response to this question by recommending that instead of looking for ways or actions to be taken to ensure that the matter of insecurity in Nigeria is properly handled, the government should rather retrace its steps by taking a closer look into actions that have been taken in the past towards handling the security situation and look for flaws in these actions that did not allow for it to effectively handle the insecurity in the country and make necessary adjustments. Another participant from the same group responded to the same question by simply saying that the heads of military and security parastatals in the country be seriously checked and probed especially concerning their integrity and allegiance to the country and concerning their finances as many of them have a lifestyle that is obviously beyond what they earn from just being top security officials. A participant from another group of three people who were interviewed responded to the sixth interview question by saying no new actions need to be taken as there is literally nothing new to be done rather individuals charged with the responsibility of acquiring ammunition, intelligence, and the needed training for fighting insecurity must be investigated most especially concerning the quality of external help and ammunition acquired to handle problems of insecurity in the country. This participant concluded by referring to the statement of the US army when they were leaving Nigeria after a failed attempt to help the country to fight for security: "*Nigerian leaders and some Nigerians are responsible for their problems*".

On a general note, everyone who participated in the interviews responded to the question of who is most affected by insecurity in Nigeria by generally pointing it that the masses particularly the middle and low low-income earners are the most vulnerable and susceptible to insecurity attacks and also they can in no way benefit from the money laundering rings that are being carried out by the political class who benefit from the persisting in the security situation in the country. a participant from one of the groups of three people explained further by alleging that while he was living in one of the army barracks while he was in Nigeria, some of the soldiers who were returnees from Borno where they had gone to fight the Boko Haram insurgency said on several occasions they would receive instructions from their superiors to launch attacks on villages without the presence of Boko Haram just to create media attention in the pretense that Boko Haram had launched attacks on those villages so

more money can be released to fund the fight, and those who refused to obey these orders were either killed or severely dealt with. Another individual who participated in the interviews also went further to mention litigations and probes against the ex-national security adviser in the previous administration, Sambo Dasuki who was arraigned for diverting public funds to the tune of 2.1 billion dollars that was meant for procuring arms and security equipment. This participant said, *“is that not how Dasuki stole billions of naira that were meant for acquiring arms to equip our security personnel and he has since not been jailed for his crimes, even after seven years since the allegations were made against him yet our soldiers are dying in numbers on the war front without proper compensation for their families with many more civilians dying in the hands of insurgency”*. A participant simply referred the list of sponsors of terrorism in Nigeria by the UAE government which contained names of many people from the political class and high-profile citizens saying: *“when UAE government released the list of sponsors of terrorism in Nigeria, which common man’s name is on the list, NONE! Because they have nothing to gain from the insecurity in the country. Have these people whose names are on the list have they been arrested and investigated? NO! that is because they are untouchable, and they are in it with those who are in government”*.

Conclusion

Corruption in Nigeria and how it has become enshrined in public practices and corporate culture in Nigeria were identified in this chapter while also looking at agencies like EFCC and ICPC that were established to fight corruption and fraud in Nigeria, and how they have performed so far in attempts to managing and curbing corruption, and limitations to their operations due to policy problems and how corrupt people have switched from laundering money through direct cash transactions to perpetuating the act through investments in assets and businesses.

The role corruption plays in threatening national security especially as contracts are now being awarded based on those who oversee these contracts to those who would favor their pockets and not based on merit are well highlighted by factors like nepotism, extortion, and favoritism which are major causes of corruption within the public sector and political class in Nigeria.

Direct relationships between corruption in Nigeria and insecurity are highlighted in the effects of corruption on national security, as the role of the political

class in insecurity through the inefficiency of measures taken to combat security problems, and how the masses are most affected by the various in security problems was evident in the discussion of the responses to the sixth and seventh interview questions from the interviews that were conducted.

CHAPTER V

Food Security in Nigeria

Background

A home is defined as food secure when none of its members is hungry or in danger of going hungry according to FAO, 2001. Food security will only exist when all people have economic, social, and physical access to safe, nutritious, and enough food to suit their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life at all times (Otaha, 2013). Food security is a necessity in the day-to-day requirement of humans to survive and aids in the growth of the economy. Food production and processing are one of the biggest sectors in the country which boost a nation's economy. Food is a must-have for the survival of humans it is distinct from every commodity needed for survival. But in Nigeria, neglect in the food sector has caused a rise in insecurity far back as the last four decades. After oil became the most important and profitable export product in the country, due to the adoption of neoliberal economic policies such as the devaluation of the country's currency, free trade, and the removal of economic activity, religious and ethnic conflict all under the protection of the government. Food shortages have also been worsened by the contribution of natural disasters such as flooding and drought. Adequate food production is one of the important steps toward economic and social justice, only when a country can feed its citizens can it boost amongst international counterparts. And Nigeria is a country that is rich in natural resources and human resources, which means that if well utilized then there will be a surplus to feed its people and still have a surplus to export to other countries, but there has been a recurrent food plague both in terms of quality and quantity. The Boko- haram terrorism attacks in the North-Eastern part of the country which began in 2009 have also caused a tremendous decrease in the production and distribution of agricultural produce from the North to the South and vice versa. (Kah, 2017).

Food Insecurity and Ethnic Conflict in Nigeria

Since the independence of Nigeria from the United Kingdom in 1960, the country has been experiencing ethnic and religious conflicts. An example of such conflict is the civil war that happened between 1967- 1970 which caused a lot of loss of lives and properties in the Southern region of the country. Damages caused by the

war lead to the development of pressure groups such as the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) and also the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB). These groups want the Igbo people to have their sovereign state, the Igbos are a predominant ethnic group in the Eastern part of the country. They have continuously questioned the existence of the federation, in which they stated they prefer a new state that their predecessors fought for during the war. Several indicators are associated with food security, these include accessibility, adequate, utilization, availability, and stability of food supply at all times. Land scarcity, persistent drought, lack of farm loans, inadequate cultivation techniques, lack of stable market for livestock and crops, diminishing crop productivity, misuse of existing crops, lack of water, and destructive birds are all causes of food insecurity. The Boko haram insurgency has caused a lot of damage in the Northern region of Nigeria, Changes in the climate of a region such as flooding and other factors can affect the production of food. Food insecurity occurs when individuals or a group of farmers are unable to grow or harvest their previously planted crops when they are unable to get food materials from relief agencies, when their crops are seized by the terrorist, or trade for food supplies from other places, and the even worse situation is when there is an insufficient food supply for people to feed on and also when supply is unstable. Some of the internally displaced people from the North-East region are struggling to make end meets which makes getting food much more difficult for them, as a result of the continuous attacks and fears instilled by the insurgent group. It is said that a lot of land in the Gombe, Adamawa, and Yobe region are cultivated due to the constant attacks on the area, and neither can farmers harvest their already planted crops. Many of these people are only able to get just one meal per day, due to the unrest in the areas they have abandoned their farm fields, agricultural operations, and residents. Families that are displaced have started running out of food which means they have started eating the grains they set aside to cultivate in a bid to survive (Kah, 2017).

As a result of the consistent rise in the fear of insecurity in the country over the last few years, there has been an all-time rise in the prices of food items which is caused by the steady lack of food supplies. The prices of essential commodities and food items have skyrocketed, making food accessibility uneasy to access for the average Nigerian. For example, the price of a bag of rice has reached the historic highest of all time as it is presently sold at about 30,000 naira, raising concerns

amongst citizens of the country. The persistent hardship faced by the common man has indeed been aggravated by the continuous increase in the price of other basic food items such as Bread, poultry, fish, vegetable oil, palm oil, yam cereal, beans, and others have continuously worsened the problems of the average citizen. The scarcity of goods and supply have ignited turmoil in communities putting a strain on the country's effort to eradicate poverty. The rising food prices are being reported across all major cities in the country with a negative impact on the finances of households. Food commodity prices are rising beyond the price basket of food items such as Beef, to vegetables and fruits, as a result of the insurgency in the Northern region of the country and pockets of conflict in some states where basic food items for the country are sourced, squeezing consumers still struggling with modest wages. It has indeed remained a thing of knowledge that the Northern region has remained a big player in supplying food products to other regions in the country, most especially the South. To be precise, the North supplies about 90% of the food consumed in Lagos and other South-western states (Onyishi, Eme, Uche, & Uche, 2014)

The combined impact of the ongoing violence and the country's weak macroeconomic position continues to have an impact on people's livelihoods and food security throughout Northern Nigeria. The conflict has heightened in the Northwest and Northcentral of the country in recent years. The majority of bandit assaults and kidnappings for ransom occur in Zamfara, Kaduna, Katsina, Niger, Plateau, and Sokoto states. According to the Kaduna state administration, almost 3,300 individuals were kidnapped in 2021, 13,700 animals were stolen as well, and approximately 900 people were injured. Over 300 towns in Niger state were assaulted by bandits in January, and 200 individuals were abducted.

To reduce the number of assaults in the Northwest and Northcentral states, the state government established limitations on population migrations in late 2021. The majority of the restrictions were repealed by early 2022; however, the Niger State administration recently instituted a daily curfew. The curfew takes effect between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. every day in Rafi and Shiroro LGAs. This is to control the spread of attacks by the area's marauding bandits.

Overall, despite increasing military operations in the Northeast, violence in early 2022 stays largely steady in relatedness to the mid and late-2021 levels of violent attack, with non-state groups acting regularly. The war has resulted in displacement, long-term relocation, interruption of livelihood activities, and fatalities.

Over 100 ISWAP terrorists surrendered to the military on February 5 in Damboa LGA, Borno state, with anecdotal claims claiming that over 30,000 rebels had surrendered throughout the northeast.

According to UNHCR, about 3.2 million IDPs and almost 80,000 refugees were present in Nigeria as of January. According to the IOM's Round 8 assessment, almost 1.0 million people have been displaced in Benue, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina, and parts of Plateau and Zamfara states. This is an indication of an 18% increase in the displaced population from regions surveyed during Round 7. Benue state has the biggest IDP population, accounting for around 36% of all IDPs. There have also been reports of large concentrations of IDPs in the states of Sokoto and Zamfara.

In the Northeast, particularly in Borno state, the government is still closing IDP camps and relocating IDPs. According to the International Organization for Migration, as of January, over 103,000 internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) had been relocated to various locations across Borno state following the closure of seven IDP camps: Bakassi, NYSC, MOGCOLIS, Teachers Village, Stadium Camp, Filin Ball Camp, and Farm Center. The relocated IDPs primarily live among the host population in the LGAs of Jere, MMC, Gwoza, Monguno, and Kukawa. Other previously displaced IDPs were transported to IDP camps at various LGA headquarters because they were unable to resettle on their homesteads. Those who remain in camps continue to get support, but those who live in the host community do not. Returnees residing in the host community were only given a resettlement package to help them rebuild their lives.

Agricultural possibilities in most places remain average, but lower than average in conflict-affected northern areas. Due to labor migration from conflict-affected areas, labor supply in the center and southern regions is somewhat above normal. Due to the strong labor supply, most pay rates are below average, and earnings in conflict-affected areas are much below average. However, there has been a minor improvement in income opportunities in the Northeast area compared to the previous year.

Humanitarian actors mostly help displacement camps in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states. Around 1.7 million individuals received food help in December 2021, whereas 1.9 million people received food assistance in November 2021. Between November and December, assistance delivery decreased in Adamawa and

Yobe states while increasing in Borno. A ratio size corresponds to around 70% of a household's total kilocalorie daily needs. Humanitarian actors in the Northeast are still unable to aid homes in difficult-to-reach locations. While the information on aid distribution to other locations is sparse, it is probably certain food consumption gaps; nevertheless, information on the extent to which it is decreasing consumption gaps is limited.

Many households continue to consume food from their harvest throughout the postharvest period, although earning less than the average income. With the growth in the conflict in some places, interruption in livelihood activities, and the weak macroeconomic conditions, persistent atypical basic food prices are causing impoverished households to have limited buying power. Many households are struggling to make ends meet. Poor and displaced households in the country's northern and north-central regions are participating in unskilled work, petty commerce, and other income-generating activities. Furthermore, some households engage in agricultural labor activities; nevertheless, some relocated households are unable to generate this form of income. The crisis is persisting as a result of high food costs and low income. Households are projected to face substantial food consumption gaps and heightened acute malnutrition levels in the worst-affected regions of Kukawa, Abadam, Guzamala, Gubio, and Magumeri LGAs.

Households in Northeast camps are primarily dependent on humanitarian assistance to cover their food needs. Southern Borno, southern Adamawa, and central Yobe states are engaged in near-normal production and income-earning activities, notwithstanding the fighting. Displaced households in garrison towns living among the host community, as well as poor households, rely on the end of their food supplies from the harvest and market purchases for food, with purchasing power that is below the national average. Some households in the Northeast are in emergency need due to the long-term consequences of ongoing violence, limited access to humanitarian aid, and reduced agricultural production levels. These locations remain inaccessible to humanitarians. Most households in these locations are most likely dependent on wild foods and bartering because their food supplies are likely depleted at this time.

Humanitarian organizations and the government are likely to continue assisting displaced and low-income households, particularly in northern districts. However, aid will be limited while violence prevails over many of the country's northern regions. Because there are fewer humanitarian partners in the northwest and

central states, support is substantially lower than in the northeast. The humanitarian response plan includes a 70 percent ratio of 5.3 million people in the northeast.

Most Likely Food Insecurity Results

Poor households in the Northwest and North-central states are afflicted by banditry and abduction. Community strife remains uprooted and unable to engage in conventional livelihood activities as the crisis worsens. Some households in these locations are projected to continue eating home-grown foods, albeit they are unlikely to be unable to fulfill non-food demands. During the postharvest season, poorer and displaced households in the most conflict-affected areas face difficulties acquiring food and income. Furthermore, they have limited earning potential and purchasing power.

Households in North eastern states that are less affected by war and can engage in typical livelihood activities at below-average levels and have market access are confronting a Stressed crisis. Households with few income-generating possibilities and who are unable to participate Households with restricted income-earning prospects and those unable to engage in routine livelihood activities may have food consumption gaps during the lean season when food costs are at their highest and would confront a crisis.

The annual cattle transfer to the southern districts, which begins in March each year, will exacerbate violence in the southern areas. Herders will most certainly breach the legislation prohibiting open grazing in the southern states, resulting in greater conflict. As a result, the degree of conflict in the southern areas would likely grow significantly and be slightly higher than the previous year.

Kidnapping for ransom and banditry will grow in the Northwest and Northcentral states. Zamfara, Sokoto, Katsina, Kaduna, Benue, Plateau, and Niger are among the worst-affected states. As a result, banditry is anticipated to rise from present levels through 2022, when the rainy season begins. fighting is projected to subside until at least later in the year.

Both assaults on the military in the Northeast are projected to grow over the reporting period, culminating after the rainy season in July/August, followed by a seasonal fall. Given the likelihood of sustained military operations through May 2022, when the rainy season begins and military personnel move to protected positions, violence against civilians is expected to continue to drop. While it is projected to be a

minor increase in violence against civilians at the start of the rainy season in June/July, the year-on-year trend is predicted to continue, with fewer assaults over the same period compared to 2021.

Discussion

Only two of the ten interviewed participants spoke about food insecurity in their response to the interview questions. While the remaining seven participants were talking about the different forms of insecurity, ethnic conflicts, police brutality, and various other forms of insecurity that they experienced first-hand while they were living in Nigeria as a response to the third and fourth interview questions, these participants mentioned food insecurity as one of the insecurity problems of Nigeria that they are aware of and have experienced before. Of these two participants, one was from the middle belt, agriculturally rich state of Benue while the other was from a farming community in the Ile-Ife area of Osun state. Both participants have had a similar experience with how insecurity and ethnic conflicts in Nigeria have retrogressive impacts on food security in the country.

The participant who was a former resident of Benue state was able to explain in detail and analyze the role insecurity circumstances like ethnic conflicts play in food insecurity, especially in the middle belt. They highlighted how the struggle for agricultural land and other land-related resources are the primary reasons for ethnic conflicts in the middle belt region. They also gave a brief history of how the different tribes in the region used to coexist in the pre-colonial times when farming and fishing communities communally own land and resources and exchanged products for their survival, which the colonial rule changed when boundaries were introduced, and the economy of the region changed from egalitarian to a capitalist with many individuals now yearning to own larger farmlands and exploiting land-related resources. This participant went further to now state that these moves by some individuals to privatize previously communally owned lands have then birthed the recent ethnic conflicts in the region. These conflicts have then led to the loss of lives, properties, and even large sums of agricultural produce which have then forced a huge number of able-bodied laborers in the region who used to work in these farmlands to quit the profession entirely or migrate out of the region to the southwestern region of Nigeria to work in other farm settlements there which have negatively affected the gross productivity of farm produce like vegetables like lettuce, cucumber, carrot, cabbage, and root crops

like yam, that the region is known for, hence compounding the already increasing price of these products in markets across the country as there are fewer labors to work in farms where these products are cultivated and the few laborers available are demanding for higher wages for them to stay back.

The participant from the Ile-Ife farming community described how the Fulani-herdsmen shenanigans that have been on a rampage in all parts of the country since the present administration came into power have affected their community. They went further to state how they have experienced food insecurity in their community owing to the many conflicts that have occurred between farmers and Fulani herdsmen who have encroached on the agricultural farm to destroy crops which results in reduced productivity and a reduction in the amount of food available to subsistence farmers whose families rely on the produce from their farms to feed and also commercial farmers counting their losses in millions. This participant mentioned an instance of their relative who was affected, he said: *“I have an uncle who owns a large farmland in a village called Osu where he cultivated cassava on over 10 hectares of farmland, having invested nearly three million naira for planting and other necessary procedures necessary for the cassava for farm to produce a bountiful harvest at its maturity, the farm was ravaged by Fulani-herdsmen the fifth month after planting, who brought their cows to the farm and destroyed cassava planted on nearly 8 hectares of the farm which meant a huge loss when the time for harvest would eventually come. My uncle had to retaliate by planting water poisoned with chemicals on the farm so that when next the cows came, they would drink and die. This tactic by my uncle led to the death of about 16 cows, although this caused serious rancor in the community for several weeks resulting in a few deaths he felt relieved that he was able to make the Fulani-herdsmen share in the pain of his loss.”* These Fulani-herdsmen conflicts are based on the assumption by herders that most of these farms are along their grazing routes which were why the federal government of Nigeria tried to establish ranches across all the states in Nigeria to solve the problem. Although this move failed as many states refused the proposition, the continued conflicts between herders and farmers have threatened food security in the country as herders usually destroy large amounts of farm produce every year with farmers retaliating by killing several cows which affects the overall food production in the country per annum.

Conclusion

The issue with Boko Haram has also shown that they are also facing a food shortage, which they are mainly responsible for. Boko Haram's members are increasingly attacking villages for food as a result of the lack of crops and food. Most of the conflict-affected areas need immediate intervention and thorough support, this is because some of the displaced people can decide to join criminal gangs to make ends meet which only increases the insecurity. Conflict forces individuals to flee their homes, divert the farm laborers to fight the war, harms the environment, and supply of food from the farmers to the market, and destabilizes the economy of the nation. Without the conflict, a lot of people will have the time to handle their cash crops, legumes, and grains, and they will also have a lot of time at hand to till and cultivate the soil all through the supposed season. (Kah, 2017). The ability of any country to effectively manage climate change and food security for growth and development is heavily reliant on the efficiency of its innovation system. This means that major actors and stakeholders from various universities and government agencies are involved. Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as the business sector, are all involved in research. To come up with priority areas of research and development, the public and private sectors must collaborate synergistically. Through the conduct of inter-disciplinary research and development (R & D) activities, it proposes solutions. Climate change and food security are two areas where research is being conducted.

CHAPTER VI

IPOB As a Threat to National Security

Background

The agitation for the creation of the Sovereign Nation of Biafra has recently gained momentum and it is constantly spreading across almost all the states in the South-East region of the Nation. The movement was prompted by the Independent People of Biafra (IPOB). The recent agitation for the creation of the Sovereign State of Biafra has taken a different form such as the establishment of the Biafra radio station and many other internet forums (Omilusi, 2020).

The Independent People are fighting to break apart from the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the civilian and military governments have made some significant movements toward unifying the Nation, but the goal seems to have proven impossible. The rise in the number of pro-secessionist groups such as the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Oduduwa People's Congress (OPC), Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), The Biafran Zionist Movement (BZM). All these movements formed the foundation for the Indigenous people of Biafra (IPOB) rise.

The Rise of IPOB

IPOB is the acronym for Indigenous People of Biafra, it is the group behind the driving force of the creation of the Sovereign State of Biafra, it came into the limelight in the year 2012 as a reform of the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) and the Biafran Zionist Movement (BZM), both groups were formerly the weakened pro-secessionist groups. The group is led by a young man who goes by the name Mazi Kanu Nnamdi and his right-hand man known as Uche Okafor-Mefor, they aim to use votes to form an independent state for the people of the ancient Eastern region of Nigeria. Even though IPOB was founded in 2012, its leader Kanu Nnamdi gained popularity in 2009 due to one of his broadcasts on a radio station known as Radio Biafra. The radio program is based in London, and from the broadcast, he was able to advocate for the freedom of the people of Biafra while also condemning the actions of the Nigerian government. According to the International Crisis Group, "Radio Biafra is an unauthorized station which is in support of violence and its broadcasts are unlawful." (Jacob, Nwobi, & Igboji, 2020).

In relation to the group, the South-East region makes up a part of the Biafra land, while the Niger Delta region makes up the Western region. The Igbo language is spoken mostly by the region that makes up the Biafra land while other Biafrans that are non-Igbo speakers consist of Ogoni, Urboho, Isoko, and Ijaw, Igala, Ogoja, Efik, Oron-Ibibio.

Challenges and Operational Structures of IPOB

Although all the regions came together to celebrate the independence of the Nation in 1960, the years to come were lived through with mistrust and suspicion which led to the start of the civil war. The Eastern Region's defeat at the end of the war increased the suspicion and enmity among the various ethnic groups, particularly between the Igbo and the Hausa-Fulani. It is true that after the war, the central government began to implement policies and programs to promote national integration to repair the torn fabric and seal the cracks in the wall, but the programs were ineffective due to a lack of proper implementation mechanisms, resulting in internal crises that widened the divide even further. The IPOB group has continued to challenge the country's political structures and social standing, as well as the discrimination against the citizens of the South-East region. The inequality in the distribution of wealth across the country and also the disparity in the economy. As a result of the discrimination, the campaign for the restoration of the Sovereign State of Biafra. During the European Union parliament which took place in Brussels in Belgium which happened on the 10th of September, 2019. Kanu Nnamdi spoke about the crisis in Nigeria, the country has not been at peace with itself, and how the recent events in the country have created a looming emergency that needs to be attended to urgently. He mentioned that inadequate planning on the part of the government has made the Biafrans an easy target. Nigeria claims to be a country guided by laws but in reality, there is enforced lawlessness in the country (Jacob, Nwobi, & Igboji, 2020).

The leader of the group has since then decided to take his stance on secession, stating that the international humanitarian law regarding subconsciousness is evident. Whenever there is a legitimate request for individualism, the only alternative is to settle the issue by holding a poll that complies with international standards. He also claimed that IPOB is calling for a poll to be conducted in this regard and for this reason, the movement was labeled a terrorist movement. The IPOB group believes that settling the legitimate claims of the Biafra people will aid in the growth of the country. Nigeria's long-term crisis will be resolved by consciousness. Not only will Nigeria experience peace and growth but also the whole of Africa at large will experience a peace-filled future (Jacob, Nwobi, & Igboji, 2020).

Discussion

Four people of the ten participants that were interviewed were from the Igbo tribe that makes up the core states that are in the south of Nigeria where IPOB movements and attacks are prevalent. These participants have different accounts, viewpoints, and opinions of how the civil unrest in southeast Nigeria about the

agitations for Biafra to become a sovereign state and various IPOB movements and demonstrations have contributed to insecurity in the region. Some of these participants believed that these movements and agitations for the independence of Biafra are responsible for fuelling and instigating violence and unrest in the region, while another faction blamed the Nigerian government for these occurrences. But on a general note, the participants who were from southeast Nigeria agreed that occurrences that emanated from agitations for the sovereign state of Biafra have threatened security in the region resulting in many killings like the massacre during the civil war killings, destruction of properties, and the illegal enforcement of rebellious policies like the shutdown of movement in all southeast states on Mondays and disruption of electoral proceedings in the region by IPOB supporters in more recent years.

A participant who is from Owerri in Imo state became emotional during the interview they cried and talked about the fact that they had to abandon their business and livelihood in Owerri to relocate from there to Lagos before they finally moved to North Cyprus as a way to escape the concurrent massacre of young men that have been happening in Owerri, other parts of Imo state, and extensively other parts of southeast Nigeria since 2020, by gunmen believed to be men of the Nigerian army, the participant went further to say “ *Although there is no job in North Cyprus, at least I can sleep with my two eyes closed or even forget to lock my doors and I will still be safe*”. He also stated that “ *Been a first-hand witness of the insurgent crisis, there is some news that does not make it to the media houses, and it is deeper than most people think, I still get traumatic flashbacks whenever I hear or see things related to my experience, I would never forget the day the bullet-riddled body of my cousin was brought to the family house, it was on that day I decided to abandon everything, gather the little I have and run for my life. The only justice my cousin deserves and the only consolation for my family’s loss would be when Biafra gains its freedom from the blood-thirsty leaders of Nigeria*”.

Another participant who was a business owner in the city of Aba in Abia state before they decided to Migrate to North Cyprus narrated their personal experience of how they lost their shop where they used to sell fabric, to angry IPOB supporters who set their shop ablaze, killing their shop attendant just for the reason that they flouted the no movement and operation business in Biafra land on Mondays that has been enforced for several months now. In their words, they said: “ *my experience with the ongoing crises in southeast Nigeria has changed my story for the worse, a perfect from grace to grass story. I still consider my decision to move to North Cyprus a blessing as it was my only saving grace*”. When they were asked to explain the reason for this statement, they narrated their ordeal that led to the decision to migrate, the story of how they lost a successful and thriving textile business that was valued at

over 15 million naira in one day, as a result of the attack on their shop and warehouse where all the goods were burnt resulting in losses and debts that were amounting to millions. How threats and harassment from their creditors prompted the move to run to safety and sanity in North Cyprus.

The remaining two participants who were from southeast Nigeria did not have any stories to tell on how Biafra agitations had directly affected their security as they were able to manage to remain safe while they were in the region, rather they talked about how the instability in the area has had an indirect impact on their education, finances, and family life. One of these participants said: *“the fear of constant killings took a huge toll on my family’s finances, I lost my father who happens to be the family’s breadwinner because, on the day he died from cardiac arrest, we were unable to get him to a hospital early enough because of the no-movement policy that was in effect on that day. Since then, making ends meet for my family has been a struggle. I decided to relocate many months after my father’s death so I can hustle to make money and remit to my family at home so we can all be able to survive the difficult financial situation that IPOB agitations have put us in”*. The other participant talked about how they had migrated to North Cyprus as a student a few years back before the instability in the area became more pronounced as it is now and how they have been forced to have 2 of their younger siblings come join them in North Cyprus as international students as a move to escape the violence that has crippled the development of southeast Nigeria in recent years.

Conclusion

Nigeria has struggled in building a nation due to the deep internal strife amongst its ethnic groups and the lack of unity amongst the citizens of the country, National integration is a notion that must be instilled into the minds of the citizen and not a physical deed. The awareness of the entire population must be sensitized. The civil war has gone just beyond to be described as an act of ignorance or a simple desire to break apart from the remaining part of the country (Jacob, Nwobi, & Igboji, 2020). While the IPOB's activities continued, the government's contempt for the group's rebellious tendencies would have resulted in a premeditated disaster for the Nigerian state. According to Salkida and Edwin (2015), the Hutu power radio that announced the Rwandan genocide in 1994 should serve as a cautionary example of what could happen if such hatred is allowed to flourish, not just by Kanu, but by various organizations across Nigeria (Omilusi, 2020)

CHAPTER VII

Conclusion

The problem of insecurity in Nigeria is an omnipresent challenge, and it is a challenge that had a serious effect on the everyday life of Nigerians, consequently leading to the mass migration of many young people. The problems that have led to the deterioration of the security situation became more pronounced in the last two decades since the restoration of democracy in the country in 1999 and the country now faces a series of security challenges as a result of unsatisfactory, and somewhat misplaced, security priorities. Beyond traditional, “hard” security issues, the human security paradigm that has been developed by interdisciplinary inquiries in the fields of security studies, development studies, and international relations, is a particularly useful framework that captures these complex and dynamic insecurities for Nigerians which emanate from a diverse set of contexts, including healthcare issues, food, finance, personal security, national security, and transportation challenges that collectively make up the security dilemma Nigeria is faced with. In different parts of the country, we also witness tribal/ethnic clashes, political clashes, kidnapping and abduction of both young and old citizens from different communities, and political assassinations. There are also cases of isolated armed robbery, human trafficking, and environmental degradation in some parts of the country (Akinsowon, 2021).

As noted earlier, security challenges that are present in the country have many effects on the population but affect the working-age Nigerians the most, especially with unemployment. People between the ages of 16 to 30 are affected most as many of them are usually unable to complete their education — unable to afford the cost of education — while the few who can get educated usually are unable to secure jobs or even afford to set up a business. These factors then initiate the need to look for alternatives to securing a better quality of life, and to find a solution to the problem of poor living standards caused by insecurity. As such, young Nigerians have been searching for ways to leave the country and seek opportunities elsewhere, and in once unlikeliest places including the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Cyprus has a long history of exporting immigrants. Since colonial times, many Cypriots immigrated to other countries, including Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. Indeed, thousands of Turkish Cypriots, a

diaspora that for some estimates is nearly as many as the island's population, now reside abroad. But through rapid globalization and economic development, recent decades have also seen the island evolving into a culture that serves as a "host" to immigrants, including international students. While the academic attention has been on the southern part of the island that joined the EU in 2004, in recent years, the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus has also experienced a high stream of people coming into the country, and the number of immigrants into the country has grown tremendously since 2004.

This dissertation aimed to investigate the impact of insecurity and the multifarious security challenges in Nigeria on the decision of young Nigerians to migrate, using Northern Cyprus as a case study. The first chapter pointed out the research problem, the reasons behind the need for this study, the importance of this research to the public, and some of the limitations of the research. The second chapter then outlined the conceptual framework that placed the migration and insecurity nexus in the Nigerian context. The chapter went further to enlighten the political, and economic structure of TRNC, and the chapter elaborated extensively on the case study of a Nigeria Migrant or student in North Cyprus.

The next chapter explained the problems of insecurity in Nigeria and a background study of the migration of Nigerians to North Cyprus. The subsequent chapters each took a turn to look in depth at some of the security challenges that were identified: corruption playing a major role in threats to security in the nation was discussed in the fourth chapter; ethnic conflicts being responsible for food insecurity in Nigeria was discussed in the next chapter; and Chapter 6 looked at the agitations for Biafra, its shortcomings, and how its structural operations contribute to insecurity and unrest in southeast Nigeria.

As the findings of the preceding chapters (4,6 and 6) show, there exists a strong connection between migration and insecurity in Nigeria, the insecurity situations have forced many to migrate from one location to another within the country while many have left the country altogether. In line with other studies from the literature on the case of Nigerian migration (Akinsowon, 2021; Obi, 2015; and Abdullahi & Gawi, 2021) of those who have emigrated from Nigeria, young people between the ages of 16 and 30 have the highest percentage and this is not only because Nigeria has a young population but because young people are well educated

and have better prospects in the countries they migrate to in the aspects of education and job opportunities.

A novel finding of this study nonetheless is that many Nigerian students who left Nigeria for Northern Cyprus had it in mind that whilst fleeing away from insecurity, triggered and exacerbated by IBOP (as Nnonyelu, Uzoh & Aniogbu, 2013 show), or corruption (as Ogo, 2015 identifies), and food security (as has been discussed in the work of Kah, 2017), coming to TRNC will give them a chance to acquire proper education and be working at the same time. But the reality that has hit many Nigerian youths in TRNC is that acquiring quality education is possible but having work that can help in paying tuition fees and upkeep is a difficult task in the TRNC.

There are many root causes of insecurity in Nigeria of which corruption plays an important role. Pro-Biafra agitations and food insecurity are some of the side effects of insecurity and corruption in Nigeria that have affected the public directly which have in turn forced many to migrate within the country and even out of the country.

The relation between insecurity and migration in Nigeria has created the problem of the emigration of people from most parts of the country, migration that occurs as a response to insecurity is not a new concept in our world as Vietti (2013) shows (see Chapter 2), but the case of Nigeria is different because the higher percentage of people who migrate from Nigeria are youths. It is therefore important for studies like this to be conducted to find out the particular causes of this migration and what risks this mass migration of youth pose to the economic development of Nigeria and its impact on the population dynamics.

Focus group interviews conducted during this study made it evident that many Nigerians especially youth consider migration for security reasons a primary determinant of migration even before other important factors like education, job opportunities, and better quality of life. The alarming rate of the migration of Nigerian youths needs to be properly addressed by tackling the factors that induce this mass migration, especially insecurity because it is only a matter of time before the problems of the country are heightened by the lack of qualified skilled labor in the country hence a strain on the availability of labor as many countries like the UK, America, and Canada are fast-absorbing highly-skilled Nigerians into their countries to solve

their labor shortage problem, especially in sectors like healthcare, information technology, and engineering.

Based on the personal experience of participants who were interviewed for this research, and extensive research conducted on the subject, it is possible to recommend that the Nigerian government begin to take severe and proactive measures beyond just throwing money at insecurity problems but rather creating laws and policies that deal with the known issues of insecurity, the prosecution of offenders and punishment for corrupt officials. It is also important for the government to invest in building a sustainable economy where every citizen of the country can thrive to reduce the number of people who venture into acts of breaching public peace just for monetary gains and to also reduce the number of people emigrating for the reason of better economic and career prospects. Lastly, this study would also recommend that the government creates better relations with other countries to foster direct investments into the Nigerian economy by Nigerians in the diaspora as a move to help improve the homeland economy.

Overall, this study aimed to narrow the gap in existing knowledge on the subject of African migrants living in Northern Cyprus which has received relatively little academic attention, and with no known research done in the field of international relations on the subject of insecurity as a driver for the migration of Africans or Nigerians into this country. It is expected that the findings of this research will be of relevance to local organizations, academia, and policymakers in offering fresh data and original perspectives on why insecurity is a major determinant in the migration of Nigerians into Northern Cyprus; it is hoped that this will then contribute further to the discussion on the need to critically look at this root cause of migration, and how these issues can be better addressed. It is also important to note that this study can help inform Nigerians at home and abroad about how the present insecurity situation has forced many to migrate and how migration can be properly harnessed to help Nigerians get international exposure, education, and support to tackle the crisis in the country. And finally, it is hoped that the findings of the study can aid efforts to tackle misinformation that surround the migration of Nigerians to Northern Cyprus and stop the further spreading of fear that promotes xenophobia, and “zero tolerance” on migration

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Appendices
Appendix A
Turnitin Similarity Report

INSECURITY – MIGRATION NEXUS AND THE CASE OF THE
NIGERIAN MIGRANTS IN NORTHERN CYPRUS

ORJİNALLİK RAPORU

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>% 12 BENZERLİK ENDEKSİ</p> | <p>% 9 İNTERNET KAYNAKLARI</p> | <p>% 4 YAYINLAR</p> | <p>% 6 ÖĞRENCİ ÖDEVLERİ</p> |
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BİRİNCİL KAYNAKLAR

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| 2 | <p>core.ac.uk İnternet Kaynağı</p> | % 1 |
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| 4 | <p>Submitted to Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Öğrenci Ödevi</p> | % 1 |
| 5 | <p>AKGÜN, Cansu. "The Case of TRNC in the context of recognition of states under international law", Ankara Barosu Başkanlığı, 2010. Yayın</p> | % 1 |
| 6 | <p>jolls.com.ng İnternet Kaynağı</p> | <% 1 |
| 7 | <p>foreignpolicy.com İnternet Kaynağı</p> | <% 1 |
| 8 | <p>journals.christuniversity.in İnternet Kaynağı</p> | |

Appendix B
Ethics Committee Approval



BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR ETİK KURULU

07.07.2022

Dear Funmilayo Mary Oranaiye,

Your application titled **“Insecurity and Migration: The case of the Nigerian nationals in North Cyprus”** with the application number NEU/SS/2022/1331 has been evaluated by the Scientific Research Ethics Committee and granted approval. You can start your research on the condition that you will abide by the information provided in your application form.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Direnç Kanol

Rapporteur of the Scientific Research Ethics Committee

Note: If you need to provide an official letter to an institution with the signature of the Head of the NEU Scientific Research Ethics Committee, please apply to the secretariat of the ethics committee by showing this document.