

Beyond Bargaining: The Scourge faced by illegal international migrants of Benin descent

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Abstract

Migration is as old as man's history and recently, the activities of migrants have drawn the attention of the international community. Studies have shown that Edo state is the base of most returnees/deportees and this calls for concern from both the government and non-governmental organizations. It is therefore pertinent to underscore the influencing factors, experiences and challenges faced by the returned migrants in Benin City. The study adopted the Ravenstein law of migration and the Robert k. Merton functionalist model in explaining the rationale for travelling and the scourge faced by the illegal migrants who were returned or deported. Being a case study, it adopts the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. 25 respondents, who were either deported or returned in the last quarter of the year 2017, were selected purposively using convenience sampling technique, secondary information from dailies, journals and magazines. The study revealed the following; i)

that variables such as ignorance, mis-information, greed, peer influence and laziness played a key role in the quest for youth travelling via land to their supposed destination. ii) their experiences were countered as many of them got the opposite of their desire which was not only barbaric but also life threatening. Against this background, the study advocates that youth empowerment should be a priority of the government and other relevant agencies. There should be trust and a practical economic revolution by government that will instigate social development and keep vibrant youths from leaving ignorantly.

Keyword: Edos, Deportees, Migrants and Returnees

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Introduction

Migration has been a long time reality as many people move for various reasons. Alenkhe and Omigie (2018) affirmed that there has been global course which has led to many citizens migrating from their communities of origin to a community of destination. Estimated statistics in 2005 revealed that globally, about 125 million people migrate from one country to another annually (De Montclos, 2005). Sadoh and Alenkhe (2014) and Adepoju (2010) asserted that as economic and political processes evolve, three focal points need to be considered in the migration channel benefit and they include; the migrant themselves, the origin and destination countries and finally the societies and families of the places of origin. Migration (movement from one geographical location to another over a period of time) in this study can be visualized from two dimensions, the internal and the international migration (Amoo, 2017). However, there are reasons why persons tend to migrate ranging from greener pasture, better life, health reasons, educational attainment and furtherance, occupation, marriage, natural disaster, safety and many others as stated in studies by (Sadoh and

Alenkhe, 2014; Alenkhe and Omigie, 2014; Alenkhe and Omigie, 2015; Alenkhe and Longe, 2015; Akanle, 2015).

It is asserted that in the face of the increase in poverty rate, migration seems to be the way out where youths tend to move for a more conducive environment where government presence seems available. The Nigeria society seems to create a scenario that is not favourable to the youth who are the power force in every society. Demographic facts revealed that one of the basic amenities needed for social development which is electricity, can only be accessed by 57.65% of Nigerians and of this only 39.3% of the rural dwellers have access to electricity (World Bank report, 2016). Still on the World Bank report of 2016, statistic revealed that about 51.4% of Nigerians reside in the rural area (thereby making them rural dwellers) as it is evident that there is a great dichotomy between the rural areas and the city centres when it comes to governmental presence (creation of infrastructural facilities and basic amenities). All the aforementioned can lead many to migrate from the rural areas to the urban centres.

After the rural-urban migration by the youths, their expectations are usually cut-short as they are left on their own to feed, clothe and house themselves without available jobs or money to get these done. They become vulnerable and fall prey to international sponsors who exploit them of their naïve personalities. This is so, due to the alarming increase of the poverty line in Nigeria. Theresa May (The United Kingdom Prime Minister) in 2018 asserted that “Most of the world’s very poor are Nigerians and that every seven Nigerian fall into extreme poverty every minutes”(Vanguard, August 29th, 2018). It is on this ground that most migrants, according to Alenkhe and Omigie (2015) move to better their lots and the welfare of the families they left behind.

Migration, (especially international migration) is mostly capital intensive, as the consideration usually runs into hundreds of thousands of naira if not millions. It is at this point that, traffickers (usually family members and friends) creep in and create a Disney picture of an excellent life abroad to the frustrated youths who are angry and have lost hope in the government

of the country where they reside. The promise of a decent job is usually thrown as an offer to the intending migrant by the trafficker and this usually puts the intending migrant in dilemma (Alenkhe, 2018). In most cases, the promises made by traffickers are without negotiation and the families of these migrants (the Trafficked) often out of excitement or ignorance skip the part of interrogating the traffickers, because they are often family members or friends of the family. The story usually changes when the migrants (Trafficked) arrive their destination as most of them are usually transited to countries in the North of Africa before moving to Europe (for those whose trafficker are European based).

In recent times, there has been an influx of Nigerians to most countries in North Africa especially, Libya and Morocco where they intend to cross over to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea. It could be affirmed that most of these migrants entered the countries illegally (Ojo, 2017), and as result, they are treated as intruders, criminals and in most cases slaves. In cases where their traffickers are into despicable and malevolent acts or business, the illegal immigrants face the uphill task of meeting up with the new terms as stipulated by trafficker.

Historical origin of international migration in Nigeria

International migration was evident in the movement of most indigenes of kingdoms or empires that were involved or were victims of slave-raiding and slave trade, inter-ethnic conflicts and warfare (Alenkhe, 2011). Also, there were legitimate trading, nomadic herding of livestock, and pilgrimage to religious places especially in the Arabian Peninsula which brought about diverse human mobility; migration within and across borders of existing empires and kingdoms.

Alkali (1985) and Armstrong (1955) opined that migration flow during the period of slave trade were dynamic and diverse. The Atlantic slave trade which was well documented, dislodged thousands of people across the Yoruba and Hausa-Fulani kingdoms. Instances of emigration by Nigerians during the colonial/pre-independence period also abound. During this

period, the traditional destination was West African countries like Ghana (more than 67,000 travelled to Ghana in 1931), Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia.

The basic reasons for migrating to these countries were trade, commerce and education. Outside the sub-region Nigerians moved out to Europe to pursue educational goals. Students therefore constituted a substantial proportion of emigrants before and about two decades after independence in 1960. Migration, whether internal or international, has become an important livelihood strategy among households in most developing countries. International migration is one of the most important factors affecting economic relations between developed and developing countries today. In 2002, the United Nations report estimated that about 175 million people that is, about 3 percent of the world's population, live and work outside the country of their birth.

The scourge faced by illegal international migrants (expectations and reality)

Migrants are besieged with many challenges, one of which is culture shock. Eghafona and Osunde (2017) stated that every migrant into a new society usually experiences culture shock especially when he/she is not in a familiar terrain. Alenkhe (2018) also asserted that migrants leaving their home of origin can never be free from some barriers which may include language, environmental adaptation, acculturation, and many more. The integration of migrants to the place of destination can also be another huddle as this can be influenced by the reason why the migrants travelled. The expectation, assumption and desire of most migrants before migrating often give them surprise or disappointment as the case may be.

This is due to the fact that the Nigeria society as a nation is generally characterized by poor amenities, both in quality and quantity, with a larger rural to urban dichotomy with disproportionately more disadvantaged rural dwellers as compared to the urban dwellers due to governmental neglect (Alenkhe, 2011; Nwokocha, 2007). Omonigho and Olaniyan (2013),

admitted that government policies have been in favour of urban development, by purposely and continuously creating employment opportunities, educational opportunities and other infrastructural amenities more in the urban areas, compared to the rural areas. This has resulted to inequality in the development and quality of life between the rural and urban areas, and therefore enhancing rural-urban migration.

Previous studies by Alenkhe (2018), Sadoh and Alenkhe (2014) and Alenkhe (2011) revealed that the pull force that instigate migrants' movement e.g. better life, security, employment, availability of governmental presence and infrastructural facilities sometimes does not cause the migrant to access his/her personality or socio-economic data before going as some are often disappointed when integration into the society becomes difficult. Spracklin (2017) affirmed that language barriers, employment, housing, access to services, (health, social, welfare), transportation issues, cultural differences, prejudice and racism, isolation and weather condition are some of the major barriers faced by immigrants to most countries. These are obvious especially when the migrants move from a developing country to a developed one or from a tropical zone to a more temperate one, another include movement from an English speaking country to a non-English speaking one.

Alenkhe (2018) asserted that in the African circle, migrants often face rejection and victimization especially in countries without a centralized government. Migrants without valid documents in the country of destination as observed in most situations, are faced with starvation and dehydration which are some of the killers of migrants from West Africa whose destination to Europe is *enroute* Niger through the Sahara desert before arriving Libya, morocco and/ or countries in the north of the Africa continent. Then, there is the danger of crossing the Mediterranean Sea before getting to countries such as; Italy, Spain or any country sharing boundary along the sea shore.

Evidences have it that most migrants that are vulnerable often fall into the hands of traffickers and are often promised unattainable realities without

prior investigation from self and families (Okojie, Okojie, Eghafona, Vincent-Osaghae, and Kalu, 2013, Alenkhe and Obarisiagbon, 2019). However, ignorance of the destination of intending migrants and exploitation on the part of the trafficker are often anchored on the inexperience and desperation on the part of the migrants whose expectation are often short-lived at the point of destination (Alenkhe, 2018; Okeshola and Adenugba, 2018; Oyekanmi and Okunola, 2017)

The Benin dimension

Benin has taken the front burner in international discourse on the issues of human trafficking and other related matters (Okojie, Okojie, Eghafona, Vincent-Osaghae, and Kalu, 2013, Alenkhe 2011). Migration among the Benin's is historical despite the controversy with their brothers (the Yorubas) in terms of origin, myth and legends. As cited by Alenkhe (2018), Benin has a long history whose citations would not be complete without the mention of migration (depending on the historical origin/mythology). Benin has a "tree of breakout of communities or villages" and these people include: Esan, Etsako, Owan and Igara and historically their various origins are never complete until the historical origin of their settlement through migration is established from the Benin empire due to various circumstances/events at the particular period (Okojie, 1960, Egharevba, 1960, Omorodion 1999, Omokhodion, 2012, Eghafona and Osunde, 2017).

Momoh (2017) asserted that the Nigeria immigration service adjudged Edo state the leading state in illegal migration and human trafficking in Nigeria. It is affirmed that by Edo State, they refer to ethnic groups that make up the state. Historically, they are of the Benin descent. Ebegbulem (2017), recalled that Edo indigenes particularly the women who migrated to Italy in the early 90's for greener pasture were majorly engaged in unholy act until it became a striving business (*Prostitution*). In 2017, Governor Obaseki (Governor of Edo state) confirmed that over 10,000 youth from Edo state alone were trafficked to Europe and at least 3,000 of

them would have died travelling through dangerous routes to Europe (Ezehi, 2017). It is certain that out of the number of persons involved in illegal migration, persons claiming to be from Edo state (which is the ancestral home) Benin tend to be more.

The Governor Obaseki (Governor of Edo state) also revealed that data recently gotten revealed that about 37,000 (thirty seven thousand) illegal immigrant were arrested in Europe and about 15,000 (fifteen thousand) of them were from Edo and Delta States (These are the ancestral home of Benin descents) (The vanguard of 27th May 2017). All these make Benin a point for discourse.

Theoretical orientation

The Ravenstein theory (law) of migration and Robert k Merton's functionalist model were utilized in explaining the rational migrant pilgrimage, challenges and experiences faced in a foreign land or point of destination

Ravenstein theory (law) of migration

This theory as postulated by Ernest Ravestein, stipulates that the various reasons for migration will determine the resultant outcome. Ravenstein concludes that migration was governed by a "push-pull" process. To him the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities. King (2012), in examining Ravenstein's postulation summarized it into seven key assumptions, namely;

- ☞ migrants move mainly over short distances; those going longer distances head for the great centres of industry and commerce.
- ☞ most migration is from agricultural to industrial area.
- ☞ large towns grow more by migration than natural increase.
- ☞ migration increase along with the development of industry, commerce and transport.
- ☞ each migration stream produces a counter stream.

- ☞ females are more migratory than males, at least over shorter distances; males are majority in international migration.
- ☞ the major causes of migration are economic.

However, Ravenstein's law of migration is a combination of individual rational-choice theory and a broader structure of rural-urban and developmental inequalities that is anchored on the push-pull framework. This depicts that migration is a function of push factors operating from the region or country of origin (poverty, unemployment, landlessness, rapid population growth, political repression, low social status and others.), and pull factors operation from the country of destination (better income and job prospects, better education and welfare system, land to settle and farm, good environmental and living condition, political freedom etc.) (King, 2012). Conclusively, Adawale (2005) avers that factors such as violence, political instability, drought and other social and environmental factors can be push factors from migrants' home of origin. He examine migration also from the point of rural-urban migration as point of origin to destination and this to him can also be be ascribed to urbanization (that involve internal migration).

Robert K. Merton functionalist model

The Robert K Merton functionalist model brought about the manifest and latent function, According to Merton the manifest function refers to the functional relation having a recognized value. It simply refers to those objective consequences for a specified unit (person, subgroup, social or cultural system) which contribute to its adjustment or adaptation and were initially intended to contribute to the unit of adaptation. The latent function, on other hand, refers to the unintended or recognized consequences (Scott & Marshall, 2005).

The challenges and experiences in this analogy seek to explain the intention for which the migrant travelled and prevailing means at which he left. The pre-information and the lifestyle displayed by most diaspora citizens tend to give the intending migrants a picture of a standard living

therefore the migrants' manifest expectation create anxiety to migrate, as the aftermath and current situation of the migrant on their sojourn via route as evident in the recent time of the Nigeria and most west African countries citizen is different from the presupposed picture created, the latent desire of most (illegal) migrants is not appealing thereby causing many challenges to their existence, health and welfare condition in their place of destination or transition.

Statement of the problem

Despite the calls from different quarters on the rate of international migration, the acts and actions of the migrants and the implication of this international migration to both the community of origin and their point of destination, the out-flux of migrants outside the shores of the Nigeria soil is still alarming. As most studies have concluded that most youths in Nigeria have lost hope in the government of the country, thereby seeking for succor in a foreign land seem the better alternative (Alenkhe, 2018; Sadoh and Alenkhe 2014). There have been many studies on migration, migrant remittances and human trafficking such as Masun, Abdul and Mostafizur, (2014) and Akanle and Adesina (2015). However, many studies still need to be done on migration especially among illegal international migrants. This is deemed necessary as most intending migrants fail to cross examine their proposed home of destination and what they can offer in exchange for income in their destined home community. A few studies have been done on challenges migrants face outside their country of origin, hence creating paucity in literature on this aspect of migration. It is therefore relevant to examine the following in this study. 1) Does the migrant's expectation meet the reality in the home of destination for the illegal migrants? 2) For the trafficked, were the promised made by the traffickers real or the opposite of what was said?

Objective of the study

Three objectives are to be considered in this study

- i. to examine the influencing factors that instigated the migrants' movement abroad
- ii. to ascertain migrants experiences in their sojourn abroad
- iii. to examine the challenges faced by the returned migrants in their country of destination

Methodology

This study adopted a case study research design and made use of the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. The primary source of the data were victims of trafficking, deportees, returnees from North African countries who were brought to Benin in the last quarter of the year 2017 and were selected, using purposive or convenience sampling technique as well as secondary sources such as magazines, national dailies, journals and monographs. The in-depth interview guide was used as a guide to interrogate 25 respondents who were returnees or deportees from abroad and were of Benin descent. A one-time survey method (where the researcher visited the participant once to elicit valuable) was adopted for the study, as the responses from the respondents were contently analyzed.

Discussion of findings

In discussing the research finding which a qualitative study is, the researcher made use of responses from returnees whose opinion explain the research objectives. Upon saturation point where similar responses were given, the researcher chooses to discontinue with further analysis.

The findings of this study were structured according to the objective of the study to give it meaning. Result from the first objective:

Objective one: In examining the influencing factors that instigated the migrants' movement abroad, the results reveals that unlike previous studies, poverty, undue hardship, unemployment, better-life, remittances from relatives, ignorance, mis-information from traffickers and desperation

were some of the instigating factors that motivated the migrants' journey. This assertion was supported by a respondent who asserted that:

What took me to Libya was because of money to make a better living. Peer influence also contributed to my journey as a trafficked victim. I also considered the plight of my family and in order to help them, I decided to travel. (23 year old victim -November, 2017).

Another victim said:

I travelled by myself, all alone because the suffering here in Nigeria was too much. There is poverty in Nigeria and I think travelling would have been better and things are very expensive. No work, no electricity, water and other basic amenities that would have made life easier. (A 28 year old victim-November, 2017).

A deportee from Ivory Coast stated:

I was in the village when a woman I did not really know approached me. she took me from the village to the city with the intention of me her in selling clothes, I never knew she has sold me to another woman who took me to Abidjan. All I can say is that no paper document was done as we were only taken across the border in a vehicle. (29 year old victim-November, 2017).

A deportee from Mali gave a unique opinion thus:

I learned hair dressing, but worked as a sales girl. I was in the store when she (trafficker) told me that she has a job for me in Dubai and asked me if I would like to come, I quickly said yes, a date was fixed and I visited her. Getting there, I saw another girl named Ebimo and was told we were travelling to Dubai together and after 2 days we left Lagos to Cotonou from there to Togo before getting to the final destination. The home condition and situation was bad and

I had wanted the best (20 year old deportee-November, 2017).

A trafficked victim stated:

I was in SS3 in the village when one woman (the trafficker) came home for the Christmas celebration, upon arrival she told me good things about the proposed destination and after that I was motivated. I agreed to go with her as she told me to abandon my schooling and followed her even without clothes. Getting there, I got the direct opposite of what I was told, where suffering was the order of the day (A victim saved by NAPTIP-November 2017).

Another victim avers that;

I was schooling (actually in SS2) when the trafficker came and told me she would take me abroad, to start selling clothes and make more money for myself. She also said selling shoes, weavon, clothes fetches more money over there. So I followed her from the village to Lagos before getting to our destination. (A victim saved by NAPTIP-December 2017).

Objective Two: Ascertain migrants experiences in their sojourn abroad

From this objective, the findings gave a picture of what the migrants (illegal) and the trafficked experienced on the journey to their point of transit or destination.

Another respondent stated:

My sister, I started my journey from Benin to Abuja, from there to Niger through Kano then to Agadeez and there to Katourn. Infact the journey was a bad experience. I thought I was escaping the suffering in Nigeria, not knowing that I was getting into more suffering. (28 year old victim -November, 2017).

A returnee stated thus:

I was taken by my madam to Burkina Faso, while on transit to Mali, I was told to prostitute, when I tried to challenge the madam I was threatened that if I refused to do the job, I would be killed. I started prostitution even when I was seeing my period, later I discovered I was 4 months pregnant. My madam insisted that I continued and I had no choice but obey so as to pay her money. After paying her, I was taken to Burkina Faso by the madam and we were told that if we want to return we should indicate, so I indicated and I was sent back to Lagos (IDI-29 years old victim -November, 2017).

Another respondent stated thus:

I learned hairdressing and was promised a future in Dubai; however we were taken to Mali through Cotonou and Togo. The journey was kind of suspicious as we were being transported from one location to another in cabs until we landed in Mali. We were left by the *Gidman* on the ground that he wanted to pick up someone. That was 25th December, 2016, then I was already pregnant for my boyfriend before I travelled. We were lodged in a hotel in Bama-Karo from there we were taken in a bus to a village in Mali (it was a mining house) and were taken to one of the bars out of the numerous bars which was owned by one Agbor woman, a Nigerian. I was told to pay 1.7 million Cephass, despite my 4 months pregnancy, I still hustled to pay until I put to bed a baby girl. For the balance sum of 400,00 Cephass, I was advised to sell my baby for 200,000 Cephass to my madam and pay her the remaining balance which I declined. Due to my decision, I was thrown out and was arrested by her army officers. My experience was hell, as I was the one feeding myself and paying my rent (IDI, A 21 years old deportee from Mali -November, 2017)

A returnee from Burkina Faso gave her own side of the story as:

I suffered, I was promised by the woman that took me there that I would be selling clothes, but when I go there, I was told to go for prostitution. The woman said I would pay her 1.2 million Cephass, I told her that I was tired and that my bones were painning me due to the different men I slept with or had sex with daily. My madam beat me a lot as I did not want to work. Infact the journey from my village to Lagos and from Lagos to Burkina Faso was 5 days (that was not pleasing at all). Due to the money I was told to pay, I met different men who paid from 2,000, 3000 up to 30,000 Cephass for sex depending on the customer, (IDI, sex victim from Burkina Faso-December, 2017).

Objective Three: examine the challenges faced by returned migrants in their country of destination

The challenges faced by migrants and the trafficked were far beyond their expectation, as most of the returnees and deportees gave a bitter experiences of their challenges at their community of destination.

One of the respondents said:

The culture in Libya is different as one cannot dress anyhow and since there is no government there, life is hell due to different rebel and militia groups holding possession of various regions. Racism there is at its highest as the Arabs hates blacks; hence killing there is as easy as ABC (28 year old victim -November, 2017).

Another respondent gave a gory story thus:

I was taken to Italy with a promise that in 3 months, I will make it there, so when I followed my madam there, the first thing she did was to take my phone and then break my SIM card after which she started using my phone. I was told to prostitute against my wish and refusal was a death threat. The madam took our international passports, knowing

fully well that without the passport you cannot move about being a foreigner. Most girls had horrible challenges, where the madam will feed the girls and if they didn't meet the required number of men per day, they were beaten like slaves and stripped naked. In cases, where the madam bought you clothes, you pay triple the price for the clothes. It was hell. (IDI, returnee -November, 2017)

A female victim from Libya stated:

In Libya, life was a bit ok as there were some jobs to be done like sales girl during the day and prostitution at night. This was to enable us finish payment early enough. Before I was arrested, I was living fine and I finished paying my madam, but after this things became rough and tough, arrest from one cell to another was due to the different rebel groups in the country. My dear most people over there are in prison and they are suffering and they are looking for any given opportunity to run back to Nigeria. (IDI, returnee from Libya-November, 2017)

Another Libya returnee had this to say;

In Libya, I was told to bring #250,000 otherwise I would be sold. While we were there with some other migrants, one of the migrants in our camp died of hunger as there was no food for us for one week and the only food available was baked flour which was unfit even for dogs. In there, I passed through hell, as the Arab house where I was residing was invaded and in the process I was shot in the leg. From there I was imprisoned and beaten, they did not even care if I was pregnant. In there the suffering was too much. (IDI, returnee from Libya-November, 2017)

A Libyan returnee added;

Over there in Libya, most Nigerians are in prison. In a particular prison where there were over 3000 inmates with

75% of them Nigerians. The hair on their head has turned bushy for the guys and the girls hair is nothing to write home about. (IDI, returnee from Libya-December, 2017).

Another returnee had this to say

When we got there we were mandated to prostitute, when I decline my madam said I would pay her 2.5 million Ceph as expenses for transportation and other miscellaneous. Before I could finish paying 2 million Ceph, I was heavily pregnant and the madam was not even bothered. Till I put to birth a baby girl. Due to hardship, I had to continue the trade in which 8-12 men slept with me daily until I was tired. (IDI, returnee from Burkina Faso-December, 2017).

Conclusion and recommendation

The study was able to reveal the instigating factor that drives most migrants outside the shore of the Nigeria territorial boundary especially the illegal migrant who often neglect the proper channel and seeks alternative route as well as the migrants' experiences through their sojourn abroad. Based on this, the study concludes and affirmed that variables such poverty, get rich quick syndrome, misinformation and family pressure were most of the push factors that instigated the out-migration of youths outside the shores of Nigeria. However, their experiences and challenges during their odyssey abroad have left a lasting memory in the life of the migrants, as some of them wished they never travelled. It is obvious that this unfortunate mishap can be avoided if all arms of the government utilize and play their role for the betterment and the wellbeing of the public they represents without selfish interest. This governmental neglect of her citizens has made them vulnerable to the "hawk of traffickers", as the wrong experiences and challenges of the migrants could be linked to the concept called "*beyond bargaining*" where the migrants (illegal) and the trafficked get beyond what they bargained for in the hands of their madam (traffickers or sponsors)

and in cases where the migrants left voluntarily their expectation were short of their imagination.

This has great effect not only on the youths (who are likely migrants) but also on the society, as the continuous act if not controlled will produce looming disaster such as giving Nigerians a bad identity in the international community, reduce economic activity and economy of the country; as the labour force that drives the economy are the youth whose desire is to migrate for greener pasture without giving it a second thought and finally, it will likely alter the population pyramid of the Nigeria society that is predicted to be one of the growing economies in Africa by depleting the youthful population through migration . Hence it is therefore recommended that;

- Government should make visible youth empowerment scheme available for the youths within its boundary and ensure that the environment is conducive for the investment that will follow after the empowerment schemes.
- Implementable policies should be enacted to limit all the able bodied and vibrant youth from migrating and also aid the repatriation of most of her citizens abroad so that they will help the government in investing as this will help in employing the youths thereby keeping them busy and active.
- Traffickers should be arrested and brought to book because of their illegal action which is denting the image of the country and giving it an ugly identity. It will deter intending traffickers while migrants without ideal knowledge of what happen abroad should be advised that money do not grow on trees overseas and that they should channel all their efforts on developing themselves and being useful to the society as it will better their lot and that of their society.
- Finally, there should be trust and a practical economic revolution by government that will instigate social development and keep vibrant youth from leaving ignorantly.

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