Full Length Research

Migration and Refugees Crisis in Africa: Issues, Challenges and Prospects.

[1]MUSTAPHA, Ayodele Haruna, [2]MUSA, Toyyib Olaniyi, [3]ENIKANSELU, Adebayo and [4]AKINROLABU, D. R.

[1]Department of Social Sciences, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State, Nigeria.
Corresponding author's E-mail: harunmustapha721@gmail. com
[2]Department of Social Sciences, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State. E-mail: olaniyitoyyib@gmail.com
[3]Department of Social Sciences, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State.
[4]Department of Social Sciences, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State. E-mail: akinrolabu.raphael@gmail.com

Migration and refugees problems are key issues that have manifested imbalances and instability on the African continent in recent time as people take unreasonable risks in search of greener pastures outside of the continent and in the process, they are exposed to grave hazards and life threatening situations including death on the high sea. The forces that drive migration include: natural disasters, droughts, earthquakes, famine, religious persecution, political repression, civil wars, regime change, sit-tight syndrome among African leaders, climate change, poverty, economic restructuring, power and ethnic politics among others. The prevalence of refugees is the resultant effect of forced or voluntary migration from one location to another. The inability of African leaders to put a stop to this menace is a serious cause for concern as there are no concerted efforts to address its immediate and remote causes. The centrality of this problem was put in sharp focus when in 2019, the African Union Summit was tagged 'Refugees and the internally displaced.' That theme was meant to call the attention of African leaders to the collateral damage associated with migration and refugee problems. This paper attempts to x-ray the effect of colonialism, the whimsical partitioning of Africa in the Berlin conference of 1885, the economic /structural affiliation of the periphery to the centre while African leaders are seen as agents or puppets of neocolonialism. The paper also examines the role of Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs), UN and AU as partners and collaborators in the implementation of sustainable development programmes. The paper utilizes secondary data while it adopts migration and refugees theories as its theoretical frameworks to midwife the study. The paper recommends selfless leadership and good governance, transparency. Accountability, sustainable development programmes and burden sharing among others as part of panacea to uncontrolled migration and acute refugee problems in Africa.

Keywords: Citizenship, Human Security, Internally Displaced Persons, Sovereignty, State Fragility.

INTRODUCTION

The issues of refugees and migration continued to occupy the centre stage in virtually many regions of the world. In 2016, Europe faced a persistent number of refugees and irregular migrants. This issue has constantly turned to hot debates among analysts, politicians, observers, however, why have refugees and migration become serious issues in Africa and why do majority of these refugees and migrants originated from Africa rather than Europe? A huge share of refugees and migrants arrive in Europe from or through African countries. This is why Europe always looks to Africa to tackle the underlying components of these refugees and migration movements. Europe has been intent on reducing the number of refugees and migrants as well as tackling the security threat the crisis has brought. This has raised disconnect and discontent on the African continent which has led to weakness and destruction (Knoll, 2016:3)

International migration from states in Sub-saharan African to Europe has increased greatly in the past decade. There has been a rising flow of asylum applicants from Africa to Europe and United States as either lawful permanent residents or refugees there (Pew Research Centre, 2018:2). Migration issues are part of both domestic and global security challenges as the 21[st]century is the century of the migrants as global mobility as a highly stratified phenomenon to address (Estevens, 2018:6). The number of refugees has closely doubled in the past two decades. We live in a changing world where refugees and migration have a great impact on the political, social and economic policies of independent countries. Refugees have been the focus of a great public concern in recent years, and of a series of governments and communities responses with serious media attention (Pathak and Sharmiadevei, 2018:2)

Some scholars are of the opinion that poverty and inequality could be responsible for the menace of uncontrolled migration in Africa. To make an assertion from this perception of poverty and income gaps. According to Flahau and Haas (2016) that:

Africa is often seen as a continent of mass displacement and migration caused by poverty and violent conflict influenced by media images of massive refugee flows and 'boat migration' and alarmist rhetoric of politicians suggesting an impending immigrant invasion, the portrayal of Africa as a 'continent' on the move' is linked to stereotypical ideas of Africa as a continent of poverty and conflict. In recent years, irregular migration from Africa to Europe has received extensive attention. Sectionalist media reportage and popular discourses gives rise to an image of an 'exodus' of desperate Africans fleeing poverty at home in search of the European 'El-Dorado'. Millions of Africans are believed to be waiting to cross to Europe at the first opportunity (Flahau and Haas, 2016:2).

Historically, migration in Africa is generally grouped into three areas: Migration during pre-colonial, during colonial and post-colonial times. Colonisation and post-independence link with former colonial powers greatly influenced the migration patterns as observed today and will continue to dictate the future trends as the driving forces, dynamics and patterns of migration across African countries (AU, 2018:6). Africa and Europe have a complicated historical relationship with migration, while colonial ties and economic opportunities are part of the explanation for the movement of African people into Europe, yet this simple narration fails to account for the complex realities across the African continent- the push and pull factors behind migration and refugee which range from shifting life ambitions among young urban Africans to global phenomena (Parshotam, 2018:6). Fayomi (2013) considers migration as movement in Africa which takes place regionally across Africa (Fayomi, 2013:12).

Many people move from the Horn of Africa to the Southern Africa more than those crossing the Sahara to North Africa to reach Europe. Though, according to the African Union, only 20% of migrants do leave the continent. There is more movement within West Africa, porous borders, increasing actions from East Africa across the Gulf of Aden with migrants moving from conflicts areas to further pursue better economic chances (Chutel, 2019:3).

Table 1: TIMELINE OF THE REFUGEES CRISIS ACROSS THE WORLD.

S/N	YEARS	NO OF CASAULTIES DISPLACED
1	1914-1918	Roughly 8 million of the Russian Tsar fled their homes.
2	1938-1949	Japanese invasion of China and Chinese Revolution. 90 million displaced
3	1939-1945	World War II. 60 million people displaced in Europe
4	1947	The partition of India. 14.5 million displaced in both India and Pakistan

Table 1: continuation

5	Since 1948-Date	Israel/Palestine conflict. 14.5 million Palestinians refugees have fled their homes and stayed in refugee camps in Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Turkey.
6	1949	Chinese Revolution. 90 Million displaced due to the revolution that created the birth of People's Republic of China.
7	1950-1953	Korean war. 1 to 5 million refugees fled or displaced.
8	1955-1975	Vietnam war. 3.5 million displaced
9	Since 1979 to date	War in Afghanistan. 2-6 million displaced.
10	Since 1991 to date	War in Somalia. 1-2 million displaced.
11	1994	Civil war in Rwanda. 1.8 million refugee displaced.
12	1994	Democratic Republic of Congo. 3.5million displaced as refugees
13	Since 2003 to date	Wars in Iraq. 4-6 million displaced.
14	Since 2011 to date	Civil war in Syria. 4million are refugees outside the country while 7million are internally displaced persons.
15	2012	Myanmar. Close to 500,000 Muslims are refugees in Bangladesh.

Source: Pathak and Sharmiladevi,2018:5.

Wars are inevitable conflicts among countries which have exacerbated to a new dimension in this century. One of the lessons learnt from the migration and refugees crisis is that from WWI and WW II. Wars, famine, persecution and other related factors have made millions of Africans to flee and thus displaced over time (Pathak and Sharmiladevi, 2018:8) Refugees and migration protection have become global issues due to its geographical spread as there is no region in the world that is not affected by refugees and the causes of migration form a broad issue occasioned by environment, persecution, human rights violation. The rhetoric of refugee crisis plays an important part of the reality as this is reflected by the closing of borders, the securitisation of migration and the criminalisation of migration/ migrant through the logic of natural security in Europe with the back splash effect in Africa (Jubilut, 2017:2), while migration has always played a major role in human history (Spiegel, Mathews, Taw & Williams, 2009: 441).

In large measure, conflicts in many societies revolve around immigration, refugees and asylum-seeking, and such conflicts have been increasingly cast in religious terms as well as integration of large numbers of Muslims into western societies (Brown & Ainley, 2005: 192)

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship denotes the status of an individual as a full and responsible member of a political community. Citizen is a person who owes allegiance to a state and in turn receives protection from the state. Citizenship is the product of a community where the right to rule is decided by a prescribed procedure which expressed the will of the general body of its members and nobody is discriminated against on the ground of race, religion, gender, place of birth (Gauba, 2003:269). It means person enjoying full political and civil rights and owning specified duties in a state (Chaturvedi, 2006:45)

HUMAN SECURITY

It is to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedom and fulfilment. It means protecting people from critical and persuasive threats and situations. To create political, social, environmental, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity (UN Human Security, nd:6). Human security takes its shape from the human being: the core value that is to be protected. It is the protection of individuals and communities from war and other forms of violence (Alkire, 2003:4 & Kerr, 2007:124)

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

According to internal displacement monitoring centre (2005) :
Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disaster, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (IDMC, 2005:1)

SOVEREIGNTY

It represents the autonomy of the political state and provides the foundation of public law. It is profoundly political in nature and comes into existence through a process in which a group of people within a defined territory is moulded into an orderly cohesion through the establishment of a governing authority that can be differentiated from society and which is able to exercise an absolute power (Bartelson, 2006:469). It denotes full and unchallengeable power over a piece of territory and all the persons from time to time therein. It is the right and duties that a state is accorded by international law at a given time (Dar & Sayed, 2017:9). It equally means the supremacy of authority or rule as exercised by a sovereign or sovereign state or alternatively, as complete independent and self-government which could be either internal or external (Bilder, 1994:10).

STATE FRAGILITY

Fragile states are states that have weak institutions of governance thereby making them precarious in their capability to deliver public goods and services to their citizens and lacking resilience in the face of conflict or political instability. State fragility is a complex phenomenon with multiple layers of casualty and therefore requires multiple layers of engagement feeding off a wide range of policy options that would simultaneously increase the resilience and capability of already fragile states while preventing other states showing early signs of fragility from sinking into the fragility trap (Stewart and Brown, 2009:3). States are fragile when state structures lack political will and capability to provide the basic functions needed for poverty reduction and development and to safeguard the security and human rights of their population. It is a state with limited ability to govern or rule its society or country (Grenoble, 2010:2)

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study adopted migration and refugee theories as its theoretical framework to midwife the work. Migration theory is governed by a "push –pull" process that is in unfavorable condition in one place, push people out to a favourable condition in an external location that pull them out. That is, migrants have been push out as a result of various unpleasant factors that necessitated migration. The theory equally explains the reason for migration and its effects on varying theory of migration like neoclassical, human capital, new economic world system, dual labour market, network, migration system and transnational migration. (Piche, 2013: 16). Proponents and writers of

this theory include Ravenstein (1889), Lee (1996), Sassen (1988), Piore (1979), Sjaasrand (1962) Todaro (1969), Simon (2000), Sanders (1992) and many others.

The linkage of the theory to the study is that the causes of migration have been responsible for the crisis in Africa as manifested in the massive flow of migrants to Europe for survival. However, the theory suffers weakness which include the influence of theories of comparative politics, international relations and sociology of immigration policy (Meyers 2000:1). It also reduces migration determinants, assume linearity, ignores market imperfections, indulges in over optimistic homogenisation of migrants and societies and peddles static perspective (Kurekova, 2011:14).

Refugee theory on the other hand explains that refugees fled their home countries that have been over taken by violence and ravaged by famine and other uncontrollable factors. They have been forced to settle where they are generally unwanted and have often been left to fend for themselves or survive at the mercy of others. The theory has about three typologies; one is called majority identified refugees whose opposition to political and social events at home, are shared by their compatriots and those who remain at home, the second typology refers to events related refugees who left their homes areas because of active or latent discrimination against the group to which they belong, and they frequently retain little interest in their home countries and the third type are called self-alienated refugees who leave their home country for a variety of individual reasons. Proponents of the theory include F.E Kunz (1981), Rogge(1979) Hansen (1979), Kibreab (1999), Petersen, Coleb (1985) and others.

The linkage of the theory to the study is that it tends to fit into Kunz's events related and majority identified categories, while the weakness of the theory includes difficult challenge to those interested in providing mental health services or any services to refugee, the host – refugee relationship is not an easy one, and assimilation attitude of the refugee (stein, 1980: 2), while other theories associated with migration and refugee include assimilation theory, pluralism theory, human capital theory, pluralism versus melting pot theory (Udeoyi & Shaibu, 2019: 92).

Issues and Causes of Migration and Refugee Crisis in Africa

Sub – Saharan Africa has been disproportionately affected by displacement associated with conflict and violence; the continent accounts for six of the 10 countries with the highest figures on migration and refugees (Action Against Hunger, 2019:3).

According to Momodu (2017) that:

People are forcibly displaced at a rate of 34,000 per day due to conflict or persecution. Currently, there are also 10 million stateless people worldwide who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as education, health care, employment and freedom of movement (Momodu, 2017:2).

Kasozi, (2017) noted that the political crisis in Libya made it easy for many migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa to cross over to Europe from Senegal, Gambia, Sierra-Leone, Liberia, Nigeria, Mali, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo and others (Kasozi, 2017:3). Migration is a complex social phenomenon that is influenced by economic, political, socio-cultural, historical and geographical factors. Economic determinants especially poverty and economic disparities are the prime motivation for migrants to   leave their countries of origin as they are in pursuit of better opportunities to earn income and improve their quality of life (Emmers, 2017:145). Migration is determined by push and pull factors and population explosion in Sub-Saharan Africa is pushing many people to risk their lives to reach Europe (Byrne, 2018:2)

Equally, one of the glaring factors that have led to increased migration within and across the continent of Africa has been conflicts and wars which have been a significant 'push' factor for a range of migratory pattern in the continent and beyond. Aside from wars, constant electoral violence has significantly contributed to increased migration trend (post- election violence in Kenya, Nigeria, Burundi, Guinea), while poverty, bad governance, fragile state system and poor human rights records have contributed greatly to the challenges of influx of migration and asylum seekers for both migrants and their host countries (Farah &Otondi, 2015:6).

Furthermore, one of the most dramatic events in the world today is the massive migration of people across borders. In part, it is in search of better livelihood and in part, it is in response to the political pressure or wars. The plight of refugees constitutes one of the greatest challenges to the international communities. Refugees tend to arrive in a host country without resources, uncertainty about their maintenance and anxious about their future, some have been traumatized by terrifying experiences related to the calamity or their plight while some are living in crushing solitude abroad after they have left or lost relatives and friends (Nindi, 1986:97).

Refugees in Africa today are victims of human rights violations as oppressive regimes have tortured, massacred, expropriated properties and derived individuals of civil liberties in order to silence real and imagined opponents. Human rights violation have occurred in response to conflict between states as well as in response to internal strife and suppression of dissident opponents. Another cause of increased violence contributing to the number of refugees is the availability of sophisticated weapons (light and small ammunitions) which have taken many lives in tribal conflicts. Religious crisis also contribute to conflicts and the growing numbers of refugees in Africa, while the involvement of super power complicates already difficult situation (Cultural Survival Quality Magazine, 1981:6)

Ate (2001) posits that:

The refugee crisis is one aspect of these, when people are uprooted from their local habitat as a result of an internal strife, they spill-over across the borders into neighbouring states, in addition to the vast numbers who are internally displaced. From the Great Lakes region to Angola to Southern Sudan to Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau. Africa faces truly monumental crisis by this phenomenon (Ate, 2001:71).

Again, Ate (2001) avers that:

The refugee crisis, excluding internally displaced persons' affects some 8.1 million Africans compared to 22 million worldwide. Thousands of Africans are maimed by anti- personnel landmines in Mozambique, Angola and other conflict ravaged areas. A whole generation of African children in conflict zones have been dehumanised and traumatised, perhaps for life, through forced induction into armed gangs, genocide in Rwanda and its spill-over in Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as the general brutalisation of unarmed persons in Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Algeria and the Sudan with disturbing pictures of the extent to which human security in Africa's conflict environment is being violated (Ate, 2001:115).

Refugees refers to persons who have been forced to flee their homes countries and sought safety beyond their borders. Refugees and internally displaced persons also fall under the umbrella of migration, while migration is a term that covers a wide variety of movements and situations involving individuals from all backgrounds and walks of life (Action Against Hunger, 2019:2). Global recession and economic decline are being responsible for the increased number of Africans economically displaced as people and migrants (Gwendolyn & Elliott 1983: 2)

According to the 1951 Geneva convention, a refugee is any person who:

Owing to a well – founded fears of being presented for reasons of race, relations, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country…(Geneva 1957).
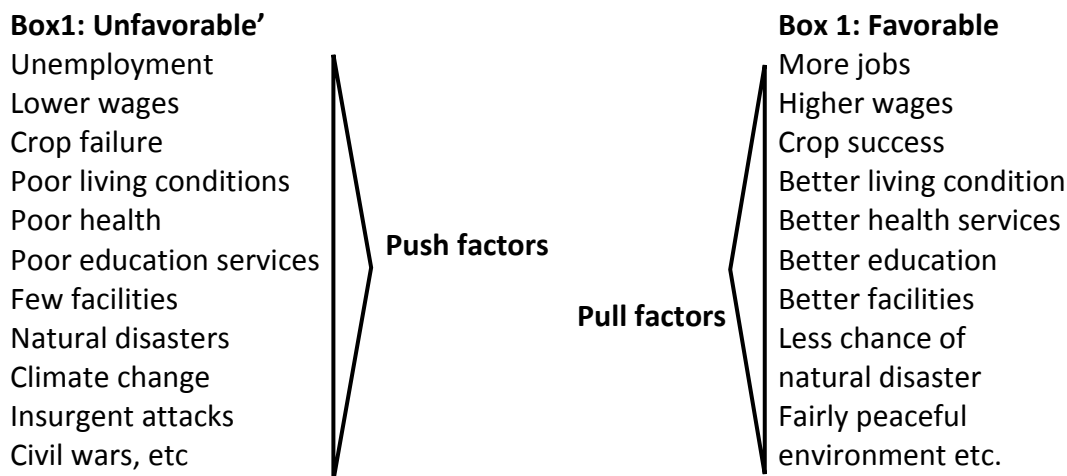
Box1: Unfavorable'
Unemployment
Lower wages
Crop failure
Poor living conditions
Poor health
Poor education services
Few facilities
Natural disasters
Climate change
Insurgent attacks
Civil wars, etc

Push factors

Pull factors

Box 1: Favorable
More jobs
Higher wages
Crop success
Better living condition
Better health services
Better education
Better facilities
Less chance of
natural disaster
Fairly peaceful
environment etc.

Figure1. Push and Pull Factors.
Source : Udeoji, E.A &Shaibu, M.T 2019: 24.

Table 2 : Forms and typologies of migration.

S/N	FORMS	CONCEPTUALISATIONS
1	Internal migration	Moving to a new home within country, or continent.
2	External migration	Moving to a new home in a different state, country or continent.
3	Inter-continental or intra – continental migration	It is inter-continental when movement is across continents, such as from Korea(Asia) to Brazil (South America). If the movement is on the same continent, it is intra-continental migration. Sometime people migrate from one place to other within the same region, continent or country. This is known as regional migration or internal migration.
4	Emigration	Leaving one's country to move to another (e.g. the pilgrims emigrated from England)
5	Immigration	Moving into a new country
6	Popular transfer	When a government forces a large group of people out of a region, usually based on ethnicity or religion. This is also known as an involuntary or forced migration.
7	Impelled migration, imposed or reluctant migration	Individuals are not forced out of their country, but leave because of unfavorable situations, such as insurgency, warfare, political problems or religious persecution.
8	Forced migration	A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threat to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movement of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine or development projects.)
9	Step migration	A series of shorter, less extreme migrations from a person's place of origin to final destination – such as moving from a farm to a village, to a town and finally to a city.

Table 2. Continuation

10	Chain migration	A series of migrations within a family or defined group of people. A chain migration often begins with one family member who sends money to bring other family member to the new location. Chain migration results in migration fields- the clustering of people from a specific region into certain neighborhoods or small towns.
11	Return migration	The voluntary movement of immigrants back to their place of region. This is also known as circular migration.
12	Seasonal migration	The process of moving from a period of time in response to labour or climate conditions (e.g. farm workers following crop harvest or working in cities off seasons; snowbirds moving to the southern and southwestern united states during winter.)
13	Long and short term migration	People may consider migration for good if the condition in their home is one that is threatening. For example, people move for better health care if they have some diseases that require some level of attention that could only be received in other place on the other hand, it may be temporary in nature. For example, a person may study in another place, but may decide to stay and work for many years before going back for good.

Source: Udeoyi, E.A &Shaibu, M.A, 2019: 17-18.

Table 3: Categories and motives of migrants.

S/N	CATEGORIES	MOTIVES
1.	Temporary labour migrants.(TLMS).	This category is also known as guest workers or overseas contract workers. This comprises people who migrate for a limited period of time in order to take up employment and send money home.
2.	Highly skilled and business migrants.	People with qualification as managers, executives, professionals, technicians or similar others , who move within the internal labour markets of trans-national corporation and international organizations, or who seek employment through international labour markets for scarce skills. Many countries welcome such migrants and have special skills and business migration programs to encourage them to come. A growing proportion of people who move for largely economic reasons are now classified as highly skilled migrants. Often their movement is facilitated by selective visa systems that allocate point according to the educational qualifications of the applicant. A particular type of highly skilled migrant is inter-corporate, transfers (ICTs) that is, people who move internationally but within the same firm worldwide, there is also a significant international movement of students too, and they often are also included in the category of highly skilled migrants.
3	Irregular migrants (or undocumented/illegal migrants)	People who enter a country, usually in search of employment without the document: Necessary document and permit
4	Forced migration	In a broad sense, this includes not only refugees and asylum seekers, but also people forced to move due to external factors, such as; environmental catastrophe or development projects. This form of migration has similar characteristics to displacement.

Table 3: continuation

5	Family members (or family reunion/family recodification migrants)	People sharing family ties joining people who have already entered and immigration country under one of the above mentioned categories. Many countries recognize in principle the right to family reunion for legal migrants. Other countries especially those with contract labor systems, denying the right to family reunion.
6	Return migrants	People who return to their countries of origin after a period in another country.

Source: Castles, S.(2000) cited in Udeoji, E.A&Shaibu, M.A, 2019:21-22

Other causes of migration that lead to refugees issue include: Food and energy security, water scarcity, urbanization, ecological pressures, desertification, absence of social control system and the presence of social fragmentation (Bolarinwa, 2010: 278), while demographics and global security are drivers of reasons for migration (Uzoma, 2012:144).

CHALLENGES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AND REFUGEES CRISIS IN AFRICA

The African colonial past assisted this current relationship between colonised past and neocolonialism. Among the challenges and their attendant consequences could be observed below:

•   When a host community receives forced migrants (asylum seekers and refugees) they are unprepared to accommodate new entrants due to the protection of limited shared resources within their territory, such as land, water, housing facilities, natural and mineral resources. Migrants are most times faced with challenges of being accepted by host communities, cultural practices, religious beliefs, language barriers, agricultural practices, economic activities, social integration, pastoralism and others. Ultimately, crisis/ conflict between host communities and migrants distorts social cohesion and other ways of social decadence (Oucho & Williams 2018:3)

•   It breeds xenophobia and intolerance due to colonial powers demarcation of borders among African societies that have lived together in peace before colonialism (Oucho& Williams), 2018:5.

•   Absence of employment opportunities in the countries of origin, the scarcity of health and education services. Migrants face difficulties in processing health care, homes and become targets for abuse, extortion and exploitation due to lack of protective family network. They suffer from accident or illness and cannot benefit from medical care. Some are held in prolonged detention from having entered or stayed irregularly in foreign countries (Maurer, 2018:6).

•   The increase in number of refugees and asylum seekers is accompanied by the fading generosity of African states which has caused unnecessary insecurity in the area of their settlement (Rwamatwara,2005:187).

•   Legal instruments are being established in organizing and participating in irregular migration. Also, the challenge of not losing their dear lives while travelling from within Africa and to Europe (Adepoju,2006:11).

•   Gender based persecution on the side of women and children of displaced persons.

Furthermore, the consequence of migration includes: identity crisis, increased violence, sexual abuses, exploitation, globalization effect, human trafficking and forced migration. Others are: political risk to the host country as they could launch terrorist attack from or engage in illegal and smuggled arms with the opposition against the host government, engaged in drug and human trafficking, cultural diversities, social adjustment. Environmental and natural disasters amongst others.

PROSPECTS/SOLUTIONS   FOR MIGRATION AND REFUGEES CRISIS IN AFRICA.

Foreign and security policies coordination by countries across the continent with regional and international organisations dealing with migration on how the scourge and destruction arising from migration and its resultant effects can be eradicated as well as combating human trafficking across the sub-region. Opening up of borders will enhance free flow of factors of production spurring economic growth and development. And this will also empower governments in fragile or failed states (Farah & Otondi,2015:6).

•   Burden sharing responsibility among stakeholders.

•   Free visa African travel within Africa as border trade contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the host state.

•   It helps the economy of host state and address skills gaps. Developed states need migrants from developing states (Africa) to do many of the low-

paying jobs natives are unwillingly or unable to do (Spiegel et al, 2009:442).

- It helps to halt rural depopulation and cultural enrichment and halt ageing populations.
- State and relevant stakeholder are committed to contributing resources and expertise to expand and enhance the quality and inclusiveness of national education system to facilitate access by refugees and host community children. The African Union (AU) for example, recently stressed the need to tackle the root causes of the situation of refugees and migrant within the framework of political solutions of the real factors generating such situation as there must be co-operation between humanitarian and development actors (Sharpe, 2018:7).

Creation of a common migration policy by African governments through the Africa Union (AU) on the migration crisis. Increased collaboration between the Africa Union, European Union, international organization of migration and United Nations High commissioner for refugees to create a common policy in dealing with migration. A focus on creation of training and employment opportunity for young people within the continent. Creation of repatriation systems by African governments to assist their nationals caught up in the crisis in foreign lands. Rehabilitation and empowerment of returning migrants. Massive investment in all sectors across the continent. Increased allocation by governments to support youth, gender and create a paradigm shift by the youth on the task to take control and responsibility (Chirinda, 2018:3 & Crisp, 2000: 159).

CONCLUSION

Good governance is key to sustainable development, peace and security of any nation. Therefore, policies and programmes of government should be inclusive, participatory, transparent and accountable. Legitimacy of leadership, fair and equitable allocation of resources and stable political system are also key in addressing migration and refugees problems. Ethnic cleavages should be discouraged and nationalism reduced to give way for patriotism and for the idea of one Africa, one people and one culture should be projected. Above all, Africa-Europe/America migration of all types creates problems for the industrialised states, as such, its solution lies in addressing the problems of the South (Africa and Asia) through development of home-grown solutions to governance maladies and deficiencies in human resources management.

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