



NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAM

# **CAUSES AND IMPACT OF EMIGRATION OF AFRICANS TO EUROPE**

HILARY GOODLUCK-ABADI

MASTER'S THESIS

NICOSIA  
2019

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MASTER'S THESIS

THESIS SUPERVISOR  
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NICOSIA  
2019

## **ACCEPTANCE/APPROVAL**

We as the jury members certify the 'CAUSES AND IMPACT OF EMIGRATION OF AFRICANS TO EUROPE' prepared by the HILARY GOODLUCK-ABADI defended on 13/June/2019 has been found satisfactory for the award of degree of Master.

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## DECLARATION

I, Hilary Goodluck-Abadi, hereby declare that this dissertation entitled 'Causes and Impact of Emigration of Africans to Europe' has been prepared myself under the guidance and supervision of 'Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sait Akşit' in partial fulfilment of the Near East University, Graduate School of Social Sciences regulations and does not to the best of my knowledge breach and Law of Copyrights and has been tested for plagiarism and a copy of the result can be found in the Thesis.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to my Dad and Mum, Mr and Mrs Goodluck-Abadi.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## ABSTRACT

### CAUSES AND IMPACT OF EMIGRATION OF AFRICANS TO EUROPE

This master thesis on Causes and Impact of Emigration of Africans to Europe is explorative and analytical in particular to African emigrants to Europe. The African migration is cited as a socio-economic dynamic as expressed time after time. Today, as well, resulting from conflicting regions of Africa, many people are forced to flee to Europe due to violent conflicts. Europe for Africa has become a principal destination spurring emigration that combined with factors such as economic, social and political. On this note, migration and migrants then were classified based on categorizations of migration: such categories are termed to include illegal, irregular and unauthorized. Developments in Africa prompted the so-called migrants, especially to Libya etc., in order to reach Europe through the Mediterranean Sea, mainly to Italy and Spain. This thesis used secondary data and official documents from EU, AU and ECOWAS on migration and border surveillance to focus on the influence of the EU on democracy and governance in the Africa, with a special focus on governance of migration.

The thesis unveils that, based on the concept of migration, the focus of the African Union and European Union cooperation is the dealings of illegal migration that is feasible to Europe and thus has become an issue of security. Therefore, the very need of securitization of migration by the European Union is inevitable in nature due to persistent increase in the level of African emigrants to Europe.

**Keywords:** Migration; African Union; ECOWAS; European Union; Good Governance; African Charter; Governance of Migration; Illegal migrants.

## ÖZ

### AFRİKA'DAN AVRUPA'YA GÖÇÜN NEDEN VE ETKİLERİ

Bu Master Tezi, Afrika'dan Avrupa'ya göçün nedenleri ve etkileri konusunda irdeleyici ve analitik bir çalışma ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Afrika'dan göç, çoğu zaman ifade edildiği gibi sosyo-ekonomik bir dinamik olarak gösterildi. Günümüzde de birçok insan Afrika'nın çatışma olan bölgelerinden ve şiddetten uzaklaşmak amacıyla kaçmaya, hatta göçe, tercihen Avrupa'ya, zorlanmışlardır. Avrupa, Afrika için ekonomik, sosyal ve siyasi nedenlerden bir ana hedef haline gelmiştir. Bu nedenle, göç ve göçmenler yasadışı, düzensiz ve izinsiz göç gibi kategorilere göre sınıflandırılmışlardır. Afrika'daki gelişmeler nedeniyle Afrikalı sözde göçmenlerin Avrupa'ya, özellikle İtalya ve İspanya 'ya ulaşmak için, Libya ve Akdeniz üzerinden artan bir göç çabası mevcuttur. Bu tez ikincil verileri ve AB, Afrika Birliği ve ECOWAS resmi belgelerini kullanarak Afrika'da göç ve sınır gözetimi, demokorasi ve yönetim konularında AB etkisini, göç yönetimi konusuna odaklanarak analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Tez, göç kavramını temel alan Afrika Birliği ve Avrupa Birliği işbirliğinin, özellikle düzensiz göçün Avrupa açısından kontrol edilebilir olmasına odaklandığını ve dolayısıyla konunun bir güvenlik sorunu olarak görüldüğünü ortaya koymaktadır. Bu nedenle, Avrupa Birliği tarafından göç meselesinin güvenlileştirilmesi Afrika kökenli göçmenlerin sayısının artması nedeniyle kaçınılmazdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç; Afrika Birliği; ECOWAS; Avrupa Birliği; İyi Yönetişim; Afrika Şartı; Göç Yönetimi; Yasadışı göçmenler.



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## ABBREVIATION

AGGN	African Good Governance Network
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
CEES	Central and Eastern European States
CMR	Central Mediterranean Route
CPM	Commission's Civil Protection Mechanism
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
CTED	Executive Directorate
EAC	East African Community
EBCGA	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation
EBDS	European Bomb Data System
EC	European Commission
EC	European Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEC	European Economic Community
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
EU IRU	EU Internet Referral Unit
EUROJUST	EU Judicial Cooperation Unit
EUROPOL	European Union's Law Enforcement Agency
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FRONTEX	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCR	Integrated Political Crisis Response
IRC	International Rescue commitment
ISS	Institute for Security Studies
ISTAT	Italian National Institute of Statistics
MIDWA	Migration Dialogue for Western Africa

NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEMI	Système d'Observation Permanente sur les Migrations
RCP	Regional Consultation Process
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIVE	Sistema Integral de Vigilancia Exterior
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SOPEMI	Continuous Reporting System on Migration
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TFEU	Lisbon Treaty
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSC	UN Security Council

## INTRODUCTION

The European refugee crisis peaked in 2015. Four years down the line, the European Union's immigration and refugee policy still leaves much to desire. European Union had ignored the facts that developments in economy of low-income nations does not affect migration, this in turn is an encouragement. However, in reality, the European Union will rely more on smugglers payoffs, regimes of autocrats and militias to curb the influx of migrants, instability, and difficulty that has pushed many individuals to leave in the first instance (Landau, Kihato, & Postel, 2018). The European leaders are still dealing with the impact of this refugee crisis that has shaken the region since 2015 (Landau, Kihato, & Postel, 2018).

The media depicted Africa a lot as a mass exodus continent. African migrants in their numbers, who have left the continent, is insignificant and is on an increase since, 1990 (Marie McAuliffe, 2018). Reporting on African migrants has often been one-dimensional and has played part-invoking fear of migrant's flows to the shores of Europe. An analyst stated that, "development is based on emigration that it is all local", now states impact of migrant remittance that is in particular towards the sub-Saharan (Sall, B. 2005) cited in (Baldwin-Edwards, 2007). As is the case with some states in the African continent Libya for example effectively practices no immigration policy. As reported by (European Community (EC). 2005a, Libya not among the Barcelona Process and with no official relations with the European Union.

The fact that African migration is primarily driven by poverty, ignoring evidence of both demographic and economic transitions and development of African countries are interconnected to the increase unlike diminishing mobility levels and migration, that is proportional and non-linear between migration, and development is fundamental. The migration in the 1990s, scholars and African specialists more and more turned up their care towards Africa to Europe migration (Prof Ralph Grillo, 2008).

After the independence optimism, states in Africa found themselves dealing with difficulties of the economy, which came with social upheaval. These special issue countries represented includes, for example: Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Somalia, Zimbabwe going by economic, political and social interfering referable weakness of African Nations are on the economy, unemployment (particularly for example the educated), corruption, war, environmental issues, with social conflict suchlike health related complications example HIV/AIDS (Prof Ralph Grillo, 2008).

The patterns of migration helps in deciding economic relationship. The emerging economies allowing migrants to have career opportunities. Free or unfree migration determined by political relationship. For instance, traditional immigration and ethnic history becomes an interdisciplinary field associated with origin of society and a receiving culture for socio-geographical and transitional processes (Hoerder, 1999). The past unfree labour migrants, “modern refugees” leave origin of societies because of consideration beyond control and face more trouble of adjustment than migrant self-willed do (Hoerder, 1999).

History of Africa’s economy is a large history movement of population driven by reasons: in particular, colonialism and slave trade, poverty, conflict, ecological degradation, as well as population pressure also sheer culture propensity for example ethnic groups outward-bound harmonization. However today, 680 million Africans mostly live under extreme condition of poverty and insecurity (Kohnert, 2007). Even though the relative incidence of transnational migration stayed about the same on a global scale since the 19th century, its direction and structure has altered considerably. Africa migration is an expression of its socioeconomic dynamics over time. African migrants faced with conflict intensely in the past decades is on an increase. About twenty-seven inhabitant’s origin composed of fifty-five African nation states undergoing violent conflict, between 1923 and 2002 (Kohnert, 2007).

The colonial influenced phenomenon dates back as well momentum gathered with decolonization and with new forms discordant in relations to

example globalization. Migration statute nowadays is structural and immigrants face up to crossing the Mediterranean Sea shore are bound to migrants rulings, a point of no return has become their emigration. The number of traditional migration as well in different countries undergoing increase of migrants, for example heightened in all countries are the Maghreb, has, reached Spain, Italy and even Greece included (Hassène Kassar, 2014 ). In Europe North Africans comparatively numerous therefore this turned into social, economic and political issues which are realities not avoided at a global level. The recent rise in migration to Europe has put borders and their security backing the European Union politics agenda with member nations. Beside more exacting control of the Union's external borders, border security also brings a developing role in cooperation with third states (Vorrath, 2017). Europe and Africa adopted the action plan during the Valletta summit on migration November 2015 includes help for strengthening national capabilities both air, land as well as the sea borders (Vorrath, 2017). On the other hand, European Union, through the seahorse Mediterranean network, had sought to boost the ability of North African border security agencies, more so, that of Libya, to combat the flows of irregular migration and illegal trade in their coastal regions and waters (Vorrath, 2017).

Illegal immigration war lost by Europe. As stated by various European Union estimates, approximately half a million illegal immigrants still annually moving into the European Union, even so after years that have included policing measures, repatriation and detention. To accomplish far-flung and long-lasting change, migrants migrate illegally from Africa because they want to search for much better life of living in Europe compared to Africa (Addo, 2001). Given the high death toll of would be migrants and the huge cost of containment efforts on Europe, it is essential that this new exertion at an African-European duologue formulated into effective relationship to deal with illegal immigration (Addo, 2001).

The real trouble is Illegal immigration, and the need of States to cooperate in their attempts to stop crack the so-called smugglers particularly as well



traffickers with organized crime networks as the vulnerable taking advantage of with undermined governing rule of law. However, a much broader strategy is combating illegal immigration (Annan, 2004). Real legal immigration channels provided by nation states and it seeks benefits to harness, while the basic human rights of migrants safeguarded. Therefore, migration is a consequence, which all nation states put at risk, and greater international cooperation. Not just a matter of door openings and hand joining. However, countries working for new arrivals to be integrated as well as societies to adjust. Immigrants to be accustomed to these societies only with innovative immigrant integrating migrant's nations to ensure accommodating society for enrichment are unsettled. These Immigrants are solutions, and not to be classified as a problem (Annan, 2004).

In the direction of immigration reduction, the European Union is also attempting to promote cooperation on issues of migration in the circumstance of the European Mediterranean Association Agreements (EMAA). This includes North Africa signed agreements, Libya exception as such the European Union, the next decade leading to establishment of free trade areas. Immigration been irregular is an issue rising from African countries generating significant tensions to Europe. On the other hand, European countries as Spain, Italy, and Malta, in 2006, voiced their frustration on inadequate border support safeguarding the Northern Countries, which are obviously less directly concerned. European governments northern part for example France, Austria, and Netherland reacted to these nations Spain and Italy blamed by their regularizations mass, which pulls in irregular migrants (Haas H. D., 2008). Tensions and unwillingness generally a setback to migration of one's national sovereignty policies explaining issues addressed at the bilateral level (Haas H. D., 2008).

Predominant policy discusses and coverage in media blot out African migration to Europe facts, journeying from Libya and other countries in Maghreb driven by structural demand which is cheap irregular migrant labour (Haas H. D., 2008). Nevertheless, the side demand of irregular migration blotted out excursive policies used by state politicians by the portrayal of

irregular migrants both victims of smugglers and traffickers, which appears as de facto exception as irregular migrant is marginalisation achieved by a preventive law of immigration law as well as border control (Haas H. D., 2008).

Like all migrations, West Africans new migration to Europe, is more than one level development regarding more than would be “immigrants” and hoped destination to those who work to take them. In the process of this migration unquestioning are nations themselves from which the youthful individuals leaving their countries to where they move in. An excellent case study for the migration of West Africa's youth to Europe is Spain. As said, to be one of the most desired locations by youthful individuals if not as a final destination currently, a foothold at least into European society (Captain, 2008). Legal migration is the only migration case acceptable agreeing, illegal migration by addressing its root causes action plan for resolution to seek ways to stop flow or flocking migrants.

First steps are beginning to emanate from the ruling governmental body of the African Union continents and a policy agreement arching over among countries of Africa that deals with the systematic crisis is coming to fruition. Amongst the most distinguishing actions is the creation of an official position known as a “Migration Officer” with duties concretely associated to all kind of migration, which includes the undocumented Africans flow out of the continent (Captain, 2008) stated. For those migrants who are not repelled into waters to African nations by FRONTEX, their arrival first answered by the Spanish Red Cross often times, if there is a disaster at sea particularly. A rescue mission, survivors pulled off out of the water and the drowned lugged to arrive at morgues (Captain, 2008). Clothing, feeding, and shelter given to those who have spent days at sea turns a priority.

The order and importunity on issues of migration on boat for effectual rule. The unauthorised arrivals in their thousands produced serious logistics challenges, costs in finance spiral and intensified security. However, Emigrants effectively kept out, nevertheless, not proven difficult but with risk

to subvert rights of migrants or opened to dangers. The protection of Europe and migrant's protections are tensions combined tensities with nation states of departure relationships. Large-scale life loss, unauthorised migration severeness have produced developments to migrant's protection (Jørgen Carling, 2011). The European authorities have attempted mixed concerns of security with protection of migrant's lives.

The boat migrants flow unauthorised journeying to Europe confirmed illegal in Europe and that for employment opportunities. The uncommitted opportunities to migrants undocumented to Europe work countertermine message of migration is through legal passages. Recognized through the European Union degree and 2009 earlier the European Parliament assumed the sanctions directive with penalties for illegal immigrants firms. Included penalties as imprisonment for serious cases, and extending to illegal immigrants employers as primary contractors (Jørgen Carling, 2011). Preventive measures towards illegal employment now in Europe halted the enforcement certainties, and through local interest's infringements. The sure economy sectors inexpensive, elastic exponent labour occupants that are illegal.

European Union distinguishes that alongside its borders fortifying it needs to encourage economic development in nation of Africa. European officials discouraged, as many West Africans in their numbers were self-possessed illegally migrate to Europe, and that likely the situation was to get worse. The concern in Europe and Africa over illegal migration wave has sharply heightened since Spain calls for assistance in dealing with the vast flow of individuals to the Canaries (pp. 16664–5) as stated in Wiley Online Library, 2006. In early June, Senegal repatriation of its citizens suspended from the Canary Islands, stating that officials Spanish had ill-treated them. It stated that the handcuffed persons were illegal immigrants and said they were moving to Spain, not Dakar (Wiley Online Library, 2006).

The "illegal" or "irregular" refugee's conditions and migrants mostly influenced factors not controlled. Recent years perceived decrease towards legality of

migration, progressively constraining asylum policies as well as controls in borders by European Union nation states. The Morrison and Crosland exhibiting absolute majority of asylum-seekers nowadays coming to Europe are irregular and facilitated by traffickers and smugglers are primary people who are trafficked and smuggled are those that would benefit as refugees (Morrison and Crosland, 2001: 65). The statement above, particularly Libya, the refugees and asylum-seekers in specific argue with position in Libya irregularly contributed mostly on a regular basis rule changing towards immigrants lacking regularization visit (Hamood, 2006).

Migration throughout Sahara distinguished as a substantial question late 1990s (Goldschmidt, 2004), corresponding overland movements to the European Union from Eastern Europe. December 1999 illegal migration of non-Moroccans into the Spanish territories of Ceuta and Melilla the creation of a double high-tension fence on the length of each border with Morocco (Collyer, 2010). Originated dangers confronted migrants on these changes in such trips. Events placed by obstacles, desert, mountain, sea crossed to avert the most patrolled border, as well Algeria or Libya desert borders as such, crossing the border. The trafficker's interventions and smugglers whose participation may change from simple half-truth promise to get their income increased, example of events: physical violence, enslavement and robbery generally exacerbate these difficulties (Collyer, 2010).

Until lately, European nation states barely viewed Libya as applicable from the international migration perspective. Nevertheless, in late years, the issue of migration a significant component concerning the European Union as well Libya. In 2002, Libya egressed as a significant nation state for irregular migrant's transits designated to Europe. Reasonably ironically, the growing significant of Libya as a transit nation state for surreptitious migrants has at the least in part been a result of European Union nation states and Italy's border and immigration control 1990s (Lutterbeck, 2009).

Libya, emergence as transit nation state on irregular migration to Europe, European Union, and individual have undertook to build up cooperation with

Libya readiness of immigrants throughout Mediterranean. The total arrivals of immigrants undocumented in 2002 transiting from Libya and on Sicily, the European Union Council declared the principle to pledge cooperation to Libya in decreasing migration flows from the Mediterranean (Lutterbeck, 2009).

While European Union–Libya cooperation, directed for immigration control therefore persisted limit, collaboration with Italy and Libya has been substantially more. The large majority of migrants passing Libya attempt the European Union to Italy primarily from Sicily or Lampedusa expected Italy active. Amongst European Union, Italy was also the main driving force behind the lifting of the 2004 European Union embargo versus Libya. In some European Union nation states, there have also been arising doubts on roles of Libya and irregular migration throughout Mediterranean (Lutterbeck, 2009).

The objective of the thesis is to discover the mechanics concerned with the forces that cause emigration in Africa and impact on Europe. The North Africa ability to deal with all migration aspects, particularly migration of people transiting from sub-Sahara and Asia. The illegal migrant's treatments, returned migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and workers shown by independent sources inadequate, deeply inhuman (Baldwin-Edwards, 2007). No immigration policy in Libya. In addition, no differentiation concerning illegal, legal immigrants, asylum process a system of protection for refugees not existing, Geneva Convention on refugees not signed and the UNHCR not acknowledged. The Libyan government not part of the Barcelona Process and with relations formal with the EU (EC 2005a; EP 2005). History of the European Union, noteworthy stress on immigration control security aspects asylum, borders, and exclusion such as illegal migrants and absence of policy coordination on immigration, employment, legalisation issues of illegal immigrants, and long-term immigrants' rights (Baldwin-Edwards, 1997) cited in (Baldwin-Edwards, 2007).

The thesis aims to analyse the relationships between the causes and impact of Emigration of Africans to Europe. Illegal immigration more and more becoming a serious threat with no sign of dying away, with more and more economic, social disparities between developed and developing nation concerning their economy and social effects immigrations that are illegal. On existing populations and structures has proven to be particularly challenging, economic structures pressure, disputed cheaper labour benefits.

In order to fill the research gaps and to better, understand the “Causes of Emigration in Africa and Impact on Europe”. While illegal immigration is a global problem, it is no gainsaying the fact that African immigration to the developed world, especially Europe is on a scale peak, and with later far reaching effects. The relative geographical closeness of Africa to Europe influences illegal immigration in their numbers manifested immigration through Northern Africa via the Mediterranean Sea to southern European territories.

Migrant flow a regional approach is not sufficient, the gap between national and regional orders weakened because of the need to cooperate effectively. However, this weakening equated to political consensus lacking and the issue of migration is not a new dynamic in the world, as it has existed for hundreds of years (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018 ). The major problem is the absence of code of conduct when it comes to migration related issues and of which agreements are lacking to restrict migrants. Thus, the need of global governance as a principle to ensure restrictive measures towards migration issues is unavoidable for both Africa, Europe and the world this will stop what is themed as slavery in modern times as well trafficking of humans averted which is now humanitarian tragedies (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018 ).

The thesis consists of four chapters; the first Introduction outlines the difficulties encountered by African migrants to Europe stated to be illegal migration. The first chapter analyses Immigration and Migration, consisting of both Traditional Migration in Africa and then Causes and History of African

Migration to Europe, and lastly Africa Immigration to Europe, Nigeria used as a case study.

The second chapter, this part, give the main points on Governance in Africa. The Objective and Characteristics of Good Governance, and then African Charter on Democracy and Governance elaborated. The next part will focus on Examples of Democracy in Africa. The next part of the chapter that follows lastly will analyse Democracy in Africa a Contested Impediment. Next part chapter three, talks about African Immigration to Europe Impact. The focus firstly is on African Refugees and Asylum Seekers: a Social Burden. Then up next will be the Growing Challenges of the Wave of Terrorism in Europe. Then lastly, a discussion on immigration to Europe focalised on Economic Constraints.

The fourth chapter centred on Curbing Illegal Immigration. First, the process of Good Governance in Africa, Essential in Controlling Immigration. Then lastly, within the chapter discussion on how European Union and African Union Cooperation and Governance of Migration is fostering developmental strategies in addressing illegal migration threat in particular African migrants to Europe.

Finally, the Results and Conclusion will be in-depth discussions on causes and impacts of emigration of Africans to Europe. Mainly consisting of Results and Conclusion highlighting Immigration issues, which is Illegal immigration, determining the issues of immigration journeying through Northern Africa from the Mediterranean Sea towards Europe.

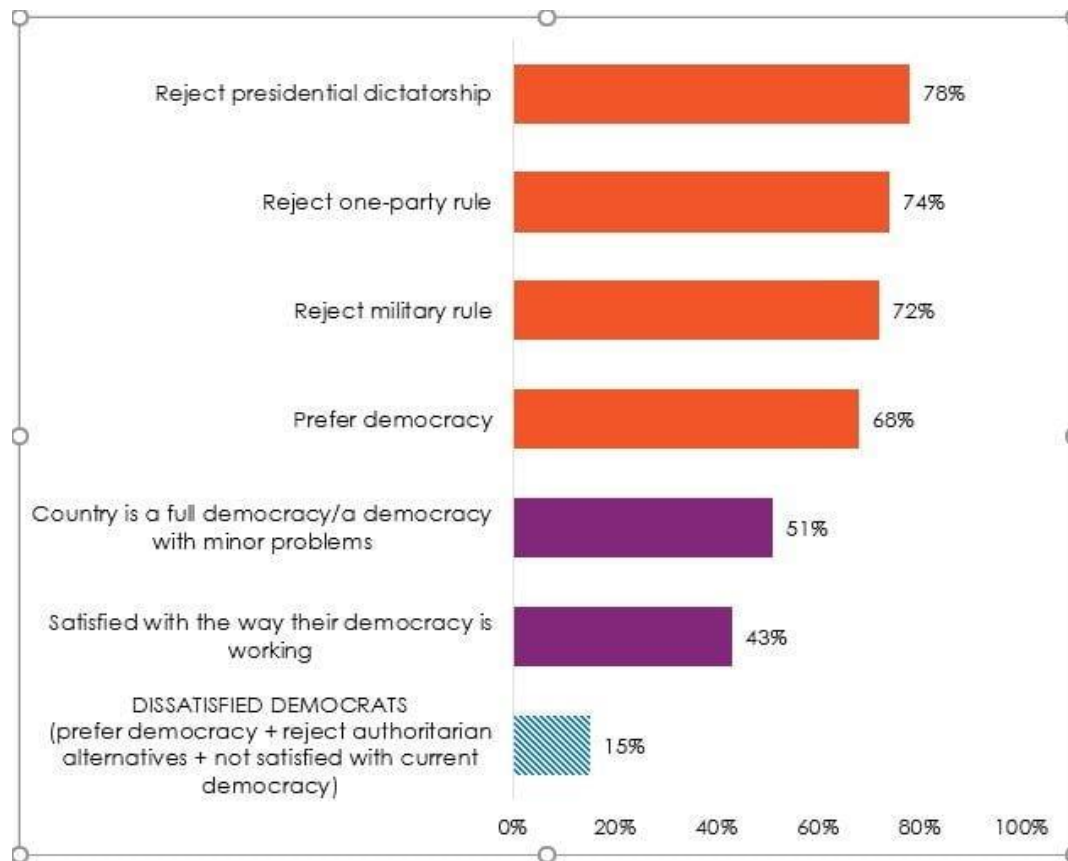


Figure 1: Views on African democracy 2016-2018

Source: (Mattes, 2019).

The inference of the African people is that, as indicated in Figure 1, hope still lies on democracy as a perceived perception of most Africans; they still see the need of democracy. As well as, few insist that there is need to improve African democracies, which will in turn help guide against any form of authoritarian backsliding by their nations (Mattes, 2019).

According to Robert Mattes (2019), Afrobarometer 2016/2018 shows how African citizens are dissatisfied with democrats with 34 African countries. Figure 2 shows that the respondent's percentages for each country who support democracy and individuals rejecting authoritarian rules and however dissatisfied by their countries performance.



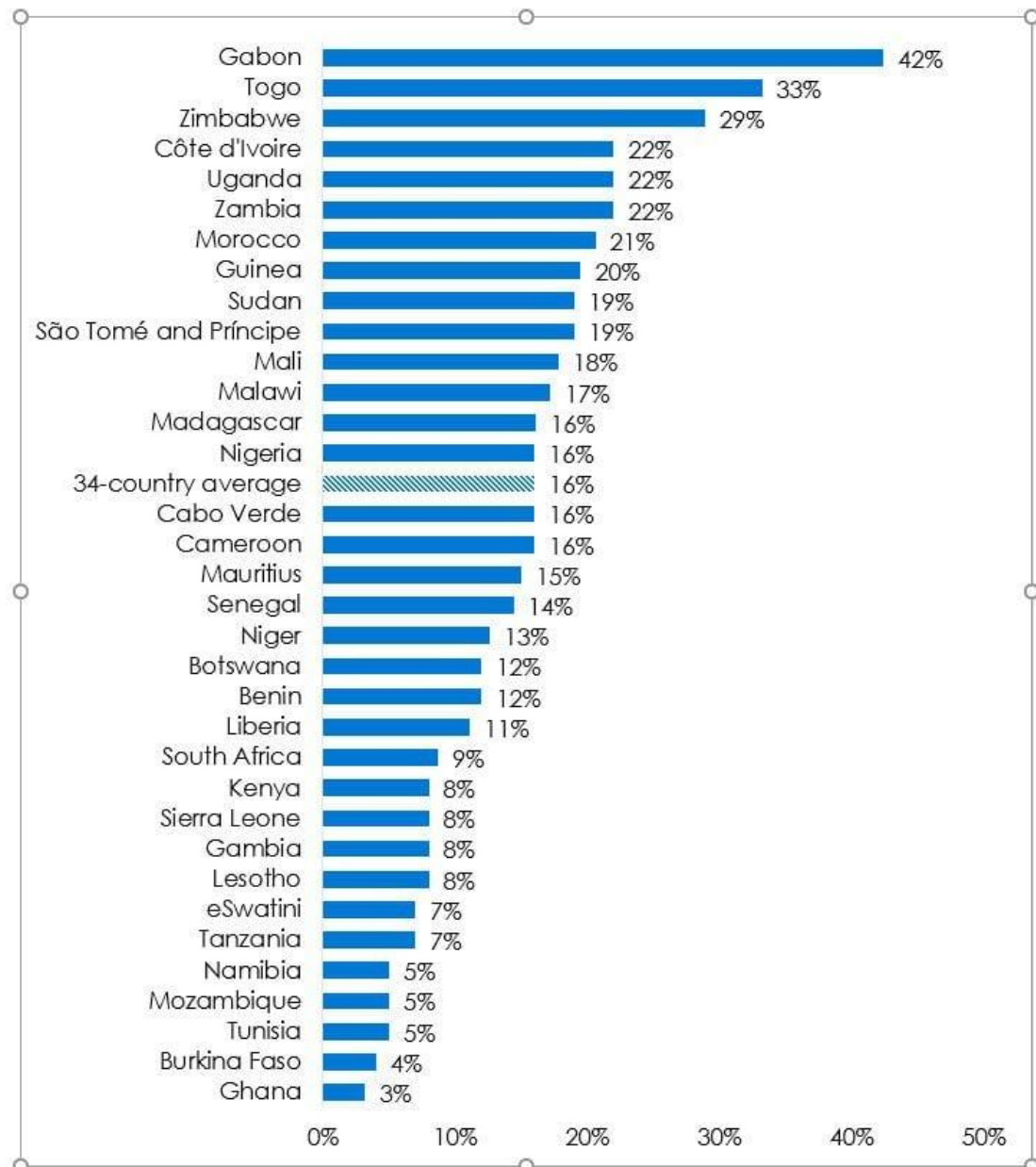


Figure 2: Africans dissatisfied about democracy 2016-2018

Source: (Mattes, 2019).

Figure 3 shows how participants are been asked in their country how free they are to say whatever they want to say (and a percentage saying it is free completely). This freedom of speech started from 2011-2013 participated by 34 countries. It illustrates that in the 1990s African nations emerged autocratic regimes as a shadow that in particular puts citizens behind bars when they voice their minds. The multiparty democracy pressure is a call for leadership at the political sphere, which will help in scrutinizing the government through the media by their citizens, and now criticism at the

public is on a high increase tolerated along with public commendation (Kamau, 2013 ).

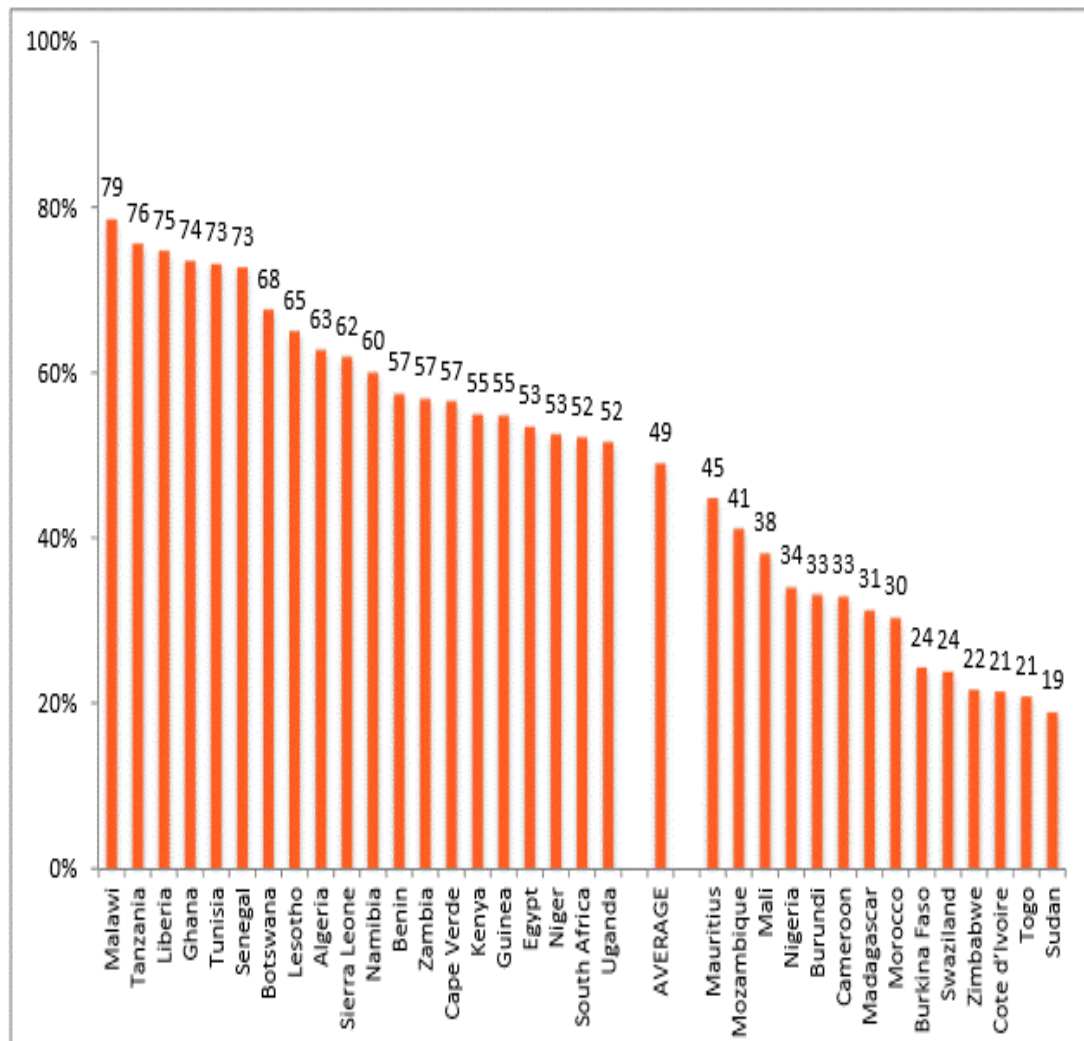


Figure 3: Africans views on freedom of speech 2011-2013

Source: (Kamau, 2013 ).

### 1. Significance of the Study

The thesis findings shows connotations to the benefits of the study of Emigration of Africans with considerable role to the society especially that of the African societies who troop to Europe. However, the need for African Emigration to Europe today is in demand for strategies to curb African Emigration to Europe using different approaches and techniques for this to be sustained in regards to immigration to Europe especially that of African Emigration toward the European nations. In other words, the thesis tend to portray life-causing challenges regarding to Emigration toward European

nations. Africans Immigration curbing through the illegal crossroads toward Europe resulting to Emigration and that in turn curbs the issue of illegal immigration particularly those of the African continent. However, the government as the model of democracy especially that of the African nations and the entry nations (European nations) coupled with the departure nations need to cooperate and regulate those coming in especially through the Mediterranean Sea toward Europe. This will as well result to end desires to board boats and cross toward Europe and therefore the impacts of Emigration of Africans to Europe will be declined.

## **2. Research Objectives and Hypothesis**

The research objective is to address the causes and impacts of Africans emigration to Europe, which is as follows: to determine whether good governance and democracy in Africa would reduce the level of emigration to Europe in particular illegal migration from Africa. These objective is analytical it shows that if there is good governance and democracy in Africa the very need to migrate will be declined and curbed.

## **3. Research Question**

This study aims to analyse four questions/issues:

1. Why are there many illegal migrants going towards Europe?
2. What are the causes and impacts of illegal African migration to Europe?
3. Who are these illegal migrants from Africa to Europe?
4. How is European Union and African Union controlling illegal migration through governance?

## **4. Scope and Limitations**

The scope of the thesis is to determine the causes and impact of emigration of Africans and how good governance and democracy observances within Africa supports to prevent illegal migration inflows towards Europe from the Mediterranean Sea particularly through Libya.

This thesis has the following limitations: first, it is limited to the usage of English sources. I made use of secondary sources, which are not easily retrievable. The thesis objectives achieved but I was limited to visiting these nations, which Africans journey through to Europe in particular Italy. Visiting would have brought about moral and immoral perceptions faced by these real life migrants or would be migrants on their way to Europe through Libya.

## 5. Methodology

### The **Design**:

The thesis followed a *qualitative research method*, which is a scientific research (Northeastern University). The term normally referred to as scientific research comprises of investigation includes to seek solving questions; to scientifically use redefined processes to solve questions; evidence collection; findings in advance not determined; to produce findings valid beyond analyse at the immediate boundaries. In the case of qualitative research in the thesis on Causes and Impact of Emigration of Africans to Europe, it is useful because secondary data was the basis of the thesis. The study used a case study Research Method that centred on a qualitative descriptive case study.

## 6. Data Collection procedures

The data collection for the thesis as stated mainly collected from Secondary sources. This thesis relied on secondary sources, however, to explain further the usage of the secondary sources in the thesis, which based on the useful guidelines of Scott on Document Sources in Social Research (1990) for secondary source evaluation. There are four criteria, which are firstly **Authenticity**: to consider genuineness of document or source concerning the soundness and authorship (University of Leicester International Study Centre). Secondly, **Credibility**: to consider more on document or source distortion; affecting the sincerity and accuracy of the source or document. That is to the authorship to provide true account of the situation or distorted situation for better quality. Thirdly, **Representativeness**: Scott stated document sampling must be handled carefully and systematically as to the respondents survey sampling and a researcher to give consideration

carefully on how typical and untypical the documents and source are in order that can identify limitations to conclusions attained. As identified survival and availability by Scott are factors, limiting documents representations. Lastly, **Meaning**: In what way, the researcher will comprehend the documents.

Furthermore, Authenticity, Credibility, Representativeness and Meaning by Scott as the evaluation criteria for secondary source. Stein in Sociology, on the Web (2002), due to the period of modern technology developments making meaning on sources that are new, the internet, in order to keep up with this. The following six criteria highlighted are first, is for Authorship; second, for the Authorship of the author; third, for the Authority of the used materials; fourth, for the Authority of the sites and organisations; fifth, for Currency that is date; sixth, groups and objectivity pressure.

Based on the above-mentioned criteria the thesis it is credible, authentic, with meaning and as well as concerning representativeness. Similarly, it is reliable, valid and generable as the information from the sources are reliable for which the thesis outlined with the use of secondary sources.

## **7. Materials**

The materials used in the thesis is data collection retrieved from the **AU**, **ECOWAS**, and the **EU** websites official documents etc.

## **8. Data Analysis Procedures**

The thesis shows that the method and procedures of analysis attained through **qualitative descriptive case study** in fact findings regarding to “Emigration of Africans to Europe” based on illegal immigration as the standing point of the thesis made use of official document papers example from AU, ECOWAS, and EU etc.

As stated by (VanWynsberghe & Khan, 2007) on what Eckstein (2002) examined the case study using an example of the heuristic term defining case study as a type of study that makes use of induction that is analytic to learn or discover what a case in reality really is as a core aspect (VanWynsberghe & Khan, 2007).

Following these further according to (Eckstein, 2002, p. 124) defined case study as technically occurrence reporting as well to interpret relevant variable as a measure.

The three definitions of Robert K. Yin will also support the use of a qualitative descriptive case study in the thesis, which are as follows:

Yet while (Yin, 2003 p.3) as mentioned by (VanWynsberghe & Khan, 2007) for Yin, case study an inquiry which is empirical investigating contemporary occurrence within a reality in circumstance, primarily to identify evidence on the borders bounded by occurrence and circumstance (VanWynsberghe & Khan, 2007).

However (Yin, 2003) defined case study to be a research method chosen to analytically learn circumstances with slight regulation over behaviour, organization or events as examples. As well as this definition (Yin, 2003) on case study that, the use of multiple data routinely is how to attain case study. Thus, a practice that is developed to converge examining line, for triangulation facilitation and to offer conclusions both convincing and accurate.

The above-mentioned definitions on case study clearly elaborates and illustrates descriptively and logically how the thesis is brought into line following the phenomena focused on causes and impact of Emigration. As migration is an occurring issue affecting political, social, economic sphere of life that is in this case as an event of migratory movement.

## CHAPTER 1

### IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION: DEFINED

Aderanti Adepaju noted that in Africa, historical, economic, ethnic and political links and reinforced intra-regional, inter-regional and international migration, as well as the colonial metropolitan and the other nation states, as well as between colonial metropolitan to new countries (Adepaju, 2002). It is clear that there is a large stream of migration in Africa consisting of intra-regional migrants, nomads, frontier, refugees, and increase in high skilled professionals. The conditions followed because of economic, political, ethnic and social contexts. The movements undocumented through frontiers, promoted by a collective culture, language and familiarity of colonial rules, obvious in Africa both West and East Africa, and both at the frontier migration labour, and blurring between migration: internal and international, as with regular and irregular migration within a region. By contrast, Jørgen Carling, in his work, migration unauthorised through Africa to Spain, he said millennium term, that on an average at least three hundred and fifty African migrants with boat are regularly apprehended majorly through the Spanish shores on weekly basis (Carling, Unauthorized Migration from Africa to Spain, 2007). In decade past, the flow of migrants in transit has increasingly composed of individuals coming in from West and Central Africa, as well as Asia. These transit migrants are people or migrants that are neither coming from, North Africa, these people crossing, to Europe, then sojourn in North Africa for some periods.

As for Michael Collyer and Hein de Haas, both stating that categorisation is to be particularly a topic, which is unfashionable in the post-modernist social science (Haas M. C., 2010). In sociology as argued by Weber's interpretive

about abstract thinking that it could not come forth without the idea type, generally fade in transference from positivism to post-modernism decades past that, which linked the development of importance, which is a hybridity, liminality and mix identities. Now immigration created more popular for study into a theoretical boundary journey, as can be realised in the social sciences. Studies of migration, to other parts, definitely been a focus on a blurred edge of the social categories, as to where they overlap, fading of each other or shifting in a dissimilar context.

Migration within and outside the sub-Saharan Africa face underlying factors including a push: such as poverty and opportunity. Africans, whose economies at the domestic level has been, disrupted because of political and economic mismanagement, civil wars obliged them to journey because of political, economic, and the environmental conditions falling below a vital onset in their countries. A strong determinant for migration are through political instability because of conflicts. State capacity loss and a breakdown of states, which is rooted in a very unstable democratisation, process, for wavering programmes and human insecurity as a prompt to variety of migratory movements, as well as refugee. The proportions of African migration to Spain arrival of unauthorized entry. In fact, this is due to a lack of in-depth empirical analysis; there is an unauthorized migration descriptions mainly Africans to Spain and gained fundamental spot on migration studies. This illustration placed as unauthorized migration to Spain in a wider migratory context. In literal terms “unauthorized border crossing” said to include “irregular” or “undocumented” and “illegal” immigration and residence. Unauthorized entry through the sea” said to be voyages entry unauthorized, however, hiding in ship, which come openly and lawfully.

Data for International migration in SSA are incomplete. Migratory patterns changes particularly “irregular and undocumented” migration strengthening, along with trafficking of migrants, attributed to poverty and deprivation, social situations worsening also situation of employments. A rapid growth in population and unemployment has been a strain in the regions development process thereby making migration possible. There is a rapid deterioration in



the socio-political and conditions of the economy as well emigration stirred up. As cited by Adepoju, in a predominant circumstance, the push poverty is persuasive for Africans as the pull enriched living conditions within the Northern nations. The major causes for categorisation is rejection and suspicion. Categorisation not often involving as well as frequently discredited practices as a symbol, social dynamic developments and structures that are rigid. Categorisation as well as predictably political, specifically functional to persons or crowds. Still yet, not focused on issues, categories are inevitable. A rudimentary tool for any attempt for generalization and an offer of explanation of migration and likewise a linked theory. The categories, which are social, are vital essentials of social scientific analysis. As such central to processes of social control, especially on context of migration. Refusal not to make use of categories or to focus on situation that contested is in fact a theoretical choice.

There can be “unauthorized” migration without it being illegal. The correct term used by Spanish media and politics is “irregular” and undocumented” as migrants themselves say “illegal”. In Spain, attention is enormous to unauthorized migration, no orderly nation-wide coordination of comparative statistics on apprehensions of migrant. Spain has transitioned to a nation of emigration recently, presently, a nation of immigration, Spain now Europe’s principal immigration nation. Emigration incited from both economic, social, and political factors.

Migration categories and migrants generally established, with discontent at the problems inherent since the last decade and established ways of categorising movement. There are various mixed flows, transit migration and migration-asylum nexus are common equally in academic and policy associated context. Research not addressing categorisation issues besides a focus on study of micro-level, aimed at developing assessment details for drives and routes of migration, in North Africa, a development contribution. The term transit migration characteristically measured satisfactorily as descriptive and particularly on norms, as the 1489 Council of Europe’s endorsement: major characteristics of transit migration illicit in nature and

criminal organization. Traditional concerns of migration and migrants concentrated on predominantly *dichotomous* categorisations based on time and space, location and direction and causes. It is a replicated and politically shaped nature existing ways of accepting and categorising migration.

Spain is acting as a transit nation, is a principal gateway toward Europe, migrants unauthorized are arriving from the South, feasibly, traveling to European nations. European integration a constellation to the geography integrity on external borders. As, it has created migration impacts and the states closely away from Schengen area through external border. The nature of transit migration through the buffer zones is overlapping migration. In Africa, mass migration to Europe is a complex history for the people of Morocco. Agent unscrupulous, also exploiting youth's with desperate possibilities of routes through West Africa reaching to Italy, Spain and France. Economic situation, which is unstable, incited different migration patterns, directed traditionally, thereby regularly moving to new nations.

Simultaneously, downturn of universal economic and politics as well as economic restraints on global migration of emigrants is for migration diversification in destinations. In Africa, unstable economic situation people drawn to include: circular or temporary migration to alternative destinations as a transformation, comprising of a limit in political or economic nations of emigration links.

The international migration, from (Green paper) identifies categories of immigrants: permanent migrants, immigrants with skills, and refugees seeking asylum. The downturn of economic and unemployment increase with inhabitants who are young has knowledgeable government policy to register and issue foreigners different identity cards, for a development seen as means of deporting (now classified) as illegal immigrants. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is a poor region, and refugees arising from, and settling in designated nations of the developing world, problem such as famine, war, drought, and political instability. There are numerous factors for the prospects of emigration from SSA on growth for the millennium. Because of crises such

as political and economic, flows of refugee and undocumented migration will increase both in magnitude and on its impact. The structural adjustment and recent downturn in economic will as well speed up emigration. As a result a more visible situations of irregular migration in the region. For example poverty, unemployment and socio-economic insecurity however intensified, some migration that should have internally taken place is now a migration replacement in the urban areas and consecutively turn up to be migration undocumented through borders relatively nation that is prosperous.

A proposed preference to “illegal” in terms of “irregular” or “undocumented”. Black in 2003-made mention to this in contrast that the legal status of migrant is significant, the term, not averted but used more cautiously. As agreed that the reference of *individuals* as “illegal” is not accurate or useful. Definition of individuals as illegal is tending illegality-having characteristic of inhabitants said not to be ethically acceptable, and then it is accurate. A frequent status change. Migration case from West Africa to North Africa, as migrants crossing to other nations, for entry, and as such moving in of migrants and out of migrants and as legality and illegality.

Cause of migration, last way for classifying migration important for movement. The classified migration due to labour, as in relation to great skilled migration or migration due to economic terms. A classic, dichotomous means of categorising migration and as poor tools, a shift in nature of migration, how migration is conceptualized is changing its awareness and inadequacies. The choice shows need of the original categories as to how dichotomous it pairs and expose a broad continuum to social posit. The debate of the other categories “forced” and voluntary migration follows, and as a continuum rather than dichotomy. This sight of transit migration, categorisation discussed dilemmas, as it explains popularity of the term. The transit migration characteristics of mobility is common. The term noticed as a quickening pace in an intellectual way and it is largely ahistorical approach for research and policymaking.

The variety considering migrants categorising is because of migration, mainly as a transit migration. It is a challenge and problematic, dichotomous categorisations, and conceptualized usefully, as in many cases arising within political debates on migration issues, European Union determined. An exertion of fundamental influence, by state and from migration policy, over the migration processes, that is essential for any theoretical account. In addition, more difficult for migration policy to be theorized without drawn change in a kaleidoscope of policy discussions. It is a case for undocumented migration consideration for surrounding nations in Europe, the term of study “transit migration” has been in circulation for decade. The migration area in the Euro-Mediterranean subjected to ministerial level at the international sphere that meet once a month. Migration categorisations dynamic is transit migration, a recent form of movement. This concept applied to be rigid pinning migrant’s categories.

Sub-Saharan African migration through North Africa unravels difficulty, variety and migration experiences, and challenging single category. Doubts in concern to transit migration term usefulness for this phenomenon description. The sight of transit migration term signifies to be *fremdkörper*: first, not dichotomous pairing to immigration and emigration, permanent and temporary migration or voluntary and forced migration; and the second, describes a process instead not static. The transit migration, desegregate for example location, direction and time are principles for categorising movement. Transit migration ground breaking as compared to intermediate space, migrant transits. In addition, to justify and dichotomous models departure. The transit migration origin-destination is essential for a transit space, serves as a move, towards other destinations. Additional critique, transit migration an analytical blurredness problem, regards time: for example temporary and permanent migration. Transit migration is a ground to a transit interpreted as an international travel and temporary migration. Yet, the problem is the interpretation of transit migration, intentions of migrants and migration outcome, as a destination. In North Africa, empirically naïve. Transit migration term is a debate conceptualising “important”, intermediate, ignored migration form, it is not to resolve a problem. There is a claim said by

Italian minister for interior 2003 June, saying 1.5 million to 2 million nations of Africa still to journey to Europe from Libya. This empirical backing has a fact that Libya is a migration destination as a right, ultimately for lives or migrants. Instead of to describe a process, transit migration, showing migration as location, destination and a perspective, as emigration or immigration. In transit, it is difficult to explain outside a political context. An accurate knowledge for transit migration needs a definition of tautological definition: transit migrants for migrants in a transit nation, and to those at the border of the EU or the Mediterranean Sea. The focus is not just on migration as a challenge but a terminology. It is not that “transit migration” are been charged politically, but a common kind of categorisation and inaccurate and analytical viewpoint. Transit referred to as transit migration but it is migrant’s minorities, and objective of getting to Europe. The “fragmented migration” term do not reflect a future imagined, different from “transit migration” it defines migration (and not nations or migrants) it shows broad framework.

Migration pressure manifests itself from the South, which is an attempt of entry unauthorized and migration transit from certain point of entry. The existing itineraries for migration transit and entry unauthorized within Morocco: Africa to Spain. A daunting challenge is yet more to the addressing causes of these flows of migration. Moreover, as such the point that places beyond Europe are more of a significant dynamics of migration pressure. There are many fatalities and as well as migrants suffering while transiting, an inviolable political obligation towards external borders of Europe reinforced are vital for migration dynamics understanding of unauthorized entry. Jørgen Carling noted (Carling, 2007) that more research is necessary for understanding of migrant’s processes and choices, interaction amongst smugglers, and control measures consequences. In addition, worsening on the economic conditions and along with unemployment faced by nationals for the receiver nations has increased and expulsion faced by immigrants. It is worsening towards the economic conditions and along with unemployment faced by nationals from the receiver nations has increased and expulsion experienced by the immigrants. Aderanti Adepoju says, in recent month (Adepoju, 2002), Gabon and the Republic of South Africa (RSA), the illegal

migrants rounded-up and deported. The following decade, as labour migration of regular and irregular situations, will increase economic situations for other nations and regions, and a deterioration of people.

The transit migration is paradigmatic regarding migration to Europe, is highly problematic for facts about the processes of migration in different nations close to Europe. According to (Haas M. C., 2010) analysis leads to a broader debate towards categories of migration, for fact-findings of traditional migration and migrants, *dichotomous* categorisations built on the following time and space, location and direction and causes. Classic dichotomous migration means considered as temporary and permanent, fixed home to temporary host, destination, for the “legal or illegal” purpose and so nature of migration shifting. However, there are categorisation dynamics, “transit migration” offers of classical dilemmas of categorisation. Migration rises as a fundamental doubt, the complexity, diversity and fluidity of migration experiences, transit migration term, to explain phenomenon, and experiences in individuals. However, there are categorisation dynamics; “transit migration” offers a classical dilemma of categorisation. Current migration in North Africa marks out state categories, deficiency, and a potential to move ahead of findings on migration in general. As the idea of “fragmented journey” is to conceptualise the process of migration, as categorisation shift by individuals. Migration fragmented marked out a process of shifting categorisation to the other. A dynamic finding on migration, not important for “transit migration” context, but for attaining an empirical migration process finding as “fragmented” realities limited or of no importance for broad (policy) categories where they belong.

### **1.1. Traditional Migration in Africa**

Carling Jørgen and Francis Collins introduces an article with the same title migration portrayed as well experienced. Theory contributes to migration through crosscutting subjects interconnected to the following *aspiration*, *desire* and *migration drivers* as concepts (Carling & Collins, *Aspiration, desire and drivers of migration*, 2017). Migration in reality is multifaceted. Migration is crossing towards concerns of traditional migration theory and questions

posed is on causes and reasons why people migrate. Migration studies, listing predictable ways: if the research is qualitative or quantitative, context of geography forms of migration, and theoretical impacts. The migrants trudging line is a vast dance, border created to halt flows of new arrivals, crossing in dangerous waters and dead bodies seeking safe passage portray migration, people are driven and state take drastic actions to alter it. In similarity, a rhetoric in politics to address economic migrants regardless of the following: unskilled, businesspersons, students, workers, assessing greatest benefits for them and their families.

There is still yet, a struggle by scholars to condense complex accounts in ways immigration takes place. This unquestioning rationality of the economy and migration natured if forced or not a theoretical foundation. However, economic migration to assume individuals freed, accessing information, and to make decisions of migration utilizing maximization, challenging migration studies. Migration not scientific, thus is politics of mobility.

Although, migration orthodox theory known decades ago, there is no alternative advances to migration accounts for reliance on rationality of the economy and displacement involuntary. Aspiration, desire and migration driver's principal concepts. Understanding how the world works through migration drivers, category that is analytical when contrasted. There is yet, a friction between the three concepts arising from been in a connection, relating to migration origin. On the other hand, aspiration, desire and migration drivers as broader semantic field, notion turned into drivers, accounted for a build on key theoretical developments. Migration in West Africa is part of life. Individuals migrate historically due to disasters, burdened population, conflicts, poor economic conditions and macro-economic effects restructuring as a response. In addition, workers at the cross border, clandestine workers, seasonal migrants, professionals as well as refugees are all sub-region migrants. Immigration and emigration encompassed in West African nations (Aderanti, 2003). Nations acting as transit routes for migrants. Migration configurations changed in recent years. Nations not any more classified as migrants origin or destination but, a mixture, and nations

of transit. In this case Senegal is a nation of transit seeking migrants wanting to move towards Europe; Ghana, and in later year Nigeria, became emigration nation due to deteriorating conditions in economy of Ghana, by late 1960s and 1980s in Nigeria. Configuration of migration diversified. Amounting to a brain circulation begins in Gambia, Nigeria and Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, Senegal and Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire nation with common colonial legacy. Illegal migrants trafficking, phenomenon, to gain access to Europe as young people. Individuals hid on ship to Southern Europe or East Asia put their life at risks. However, an unscrupulous agent's promises young youth for passage to Italy, Spain and France and are thereby exploited. The increased poverty has led individuals to live in abject poverty is on an increase and created a lasting pressure on emigration. In stressful socio-economic society due to incomes, emigration, of skilled workers has spurred, to Africans nations, and to Europe and to North America. Generalization of poverty and for macro-economic restructuring women pulled to the labour market. In particularly the youths given information exaggerated about opportunities in developed nations and are mostly vulnerable.

Nations are governed by tyrants through military rule, economy exploited, besides the intellectual's exile; conflicts then degradation in environment aggravated migration pressure starting regions that are poor extending to developed regions, from within and outside the sub-region. Moreover, nations use religion and ethnicity, classifying inhabitants. Yet West Africa, implementation of protocol free movement of individuals starting from time of recession of the economy in some West African nations Nigeria is bordering.

The forms of international migration is historically important for the 19<sup>th</sup> century settlers migration in Europe (America, post-war, guest workers, migration coming from the Mediterranean (post-world wars), shaped thinking of how conceptualized and theorized is migration. The assumption when applied to Europe and others today to migrations to be false explanation of migrants as a notion as to poor individuals despairing or assumptions especially Albania, Bangladesh migrants, Senegal and Philippines illiterate



and sub-standard to hosting cultures to interact (King, 2002). Migration categories and differences, motivations and patterns are conditional relations concerning the study of migration and definition and a blur further to boundary in both mobility and migration, and traditional dichotomies to melt away and the study of migration in past times. It deals with conceptual and methodological questions and then move to a “new geographical and typologies” of migration in Europe. In spite of, study, history in migration field, it remains dichotomised and fragmented in the enquiry area.

There, is however, need for interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary a blend that comes to include ranges of frameworks, perspectives, methodological and theoretical stance for the study of migration or migration forms migration holistic as a social context then recognised as diversified and multifaceted. It looks like an agenda challenge, can be achieved. The study of migration is inter disciplinary field, and achieved. More barriers in a holistic, synthesising migration study are posed by, migration process, division that have factor split phases such as during departure, return as well as arrival through a models nation-wide that are hegemonic as well as ethnicity plus immigration discourses: multiculturalism, integration, assimilation, that is *iussanguinis*. To summarize, punitive and model effective: human migration study.

Different mobility and migration methods, by mobility study incorporated a long heuristic divides in the migration field of study. There is need to deconstruct traditional migration as dichotomies or as called by migration dyads as Cohen. The field of studies has two different literatures: migration movement essentially across economists, geographers and space and ethnic communities study then Diasporas migration including ethnic relations, cultural individualities and integration analysis. Castles, said, that the whole dynamic, encompasses migrants aspects in reality: process of migration and underlined migration it is crossing of borders, the process affects migrant's aspects as well as existence, lives of those that are not migrants as well as populations (together with the sender as well as receiver nations). Individuals also add that migration is an influence to the lives of migrants. The primary distinction of the study international and internal migration.

Literature is separate and evolving, with different conceptual “frameworks and models”. A difference within international and internal migration is blurring also during change in international border.

Involuntary and forced migration, said to have a common distinction, in Aaron Segal’s “Atlas of international migration dichotomy is a structure”, is an instance with Diasporas as a third part. This continuum contains the stages below: the migrants “free will”, migrating because of non-economic ambitions in life, example education, or good climate and charming environment after retirements. Migrants bucked up or “forced” migration by circumstance, example migrants for economic reasons, wanting employment and low incomes and for a more paid jobs overseas. The migrants compelled by circumstances to migrate are largely beyond control, (very poor, facing famine, crisis in the environment, chaos in politics and inter-ethnic tension etc.). The individuals migrate because they are forced, and are not in any factor in their decisions to move, as “slave migrants, fleeing to take along their offspring as refugees, deportation, and repatriation forced, as parents overseas.

On the other hand, the four types of migration blurred from forces of migration forces because of assistance, permitted will, danger, violence and coercion. Furthermore, both involuntary and voluntary migrants used as an interchangeable means (for example, border crossing by smugglers as a clandestine in nature) and interchangeable areas of impacts on destination. Basic distinction can be created between *temporary* migration (returnees) and as well as to a *permanent migration* (no returnees). Continuum of migration and mobility time and space is never-ending, the levels of thresholds for policy measurement statistically are subjective, but blur then revealed. Transnational community’s construction considered being a new expression of conditions (“here and there”), migrants returning to a culture, space transnational, social place. A renewed globalisation of migration reflecting more than 20 years, and perception increases, migration quarters unwanted crisis (migration control dialogue as a growth) difference amongst migration *legal* and *illegal*. The distinction for legal terms, a dichotomy failure

not compliment contemporary migratory reality aspects. Yet, not all happy with “illegal” and with preference to “irregular” or “undocumented” term. Many ways for growth interpreting for “illegal” movement.

In sum, to the discussion, there is a blur the distinction between migratory dyads, as multiplicity and types of migration and observable movement, a turn to continue and mixing into new matrices and joining to preserve as an identifiable polar type. Migrant’s motives, and actions outcomes, “diverse, destination nations, itineraries, nation of transit and travel approaches”. Fortress Europe with its migration control, new migration dealings and opening in pattern, a drive by a brand-new market dynamics. Migration is not just an economic: intakes that satisfies production needs of other nations economy or private survival, individual migrants needs; and showing individuals identificatory experience as what is perceived as a restriction for their nations. The main migration feature of European, since 1980s a strong growth in refugee migrations, 1951 UN convention not satisfied. The UN refugee’s definition rendered archaic: crises in the environment, ethnic, political and religious. Sharp increase in the phenomenon of “illegal” or irregular migration. Moreover, the mechanisms of irregular migration is recognised: illegal entry deliberate (documents forging, Southern European coasts landing, poor borders crossing, etc.), and legal entry (example: tourist visa) overstaying. Migration studied in mid-1980s by Salt and Findlay. New European setting, flowing of skilled migration emerged since 1989 from Eastern Europe by Rhode. Polarisation of migration through migration both the selected few and labourers that are skilled; including the immigrants that are poor and “asylum-seekers” not of the European Union origin. A clear contrast with top down division from within the new map of European migrations.

William said, “Environmental preference migration is having a steady growth. Migration is antithesis of being economically motivated, lifetime and good-looking prioritised. The paper is attempting to map out new forms of migration developments concerning Europe as a continent, conceptualizing methodological challenges for study approaches. Therefore, migration

developments internationally and as well in Europe, is diverse since the past 20 years. There are historical analysis unmasking the application of “new” term arbitrariness for a social phenomenon as to a changing migration. The newness of migratory forms (diversified and contested), basic tenets of migration study reaffirmed, potentials opened up, need of new methodological approaches. The first, the writer restates request on incorporated interdisciplinary method that is paradigmatic, methodologies, and ethnicity studies, economic analysis as well as for class analysis and culture, capturing of richness from human experience of migration. The second, remains a comparative analysis for studies of migration are paramount, rising above ideographic. The comparison is between migratory groups (comparing/contrasting migratory groups), over times. The third, need to notice what the writer calls on migration; of individuals, migration embedded in a life-course of migrants (case including family, and age band) as well as macro, study of migration is required rooted to social processes and societies for origin nations and of destination. The fourth is acknowledgement of many forms of mobility and migration measured and stated according to statics. Migration tendency primarily not documented and when they are no challenges. Reliance placed data sources are likely Eurostat or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the “Continuous Reporting System on Migration” (SOPEMI) database measuring human spatial mobility in Europe. The reliance put on a primary surveys research carrying new migratory forms. In addition, frame, describing new forms of mobility challenging origin of opposition as well as destinations and a kind of migration concept. The EU current mobility term borrowed term used, migrants seen as a *stagiaires* migrations interposing and journeying periods of sojourning and a variety working of its destinations.

Significantly, the scholarship is on advance from significance prototypes and on laws of migrations. The confronting of the layout of theoretical lenses for migratory aspects and developments as well as generating politics through movement now understood, besides what migration contributes. For various reasons why it is not academics pop theoretical outlooks (giving to what and how migration is prolonged, there is a special issue on important

developments on this study. A more notable aspect on migration scholarship intervention is the proposition to examine transnational dimensions of world movement. That is the movement is cross-border and it is “transnationalism” for migrant and through process of economy, culture and social aspects.

Transnational approach paved way for migration analysis of migrants both the “receiver” and the “sender” decided entity in geography. Significant transnational approach to migration diver’s experience. Given emphasis to migration process, in contexts and establishing, connection occurring in a simultaneous and mutual manner both home and overseas. Migration processes and outcomes, enabled through the perspective of the figure of migrants in an autonomous agent. A rethink on drivers of migration, desire and aspiration a notion, relinquishes rationality through the economy sacred on theories, which is of narrative movement, which is economic, as well socially constructed related to subjective of migrants, including states of feeling and affect circulation and on borders. There are also emphasis on interventions importance in the study of “emotional” componentry of migration.

The accounts of orthodox in migration, interpretation of time is linear, and compartmentalised, and as such broken up pre-migration, migration and on settlement/return. Thereby, the emphasis is on “normal practices, and focus to drivers of migration, codified standardised patterns as to occurrence of migration. Moreover, as to earlier studies transnationalism lays down conceptual foundation as a scholarship, migration structures focus on migration analysis addressing “linked establishments, expertise facilitating and mobility”. Theoretical and methodological developments for migrations studies is crucial in the view of migrants to be autonomous, male, calculating rational subjects. The extra ordinary conditions, failing to answer exploration to forces of migration for migrants or migrants themselves. The common terms in migration, scholarship is “aspiration and desire”: for theorising. Moreover, decided migration theory conceptualization. There distinctions on how both words in migration are used. Three types of relations of the term aspiration and desire: First, migration possibilities subject relations. Second,

a potential transformation for migration context on the subject relations. Third, a mobile or potentially mobile subject to other relations. Element defining the relations is intersecting and blurring, individuals that migrate: objects of desire and aspiration.

Therefore, desire and aspiration of individual's migration removed from social context manifest. Migration aspirations as a notion socially not an authorised character, and mechanism: individual's migratory achievements, migration considered realistic prospect, and migration aspirations. Migration is the individuals "aspiration windows". An emulating aspiration reinforced, by cultural virtue of individuals that aspires. A bolstered discourse is the policy feature on migration aspirations. It is a clear illustration on virtuousness of migration aspirations depending on individuals, and the hypothetical mobility of the how. Aspiration and desire, however, it is simultaneously applied to prospects of individuals transformation through or with outmigration and how to retain them at their home region. International migration governance is in contrast, visas as an instrument for fining as well as imprisonment, which is in cases of unwanted migration curbing. An increasing significant aspect of international governance is an "aspiration management". There is a quash migration aspirations because of nations facing unauthorised migrations campaign inflow investment. These campaigns going against migration that is irregular addressing aspirations, which makes people to journey. The apposite, for both migration theory for individuals to aspire for individuals aspire to migrate. It closely brings post-structural conceptualisations to aspiration, and desire to emphasize on the way of expressions of desires. Moreover, the destination rising with both migration as desire and aspiration as well as chase of migrations desires. The root causes and outcomes shows the "life aspirations" and "migration aspirations" are logical framework. Desire addressing, demands of dimensions of migration unnoticed as aspiration (refers to plans, ideas, strategies and goals). To add, desire declared, by actions of individuals as circumstances. Migration outcomes are predictable, for migrants or a country that seek to manage the flows and for maximising economic/outcomes.

The period's government encountered the following as problems in the political and economic aspects of a nation the immigrant's scapegoat, inhabitants target by natives, political, social and economic problems faced by these nations, accused for unemployment rise by youth, for jobs taking away from them. For a long time in Africa, refugee regime, localized in the Horn of Africa, and a spread to sub-region (as civil war in Liberia, and Sierra Leone both as nations, engulfed by Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry: the present day Côte d'Ivoire, thousands internally uprooted, and with national borders, as persons displaced and refugees. Aderanti Adepoju, (Aderanti, 2003), states that, education and advocacy for restricting hostile acts unwholesomely both to migrants and refugees hospitable individual's migrants sharing with strangers, resources. For this context, positive migrant's aspects are agents of development sources and their nations of destination if elaborated.

A look at migration study traditionally through flexibility and patterns of mobility patterns. In cross-border shutter migration or categorisation of migration a drive to poverty (voluntary or involuntary; and ways to be unravelled: space-time configurations for a lasting tourism and legal versus illegal migration is a blur to migrant dichotomy in reality. What is constructed is illegality which is illogical (and cynical) for hosts societies exploiting labour of migrant, denying legal and civil migrants existence. Russell King, (King, 2002) said, migration to Europe has now turn up to result into a global place of business, with market mechanisms such as brokers, sellers, prices, competition, buyers, agents including services for migration as well as migrants. It is more or less on the migration dichotomies recognised. Either migration can be spectacular or mundane, difficult or not difficult (the mundane and the unproblematic movement are unrecorded and often not studied. For the spectacular, problematic have more attention, though it is stressed on the "spectacle" nature is sometimes (exaggerated and distorted and also a portrayal and politicisation by the media. The new, diverse, and flexible mobility/migration varieties posing challenges with migration policy most importantly with "fortress Europe", and as well as mind-sets for "regulations, governance and citizenship. These issue is complicated in

contrast to generations of migrants, flows of migrations now is a mixed flow including migrants for economic reasons as well refugees, skilled individuals and the ones that have not acquired skills. Rightly, women are becoming migration research emphasis in Europe, to acknowledge, process of migration as well as the agents of culture for structure concerning communities on ethnicity as well as relations of host societies. As in concern with many topics for unravelling the map of new migration.

A move from within drivers of migration “aspiration” and “desire” to shift in view. Migration issue is for policy agendas, on the demand for knowledge by academics for factors that build the migration flows, and influencing policy measures. The uprise of the “drivers” of migration literature is boosted by interest growth in the influence of environment on migration is; due to climate change. It is obvious change in environment can shape migration plausibly majorly. It is difficult for migration to be determined example change in climate. An analytical alternative provided for by the concept of drivers. In comparison of the migration determined with its causes, the “drivers” commitments that are intimidating. The publications on migration “cause” seems to have lost ground, as it is more important for policy circle to have revived the “root causes” notion. As of 2015 migration and refugee crisis response, European governments, specifically put forth the desire for “tackling the root causes by addressing migration challenges, and a directly seeking international development cooperation”. As the strategy is on the height of questionability, roles of aspirations, that rises the socioeconomic development. Moreover, a shift firstly on “causes” to “drivers” as well as attuned to analysis for shaping migration dynamics. Jørgen Carlin and Francis Collins, (Carling & Collins, Aspiration, desire and drivers of migration, 2017) , said, there are three key concepts placed apart on the issue question and how connected. According to the question, “driver” term as external forces, mobility impacts. Drivers on its own cannot give explanation of migration, but to facilitate or individual agency constrains. The idea of different scholars on migration approach to aspiration, desire and migration drivers for empirical questions handling. The scholars put forward importance on how to advance migration understandings. However, it has shown



conceptual promise of putting together individual migrant for social networks or a transnational community for a favour. Finally, it acknowledges openness of aspiration and the desire for migration, as a response, as well as for the times to come.

## **1.2. Causes and History of African Immigration to Europe**

Africa a continent of mass migration because of violent, conflict and poverty. Africa having a link to a stereotypical idea primarily conflict and poverty. As Africans millions on the verge of crossing to Europe for new opportunity. There are assumption three having fundamental argumentations African migration growing, to Europe, and the driving factor again is violence and poverty. However, representing warfare, poverty and degradation in the environment and starvation amalgamating the picture the misery of Africa. Migration, which is irregular, Africa: the Maghreb and the sub-Saharan through Europe it is significant challenge as security, trafficking terrorism, international and crime as its links. The following is worth noting that these ideas are all assumptions, selective observation or journalistic empirical evidence. In a contradicting manner, emigration of African mainly on movement, which is irregular, some study says individuals of African nations migrate with international passport with validity etc.

According to UNHCR, 2011. An official data, shows, refugees and “people likened to be a refugee concerns” to represents Africans about 2.4 million becoming migrants internationally. In Africa international migrants as 86 per cent, are not all related issues of conflict, as in a high proportion to other regions. During this times what has been in use are interview and survey accessibility centred upon African migration at the micro level, data accessibility is more or less patchy and is pointed towards European migration from nations in Africa for study, including, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa and Morocco. Confirming that what is lacking is a macro-data mapping overall beginning of patterns of migration in decades within Africa. African migration on a conventional account, ignore African states roles for shaping of migration. It reflects the nature of “Euro centric” generality (destination-country) as migration research focus.

On the other hand, to fill the gap, in the research and to enjoy understanding of the African migration: “nature and causes”, examining of African migrations from post-colonial era, as well as explains changes on volume and migrations direction. As a society tend to be wealthy there is decrease in emigration and increase in immigration, leads to mobility or a migration transition, as nations transform slowly to nations of net emigration nations of net immigration. All these points on “migration transition theory” is further developed and tested empirically by the use of historical and data sources, which is contemporary. In other to learn about development migration links, migrants of Africa as objects: pushed by the following “push” factors including environmental degradation, violent, conflict, poverty and demographic pressure, by which attraction to physical object is made or gravitational or electromagnetic repelling forces. There seems to be a crux, which is “development” occurring in marginalized nation and poor states, and surroundings, capabilities as well as aspiration to journey simultaneously, as a paradoxical phenomenon is “explained through the development of the booms that drives emigration”.

It is expected that emigration will tend to be less selective as societies wealth increases and develops, and lifting the poor threshold migrating internationally, bordering nations but especially mainly abroad/overseas. The pull and push as model, because of misleading analysis on causes and migration in the future. African migration account characterised theorisation flaw of African states roles on process of migration, it is broader, “receiver nation bias” for research in migration, blurring the origin of the state’s roles. A major research gap, is starting from the European destination nation’s, and receiving a lot of attention, for the colonial and post-colonial roles of nations of Africa shapes migration processes as it is said to be understood in a poor/bad manner. First, colonial occupation and concomitant practices for slavery and a systematic labour by force, and contemporary migration patterns sharpened by recruitment within and in the continent. The institution of Nation states help to increase migration arising from conflict, infrastructure, as well as policies which emigration encourage to

unemployment decline for remittance, and to reduce dissatisfaction, nationalism increase, protectionism, xenophobia, and sentiments because of anti-colonial rules aligned for formation of states processes. This compelled African governments Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Egypt discouraged emigration on emigration control or out of reach on a brain drain and restriction immigration (Flahaux & Haas, 2016). The paper explores the volume of new data and shows migration to, put up debates to development and states for migration processes. The research on African migration drawn back because there is no official data and sampling frameworks through a survey data and a census. Nevertheless, no issue determined obtainability expanded considerably for analyses conduct on migration from, to and within Africa. However, irregular migration not taken to account and estimation of data due to missing values. The country-to-country migration flow archives is an international migration project determinant; expanding the ability to show case in detail analysis for African migration patterns and trends mainly to Europe; Oceania and North America. It is obvious it has limitations as a database. Data migration flow is not reliable unlike the stock data and a patching coverage.

On the list of destination for migrants to Europe after Africa drives immigrants includes the Southern Africa, Western African, Central Africa, Eastern Africa. A worthy note is that there has been driver's fraction of European distinction on a clear pattern, as important destination includes, Germany, Netherland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. The revelation originating from Western and Northern African noticeable to Europe from migration of Africans, nearness to Europe and recruitment basically for labour role for nations in the Maghreb that are francophone Malia and Senegal excluded. Although development level seen to be affecting immigration, distance policy of states is playing a significant role. The migration flows policies role in Africa understood, as to lack policy data appropriately.

Scholars on migration occasionally have a remarkably saying on the "study of migratory phenomena classic within Italy. As based on reasons such as; first emigration scale within Italy is impressing overly estimated to be 5 million or

more Italian resident overseas and making 50 million individuals living outside the nation, especially in America. The second classifications of migration in mass wide by internal migration, seasonal, returnees, intra-European, permanent and temporary migration, as well as immigration. The third, the nation state of Italy recognized to be part/a historical migration trending pioneer, mounting the pace of migratory phenomena through other nations including Greece, Spain and Portugal and the neighbours of Italy at the southern Europe. Looking through the development of the OECD and the Western European nations, Italy has the most dramatic developments for international migration trends, throughout the early 1960s (Russell, 1993). Even today, Italy considered as Europe's leading mass emigrant centre for attention, both for overseas nations such as Australia, South America and North America, as well as other European nations mainly Switzerland, Germany and France.

Moving away from mass emigration to immigration of the Italian statistical service as well as both political system. Italian National Institute of Statistics known as ISTAT, the national statistical agency, is obsessed on the way to emigration measuring and Italian national's migration return not to document nation's population. OECD annual reports on migration monitoring unit OPEMI *Système D'Observation Permanente Sur Les Migrations*, population immigrants in Italy during the mid-1970s.

As to the major groups of immigrants, in different parts of Europe, ethnic entrepreneurship phenomenon in Italy has increased favoured process of Italy tartarised economy increase. The example above is a clue to Italian immigration system, which is unique and immature. The features is synthesised as that of a high degree of specialisation in occupation. As in, some certain sector only some individuals from a particular nation allowed to work. The following are contributing factors to mass migration development to Italy from 1970s. Therefore, a major factor played down upon the entry ease to Italy and a functioning evolution known as "replacement destination" exclusion of migration from the nation's traditional immigration such as NW Europe at the period of 1970s.

The nation of Italy is magnetizing immigrants from nations of low income, and as such, it is due to the geographical positioning, as Italy is the Mediterranean centre, because of its borders and the formal entry, which is a laxness.

The second, Italy's immigration growing as prosperity nation. As a result, Italy making means especially for economic and social gap reduction beginning from the N and S European nations. Italy a destination of migrant seekers for labour foothold for Europe, all because of its living conditions and welfare state. Senegalese representative as the fourth factor fostering mass immigration to Italy, with the resulting factors push and pull factors. Poverty is main migration drive stream, growth in demography, and instability in politics origin of nations, later on it has turned out to be personal networks of chain migration sustenance.

Although 8-10% of GDP growth annual rates are essential to keep the rates of unemployment at a present, level said to be unobtainable to a near future, pressures of emigration increases and it is not avoidable. This is due to location; probably Italy is still a front line for potential migration. In addition, it is an issue to what will be the number of individuals migrating. It is a great unknown. Dependence is on migration policy implementation starting at the national and European level. Europe certainly, and Italy will not contain the surplus work force that will be generated from the nations of Northern Africa. As a matter of fact, in the mid-1980s media amounted attention to immigration issue, coverage resulting problem. Focused on aspects of immigration, specifically, sensationalise instead of to inform or educate. It is hence, an impression, seen as the root of the "problems" and "threats" immigration posed to Italy is actually greater as what they are considered.

The Italians populations account on member of the European community regarding to immigration hold negative attitudes towards foreign immigrants. Third world, pointing there finger at social ills such as prostitution, crime, drugs, unemployment, targeting violence, youth gangs Italians. Immigration given emphasis, such as media responsible for thoughts of Italians that there

are more immigrants in Italy than they could be. The tendency of this has estimated to be in a wide spread for recent years. The doxa survey data reveals images predominant to immigration, held by half respondents, showing focus imagination of immigration categorized. The doxa data is showing an increase in the perception of negativity towards immigration and in regards to balance of advantages and disadvantages. National policy just a situation in late 1980s, passing law 934, 1986 December and 1990 February, (39), that the two laws with regulations and rules with guarantee both for job-related and socio-cultural incorporation that is non-EC migrants nations present.

Political importance, social and economic transformation witnessed within North Africa in decades past with difficulty to understand, without the important migration movements roles within, towards, and in particular to that region. The border is on wealthy nations as well as Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and European Union (EU), one of the leading “labour frontier” in the world is North Africa it has evolved. This migration in large-scale is not responsible for EU demand, as well as the GCC nations, is affecting both economic and social development of sent migrants (Haas, 2007). Particularly, in the last decade, North African migration system is moving into a migration transition. It has salient characteristics, migration, and increased immigration increase rising through the Sub-Saharan nations, as well as, North Africa new roles, and individuals in Asia wanting to migrate to Europe. The migration from North Africa is persistent and increased making European nation’s relations to be in a stress. Particularly, the EU tried to “externalise” restrictive immigration policy placing nations of North Africa under pressure in other for a restrictive immigration laws to be acquired and for regulations and for joint border control intensification. The buffer zone existence is EU association agreements signed with the nations of North African states apart from Libya aimed the formation of a free-trade-zone, better-enhance migration development in North Africa nations.

Declared migration curbing, for revitalization of interest arising among, nations of Europe likely, on migration for economic and social development

migrant societies. A long interest of conflict rising between: Nation's sender and receiver: development immigration issues as a common area of interest; as the nation comprehend development migration as a method of relieving migration, which are unwarranted. More, the apprehension for the developmental aftermath for migration said to be impossible without the apprehension. Therefore, first is to apprehend migration system in North of Africa starting 1945 and 2005, as well as the knowing of the reciprocal linkage within the social broader process, political and economic shift. All the same, firstly it is useful to relate to the North African migration in general experiencing different notions, including systems of migration and transition migration. Mabogunje founds migration system theory; defined to be services, individuals, goods and information, tendency helping, comprising of: migration from one place to the other. Mabogunje, focus is urban and rural migration in Africa, then international migration.

Migration system theory is to alter migration through cultural, institutional, social and economic conditions, as for operation of migration processes. The notion of migration transition for societies and nations that is for social, and economic transformation a concomitant as well as shifts within the demography which tends past migration, a coexistence for a significance, but, to diminish emigration and increase in immigration to turn into a net immigration nations. Population of the pre-colonial history of the North Africa is characterised as a continual transformation for patterns of human settlements. The post-colonial migration is modest when it compared to decade of 1962, for the period, when the Maghreb nations integrated firmly in the Euro-Mediterranean migration system.

The relatively persistent labour migration after the time of dominance first Egypt into Gulf countries as well as Libya family from the Maghreb, migration from North Africa with central transformation 1980s. Moreover, upheaval in politics example, Algerian civil war, UN embargo to Libya, the Gulf war since 1991 and 1992 is an importance for trends in migration and to create and increase interlinkages from Sub-African and Northern migration system, whereas, to solidify position of the Euro-Mediterranean migration system

especially of the North Africans. Notwithstanding, Sub-Saharan migration increase in Libya not known as the politics of pan Africa , Libya and the North African, labour markets segmented. All through 1990, external border controls strengthened by the EU states and visa policies tightened, whereas, the African migration journeying towards Europe indicated, augmentation in dealings with nations of destinations. Migration naturalized in the destination nations, "France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany" continued principally for the family formation processes. Italy and Spain in 1990 and 1991 visa requirements introduced, migrants allowed to enter as tourists, whereas, visa requirements and border control increase leading to undocumented migration decrease. Migration explained by more demand of agricultural, construction and informal service sectors workers in Italy and Spain.

Libya attraction for migrants through Gadhafi pan African policy 1990s. An anti-immigrant within "Libya" in 2000 incited high migrants from other nations. The out-migration is persistent, for decades leading to ample migrants. As that authentic series of time for data of migration flows is unavailable and estimated stocks of descendants of North-African abroad. This includes two generations, which are second and third, migrants, which is undocumented. In addition, revealing a concentration of the Maghrebi migration nations. Migration of North-Africans towards workers. Morocco four decades evolved as a leading nation of emigration. The Moroccans is not amongst the largest, but as part of a dispersed migrant Western Europe community. As migration is undocumented, no estimated reliable totals of Sub-Saharan that are living in Nations of North Africa, and certainty of increase in their communities. The North-African migrants sending nations four, as that role of migration. Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco has chased policy for immigration stimulating development. Whereas, Algeria in Africa on immigration is ambivalent, *laissez-faire* implemented towards emigration, which is for the economy. Since, the post-independence period, the state of Morocco is to have actively stirred up international "out-migration" due to political and economic reasons. The international migration considered a "safe value" that prevent tensions in politics for some rural, Berber area, preponderant. Apart from the political



instrument, migration regarded as “national economic development” tool. Migration utility in the first place regarded with understanding and expertise anticipated by working as well as schooling. Furthermore, as such, migrants to be actors of change said to be a systematically fading starting from 1970s.

Impacts of immigration is seen to be positive than what is previously put on, the fact of impacts of immigration being essentially heterogeneous both gender and ethic and space. The agreement important, which is developmental for immigration constraints, accomplished as result of structural development. In respect to this, it is significant to add that impact of migration on development is not a preset. Marie-Laurence Flahaux and Hein De Haas (Flahaux & Haas, 2016), said it is the drawing on data sources, for evolution of African migrations from 1960-2010. Exploring development roles, and explaining trending policies and forms of migration. The analysis is contradicting African emigration primarily driven by poverty. There is however, a confirmation of the “migration transition theory”, that development of the economy is associated as restoration reaching to emigration. Wages, schoolings as well as information, on the other hand, makes people journey because of aspirations and capabilities. African emigration is explaining the development processes and the social transformation that makes young Africans to migrate through “capabilities and aspirations” continue to trend.

On the above account, the immigrants situation in Italy fraught with problem. Exploitation of immigrants while employed, living in homes, and hostility within the inhabitants. However, disregarding shown as exclusion of the metropolis of Italy. Reliable data demanded, with difficulty planning for immigrants sanctioned. The 1987, 1998, and 1990, driver’s regularisation despite this, clandestine migrants existing. King Russell (King, 2002), said, migrants hidden are linked to black economy, and difficult to quantify them and as such are based on impacts and problems. Then the increasing amount of clandestine arriving not ruled out, due to the following reasons; Italy position regards to mentioning North and South Mediterranean, as it still will be a recipient of immigration. Linking both immigration, labour market and reinforcing the economy. Economy advances in response strengthening and

restructuring, cheap, flexible labour demand draws in immigrants more. The black economy importance for Italy not less stressed. There exist a key difference, in both Italy and structure of the economy, industry not important, as well as driving the economy. Additionally, as such the push factor role being stronger than pull factors adds to immigration trend case of migrations in decades, which is intra-European.

North Africa Migration System dangers are subjective. North African Nations migration involvements and regions within nations unveil differences that are striking. North Africa is a region conceived to connect with variations. As noted, a one sided focus is on the net emigration happening in North Africa for the creation of migration that is intra-regional, sub-system on Libya (Haas, 2017). The nation's primarily intra-regional role of migration for migration in the sub-Saharan. However, indication on the analysis trends determined by shocks majorly on migration including, interstate wars as well as change in politics and the economy.

Lasting step-up, African immigration speeding up from 1990s. It illustrates that migration is counteracting to the structural demand of migration labour and migration facilitating for the workings of networks. The assumptions are undermined experiences proposed newly for programmes of temporary migration, which is effective and will be favouring development of sending nations. Southern Europe, particularly, joined in an unprecedented rate of fertility low and informal sectors large unskilled as well as skilled demands of labour immigrant. Furthermore, making migration difficult to control. The two decades past, regarding African migration system boundaries is now blurred progressively, and diversification striking and diffusion on migration itineraries pointing on the growing migration system complexity. The spatial notion of migration system is a combination both meant for migration transitions concept; conceptualising South-European nation's transformation into immigration nations tend to be at migration hump. The question poised is a challenge, migration towards North-African nations integration for European migration system expansion and immigration nations as well as Sub-Saharan, a suggestion of transitional migration. The current trends is a herald

with migration transition. The development increase complex for the labour market in Northern Africa in understanding as well as settlements of Sub-Saharan migrants in one nation. Furthermore, this “migration hierarchies” not explained as a push-pull model.

The “demographic transition” is a reinforced trend. Additionally, to an extent a transition, will actually happen, as political, internal and economic reform, which will become democratization. Moreover, an exogenous factor, particularly, European Union, affecting competitiveness and for market, integration allowing increases in the access of the North Africans in EU market producers. Furthermore, development, increases individuals migrating out of their country and the integration of genuine market combining economic and political term for economic development.

### **1.3. Africa Immigration to Europe, Nigeria as a Case Study**

For the development and migration states senders ignored. This is because of different interests as well as persons and societies in nations taken into account, for operational policies of migration to be effective. Nation’s attitudes to international migration is termed to be ambiguous, and ambiguity as reasons differs from both the nation states receiving. However, for a “brain drain” to be prevented, nations which send individuals are encouraging migration linked up to “brain gain” as well remittances potential effort of both understanding and expertise are benefits that is for expansions. In addition, there is an increase of interest from the government receiving and the development agencies of transnational engagements for immigration or a diaspora organisation. Observed records of Nigerian migration policies not just trafficked sex workers to Europe. In other for insight acquired, the study is identifying significant issues as well as synergies for taking advantage of boosting of migration effects for development. As well as for negative effects declining in Nigerian state perspective, for both the civil society actor’s key and the organisations (Haas, 2006).

Nigeria estimated inhabitants 140 million, African nations. Up until 1966-1999, military dictators ruled in Nigeria except 1979 and 1983 a civilian

administration short period. Apart from coups, Nigerian history is characterised by inter-ethnic conflicts, violence, 1967-1970 the start and the end of the Nigerian civil war was bloody as well as breakaway for Biafra as a republic. However, migrants of Nigerians to settle permanently which is a tendency. Moreover, restrictions as well as immigration control in Europe on emigration of Nigerians is not decreasing. In addition, as such, migrants are sometimes itineraries and immigrants undocumented. It is making migrants of Nigeria to be vulnerable to exploitation and marginalisation". Moreover, in regards to migrants recently to European nations are ordinarily not skilled, to Southern Europe, to work in trade, service and agricultural sector.

Substantially Nigerians within European nations are applying to attain status of refugee is on the increase. The fifth highest asylum seekers in Europe is Nigeria in 2004. This is because of the following: religious and ethnic conflict, experienced in Nigeria. As Nigerians, have more chances of obtaining asylum status compared to the rest of the conflict ridden ECOWAS nations, due to seize and current *relative* stability. Nevertheless, it is important for account keeping in complex issues and blurring concerning migration that is either *voluntary or forced*. Predominantly Europe with, requirements of visa and increase in immigration controls (air and seaports), increase rising from trans-Saharan, and Maghreb nation's paths because of migrants and trafficking. Morocco particularly, Nigerians and Sub-Saharan African nations are attempting the Mediterranean towards the Atlantic Ocean and Southern to Island of Canary. The International Labour Organization (ILO) study recently on the trends of trafficking and much blurred concerning forced, voluntary migration for labour. In spite of the past expulsions and decline in economy 1980, Nigeria, West African immigrants, as well as the migration level.

A reliable data on Migration of Nigerians is in a general lack. Authorities of Nigeria estimated emigrants, reflecting interest on issues, which is a decline in this aspect. The nation's statistics is not complete, Nigerians statistics on immigration and due to the presence of undocumented immigrants. To see this, real number, will be higher if second and third generation are let in, with

the undocumented migrants, a claim that undocumented migrants, a claim that Nigerians in “millions” will live overseas more unlikely. Nigeria is in a chase of *laissez faire* policy in concern to emigration of citizens intervened for cases of anti-trafficking policies. Moreover, European nations have started to pressure Nigeria for collaboration with undocumented migrant’s readmission, Nigerians now active on emigration policies by negotiating quota of immigrant with exchange of readmission. Migration policies focus on European states also on the embassies and Nigerian consulates is on immigration control, visa policies restriction are the instrument to limiting immigration. During this year, migration is risen for the agenda of bilateral relations with both Nigeria and the European states, seeking Nigerian collaboration, undocumented immigrants or asylum seekers of Nigeria. Nigeria on this issue, identified to be very “cooperative”. As more European nations and Nigeria signed readmission pacts, particularly Ireland, Switzerland, Spain and Italy. Moreover, as such demands on the side of Nigerian for legal migrant’s quota for readmission and cooperation with the Italians.

European nations are migrants undocumented reverted are voluntary as well as agreements of readmission, interviewees of Nigerian as for deportations, as migrant’s undocumented said to be criminals in Europe undocumented migrants imprisoned and detained before they are “deported”, aircraft with police as well as security personnel’s. The founding member of ECOWAS is Nigeria and headquarter is in Abuja. Issues on migration is important in EU-ECOWAS relations, due to visible sub-Saharan migrant’s presence arriving North Africa to Europe as well as West Africans in attempts to enter the EU. ECOWAS and nations of EU this is due to migration issues (which is a readmission) agreements, ECOWAS will prefer ECOWAS-EU negotiations this is at a national level. Policies of Nigerian migration on women and children trafficking deterrence to Western Europe and nations of Africa. Nigerian migration policies, up to now, focus on the prevention of women and children trafficking to Western Europe and African states. After independence, the beginning of the four decades, international migration was hardly a political issue of Nigeria, no recent connection concerning migration and national strategies of developments.

A more recent undocumented migrant's migration of individuals from lowly background of economy to Southern Europe and for development through the economy. However, nearly no empirical grounds on the impacts of development which is either international migration and internal to be precise. Nigeria, until now, immigration not a focus or a development strategy for remittance, the cases of other nations with more rates of out-migration. The agenda raised more on migration prevention. Change in politics that started 1999 for policy shift towards a positivity for development as well as migration that is international. Not until now, the policy makers in Nigeria and remittance issues a focus. Furthermore, there by having a common system that are informal: on transfer, Italy in particular, with high Nigerians in their numbers migrants undocumented having difficulties, with access to remittance channels.

However, a suggestion of the Nigerian government increasing the impact of remittances development, not able to match a collective remittance coming from the Diaspora associations. The president of migration as well as the Humanitarian Affairs is the special office assistant to be principal components of migration policy mapped out and focused on Nigerian migration, and need to identify expatriates, not based on skilled labour, and to allow diaspora back and for undocumented migration prevention. Poverty Reduction Strategy developed by ECOWAS. Hence, not addressing migration that is international, West Africa started migration dialogue by ECOWAS, have not developed specific policy for development and migration. ECOWAS now facilitating free movement and about ECOWAS protocols following residence rights, the free movement, and that to fight corruption besides roadblocks for the effective implementation within the ECOWAS zone. Interviewees of Nigeria are with the tendency that critics of EU migration policy is due to the focus on "security issues and migration prevention", these policy fails due to the facts that governments are not able to control migration as a result of "globalisation and technologies". Unlike other African nations in West Africa, Nigerians seems to be in a stigma and collectively handled as a potential undocumented migrants criminals and traffickers.

Nigeria is a demographic giant of Africa, playing a key role for African migration, in surprise ignored on the literature migration and development. It is beyond trafficking issues and a little empirical studies are available on Nigerian migration. An exception is on development implications of Nigerian international migration studies, which is rare. The migration and development linkages on Nigerian international migration. There is a limitation on numbers of interviews, and the general lack of data making it less comprehensive. Principally focused on international migration. The increase of restrictions and immigration controls in Europe do not lead to Nigerian emigration decrease (Haas, 2007). Instead, migrants frequently seen as “irregular” and “itineraries” is longer and perilous.

The Nigerians that have applied for European states refugee status is significant in number. During the period of the year 2004, asylum seekers to Europe, Nigerians categorised as the fifth highest group. Nigeria has more chances of receiving asylum status unlike other ECOWAS nation's citizens affected by civil war, due to its present *relative* stability. Substantial attention given to Italy and the other European states as due to the flow of female Nigerian sex workers and trafficking. In 1980s, Nigerians started to migrate to Italy as high demand response for low skilled labour (agriculture and services); women as such were those groups that migrated. Light attention given to trafficking, as it is of great importance to stress this, in Nigerian migration. A large majority of Nigerians migrate “voluntarily such as in trafficking, the line, between voluntary and forced migration is blurred. Not until 1990s, migrants going to Europe using air links, visa requirements and the increase on immigration controls with air and sea ports, and to have led to an increase in reliance of the trans-Saharan, overland routes crossing Maghreb nations, and especially Morocco, where Nigerian and the Sub-Saharan Africans are attempting to cross to the Southern Europe through the Mediterranean. The new route, which is popular, is via the Atlantic Oceans and the Canary Islands. Nigerians in Europe and the US are in a scattered evidence, suggesting that majority originate through the developed and populated provinces of the south. Reliable data is lacking. In regards to

Nigerian migration. As the authorities of Nigeria do not record or give estimates on emigration, that reflects issues on low interest. Moreover, that statistics from the receiving nations are not complete, as nations do not include (the naturalized and the second generation Nigerians) statistics of immigrants, due to the presence of a substantial “irregular migrants”.

Nigeria is pursuing a *laissez faire* policy in regards to emigration of her citizens. Since the pressure of the European nations on re-admission of irregular migrants, Nigerians now embark on active emigration policies by negotiating for immigrant quotas for the exchange of re-admission collaboration. Immigration policies of Nigeria are rather too restrictive, exception is the ECOWAS citizens having right to settle, work and engage in business. As non-ECOWAS, nations have to get a visa to move into Nigeria. For the late years, migration is a risen agenda in the bilateral relations between Nigeria and European states, seeking collaboration of Nigeria with the re-admission of irregular migrants or asylum seekers of Nigerians rejected. Nigeria known to be cooperative on issues as an African nation. Nations such as Italy, Spain, Ireland and Switzerland are European nations, and Switzerland, signed a re-admission agreements with Nigeria. As nations are hesitating to cede, Nigeria to demand quotas of illegal migrants for exchange of cooperation for re-admission. Nigeria having about 147 overland crossing border is proofing difficult for a migration control. Migration important for the EU-ECOWAS relations, the presence of the sub-Saharan migrants to North Africa and Europe, and deaths and suffering of humans in West Africa, in attempt to move into European Union and thereby making sea crossing to Europe illegal. For four decades after the independence, international migration is not an issue for Nigerian politics, and until lately no connection to what made both with international migration and with strategies of national development. What is associated with migration is “trafficking, forced child labour and prostitution”. For the policy makers of Nigeria, they have dealt with international migration, is a contribution that is positive to development in connection to return migration. The nation’s emigrants seen as “drain on the nation’s resources and not a positive force for national development, as to live overseas. Most policy circles, migration, internal or international,



considered as a development failure not just a social border and economic transformation processes.

Moreover, lately, “irregular”, migration of individuals with lowly socio-economic backgrounds towards the southern Europe and to the other places is more benefiting for the national economic development. The dividing line is non-policies or migration prevention discourses, seems to be for (re)-appreciation for a national development of “international migration and remittances”. Migrants are not to have blames for resources loss, for economic dismal, institutional and in Nigeria the prevailing security conditions. The Nigeria re-introduction of democracy in 1999 and the increase in the freedom of speech recognised as important, for trust restoration in Nigerian state amongst the migrants. Moreover, after 1999 the political change to democratisation is to shift to a positive position in concern to international migration and development. In an instance, the PRSP in Nigeria has a clear connection for both democratisation and growth in the economy, and the emigrant’s roles and the national economic development donors of other nations. The view is sceptical and partly based on doubts, on the intentions of government in regards to creation of migration and the development policy. As said by an interviewee, that the case of trafficking, migration issue and development imposed by international donor community and as a predominant fashion. The interviewees of Nigeria criticised EU migration policies, which focused on “security issues and migration prevention”. There is a feeling that the government will fail to control migration since it is a support on “globalisation and new technologies”. Unlike the other nations of Africa, Nigeria, feels so stigmatised and treated as irregular migrants potential, criminals and traffickers. Nigerian migration dominated by the surrounding issues of trafficking, as highly skilled workers are Nigerian migrants and is not a problem initiator. The low skilled workers it is in suggestion that European states should have “temporary stay” permits for individuals to work, and skill acquiring and income, and a support for them to go back into their nations of origin.

The global trend is on the increase in migration flows. Migration has become a bipolar (moving from one location to the other), and the growth of temporary and circulating migration. Because of war, individuals forced, to move within the ECOWAS nations and thereby African migration is more prolific than the intra-European mobility. It is noted that a percent of individuals from sub-Saharan Africa migrate to Europe, and while 9.2 percent migrate to Europe and US from West African Nations. Individuals who move to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) nations enter legally (Olsen, 2011). On the other hand, for 20 migrant boarding a train and bus to West Africa an individual will board a boat towards Europe. Protectionist EU focused on the increase of Africa migration, which is therefore, a relative term and Hein de Haas, reasoned it further to European Securitization and border closing base on "Myth of invasion". The paper is not to analyse European Union Securitization of migration but looks at urgent intra-regional migration issues, from developmental perspective, and the future of European concern.

West African mobility patterns, including, intra-regional "conventional" migration, also to describe a forced migration patterns and international migration. For West Africa, it is historically a sub-region of free movement, and independence had altered the borderless mobility traditionally, separation of internal borders from ECOWAS nations. The borders are said to be, "abstract and inefficient". West African migration influenced by poverty referable for economic and socio-political crises, in terms to search for wealth and trade. The main trajectories of migration in West Africa is the railway lines connecting Bamako-Dakar and Niger-Abidjan. Rural-Urban migration or urbanization is a key for the intra-regional West African mobility patterns whereas it is decolonization. A decline in the rural-urban migration in West Africa is due to urban growth in births. Migration patterns might remain the same. In the world, Africa is having the largest refugees in the world, which is 2.7 million. However, the ongoing conflicts from West African sub-region (and what seems to have being a regional conflict in the 1990s), the second largest asylum region in Africa (after central Africa) with about 725,000 as refugees in 2004. Now, the possible conflicts surge based on "root causes"

mainly as, “water, land, ecological degradation, natural resources, culture/identity or ethnicity, economic factors, for a migratory pressures, and border disputes or political and military crises”. Intra-regional and extra-regional destinations with trafficking are issues of a forced migration, which gains policy attention, especially for the EU-Africa (cooperation).

Migration theories (on new economic labour and transnationalism), showing a colonial push pull models formerly do not grasp the focus on communities complexity, (households and migrants agency). Trends terms for migrant's profiles changes, the routes and a chosen destination. West African sub-region, in the sub-Saharan is the highest amount of migrants towards Europe. From 2000, the highest categories of irregular boat migrants from North Africa are West Africans, and migrants having media and political attention. The Nouadhibou in Mauritania, border to West Africans, and not far from Canary Islands, until 2006, a transit-point as a key, (from “West Africa moving towards Europe”). Now developed into the melting pot of “transitters” a decline to the trend. Destinations, for francophone West Africans as, Ivorian's, Senegal regional migrants moving to the US, unlike, Nigeria, Senegal, and Ghana, nations emigrating towards Europe. The change in the European destinations, increasingly in the presence of West African nations as, Spain, and Italy, and a variegation for a formal colonial ties with (France, Great Britain and Portugal). Assumption is on an extra-regional migration to further increase a sub-region as it does not manage “current and future” challenges of intra-regional integration and development, determined by policy of ECOWAS. In May 28, 1975, the Economic Community of West African States was established. It is a preamble to remove obstacles of movements of goods, capital and individuals in a sub-region. Today a key strategy for “regional integration and the spur of West African” development. However, later on, it is going forth with a bloc-to-bloc negotiation with EU for Economic partnership agreement (EPA). Moreover, it is noted that the EU-policy discourse with ECOWAS not to focus on intra-regional migration and a particular developmental issues as resulting to this matter.

For the West African regional integration is both a lack of integration for projects developments of the European Union, and for introduction to the migration of European politics. In Africa, it is difficult to map out undocumented migration and because of poor state towards civil registration. Although something is lacking which is the implementation of a comprehensive scheme of migration management. ECOWAS, since 2008, has a common approach on migration in recognising free movement of individuals as fundamental priority for integration policy. Taking account of legal migration to sub-region development (migration and on the development action plans, plans, or as what Papa Demba Fall a West African researcher on migration as “the poor parent of regional integration”. Fall talks of the economic prospects of regional integration, as to the underlining minimal resources put to a sub-regional management.

In fact, the protocol helps in movement of individuals between the neighbouring nations and the other nations of ECOWAS. Adepoju said not many Western Africans are aware of ECOWAS existence and its green cards, and very little know of the upcoming passport of ECOWAS. To address the numbers of intra-regional refugee flows to the “Mechanism on conflict prevention”, “peacekeeping” and “security”, was in 1999 signed as the first regional organisations in Africa. However, the stress is for early “warning and prevention” and as well as to deal with root causes of conflict and to build peace. A frontrunner in Africa is ECOWAS, for mobility facilitating and for “implementing migration and development action plans”, is not at the ladder up integrating priority. As the research gap is large for the integration of migrants in Africa and process, as some nations using ethnicity and region in other to regroup residents as non-nationals (the root causes of the Ivorian crisis is said to be migration), the state of social (pressure) linking to migration will be at an increase.

Hundreds of thousands of Nigerians are living outside Africa, as a total population estimated to be 140 million, numbers of Nigerians abroad are low in contrast to Ghana, Senegal or Morocco, as other African nations. Moreover, there is a lack of a quantitative and qualitative research making it

out of question towards any definite statements. No data for confirmation of “massive outflow” lacking a sound empirical underpinning. The need to put development potential of migration towards a realistic perspective and for relevant policies for situations that are factual and which is not related to trends of international policy. Moreover, simply unknown is based on too many facts. What actually is in need is research on development implications of migration trends of Nigeria, to develop policies that will heighten migration development potentials. On the other hand, the scope of developing policies to heighten development contribution of “internal and international migration”. The government of Nigeria embassy is not ready for the support of migrants and protecting undocumented and legal migrants. As going to the embassy is “the very last option” in times of difficulty. As mentioned that the policies trying to curb migration is unrealistic especially as high differences between the origin and destination for the term of educational and opportunities of employments. The sending and receiving nations are all reluctant on this fact acceptance. The recommendation are as follows: that the “brain drain” is not too, prevented as when conditions of Nigerians are not changed. To increase legal migration and free movement is to be on EU-ECOWAS negotiation (block-to-block) level alternatively on a bilateral level. Lastly, for knowledge of policies, there is need for data gathering for Nigerian living overseas, for development contribution of migration for both at the local and regional level. Research is to give insight differentiated and interconnected with internal, intra-regional (ECOWAS) roles, African and trans-continental migration for national development.

However, hundreds of thousands of Nigerians are staying outside Africa, as its total population estimated to be 130 million, it is little compared to the other nations of Africa, including, Ghana, Senegal, Egypt or Morocco. No data confirmations that shows if there is “massive outflow” of Nigerians. Hein de Haas, states that there is a harmful effect of Nigerian “brain drain” lacking an empirical underpinning, which is sound. Moreover, the general lack of “quantitative and qualitative” research is to rule out in any definite statements (Haas, 2007). Facts about nature are much, and Nigerians migrations in a magnitude and for a broader development processes are just unknown. The

development potential migration and to develop policies based on knowledge, and net trends, and international development community fashions, or academic discourse. Policy is in a guide by unsubstantiated assumptions on linkages of migration development. There is more need for empirical research on Nigerian migration as with development implications is needed urgently for development informed policy issues. For exploratory study, there is need to formulate a hypothesis in concerns to policies put up by Nigeria and European nations that maximise a positive development impact of migration and while minimising negative effects. The need for regional integration, for economic and migratory terms, as a powerful tool used for national development. The feeling of distrust amongst Nigerian state, for difficulty of the government to “reach out” to the diaspora groups. Result of years of repression and a neglect, and is not likely to change overnight. The grant of rights to migrants to vote is a factor contributing to restoring of trust. The lack of insecurity, light rate of crime, corruption at a higher rate, and unfavourable investment environment migrants in Nigeria prevention from (investing, circulating, and returning). Arguing that a “brain drain” not to too, prevented as conditions in Nigeria are not, up held, and it seems the government is not protecting its citizens.

Anne Sofie Westh Olsen, (Olsen, 2011), said the condition of past and future, is to be summed up that intra- and inter-nation movement proceeds as a key feature of the West African livelihood. Border crossing is still the individual's lives and livelihoods within ECOWAS protocols and treaties for facilitating (intra-regional integration) free mobility. Studies have attempted to explain the phenomenon of migration as *post factum* according to Johnson, 2009. Indeed the “poor parent” is migration in concern to regional integration process of ECOWAS in demand of more harmonization of policies interlinked to “trade, investment, transport, and movement of individuals”. The focus is to go away from European immigration towards developmental issues due to intra-regional migration flows, which is more, is a priority as for European development policy. The term migration and development are not both issues of Trans-Mediterranean; focus is on Diasporas within Europe, and immigration benefits to Africa, a character of a local, as the case of

possibilities and challenges given out by a higher intra-regional migrant to members. There is however, need for a frame for a comprehensive West African Migration Management Schemes (both current and future). Challenges is in urgency, and as well as migration ought to remain integrated towards the topic of development projects, towards European Union.

## CHAPTER 2

### GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

From 1990, yet, there is a significant change by the African political landscape, for pluralism and democracy direction. Furthermore, the avoidance of a civil strife, after 1995, Africa has a broad tendency for rapid growth. The sequence of events indicates political economy offering perspectives on Africa growth a record for decades past. It begins with "Africa's growth patterns and evolution of African political regimes". Nonetheless, there is no believe on the increase of political pluralism, combined with unity amongst the African aid donors, which bodes to Africa's growth recovery as well as continuation. African protocol regimes, by independence, evolves in stages (three) specifically: the mid-1970s authoritarian rule, the late 1980s management of crisis under this rule, and outburst of democratization in 1990 (Ndulu & O'Connell, 1999). Literature on political economy tend to look at the growth performance of Africa with the authoritarian rule lens, and the historical context is of great significant. The historical perspective, a feature striking on the African states is novelty. Political map of contemporary Africa decided during the "*Scramble for Africa*" in the nineteen century. However, the formulized decrees at the Berlin conference 1884-85, agreement by the European powers to recognize the others, and claiming of territories based upon effective control arising from the coast. In 1914, the process in completion, and adopting of the territorial borders during independence (Ndulu & O'Connell, 1999).

The political institutions of Africa formally considered young at independence nations lacking mass, political participation as a tradition. By 1945



afterwards, deliberate move of European powers, and so the introduction of universal suffrage, according to R. Collier, 19882. The adjudication of local (and cross-border) conflicts by the colonial authorities, the scope of exit widened by these conflicts. Internal conflict through colonialism come forth in the following nations; Zaire, Ethiopia, Sudan, Nigeria as well as Mozambique and Angola to become violent, decades into independence (Ndulu & O'Connell, 1999). Good governance notion spurs to economic growth, put forward by Adam Smith in 1775, factor of triumvirate of "peace, easy taxes, and a tolerable administration of justice". The factors that correlates to growth, for various proxies as a literature on growth of the economy as well as cross-country, and government of Africa not able to attain all three.

Leaders in Africa brought about the one-party rulings, at the post-independence eras, promising development in the economy and stability, for monopoly on political power return. Positive interactions achieved through scope broadening, looking ahead, in Africa, arising through performance via the economy and politics. The 1990s, democratization in Africa was different from democratization, which showed up independence. As political instability still persists or military interest, and privileged classes not accommodating "pluralist regime", gains of the economy is reversed and negligible, lacking pluralism undermining growth and governance (Ndulu & O'Connell, 1999). No easy way forward. Moreover, first generation of independence in Africa, stage is ongoing, halting sometimes, moving to greater democratization and economic growth.

The contemporary efforts for boosting international migration governance is paying much attention towards regional initiatives (Lavenex, 2018). Approach, distinguishing between rights in regarding migrants such as refugees, human rights and migrant rights. European region is specifically to dispose a regional integration framework, the European Union, encompassing of regional migration regimes, exclusion a common economic immigration about third world nations natives. In Europe, there are European Convention on Human Rights, Council of Europe and the Court constituting bodies for human rights protections and asylum cooperation. European

migration is durable on the control dimension. Defining a collective high standard border controls for example a collective policy on stay and visa, the beginning of mid-1980s adoption of visas. The common asylum policy devised by the European Union. Whereas, deficient, noticeable through these policies common admission, de jure, substantive principles for asylum according to (Lavenex, 2018).

ECOWAS, the 1975 Lagos treaty paved way concerning the freedom of movement of Africans, which followed the protocol that relates to movement of individuals, establishment 1979 and Right of Residence (Adepoju, 2011) cited by (Lavenex, 2018). Transit through the cross border streamlined within identity travel card, which is collective introduced 1987, as well as passport of the Economic Community of West African States. Hereby, governance through regional migration mirrors fragmentation features for international migration governance. ECOWAS in West Africa is a regional economic community embracing various aspects of migration governance such as refugee protection, labour rights, mobility also, rapprochement of the local Regional Consultation Process known as RCP, Migration Dialogue for Western Africa known as MIDWA, and Migration control (Lavenex, 2018). Finally, the problems of the structures among nations in particular region, is the potential of high level of trust and communication, regional cooperation, and institutions existence is beneficial in development of common ground for migration policy.

The integration is sometimes corresponding with dissemination of migrant's social rights, with no mechanisms for efficiency. Developing nations, power, interest and support, leading to regional governance developments especially the nations receiving. Whereas regional schemes of free movement principally proliferated an aspect of regional integration, interests of states and differences in power as the driving forces towards policy controls on migration. Regimes of internal mobility contrasted, categorised by regional units, migration control through cooperation happening by agreements through governance, the RCPs, tending to be influenced; by interests of the nations of immigration outside or in the region, including example Europe to

Africa as well as the United States of America and Latin America. In sum, whereas regional schemes extended towards the will for migration cooperation, an analysis, which emphasizes sovereignty, regarding regulating integration, which is deeper (Lavenex, Jurje, Givens, & Buchanan, 2016).

There is a complementation through Trans as well as inter-regional analysis on governance of migration, which materialized through the EU-African relations. Regional migration governance developed for international developments. Global migration governance originated through initiatives, which are regional during the “post-World War two. In this day, the system at the global level makes way for basic legal and institution framework as unfolding of a new regional initiative. Migration governance at the international level are categorised into two “legal agreements and international organizations”. International legal order of migration consist of three general approaches: focused approach of the economic for mobility; approach of rights focused on migrant’s rights; and approach on security emphasizing necessities on the following irregular flow of migration as well as control of migration. Regimes of regional mobility, introduction to social rights concerning cooperation. Applicable regional policies outcome processes, increasing works of ILO as well as UN migrant rights promoted. Emulation, which is not legal, is a provision left without a binding practices. Regional and intra mobility, frameworks which are regional, to address migration flows by regulating the inflows. Not to mention the care of sovereignty as a tradition for controlling non-nationals linked with fear of terrorism and refugee’s impact from war-torn areas plays a role in which there is a respond of government on its policy area. Security aspects addressed through Regional Consultation Processes known as RCP, not, linked to frameworks of regional integration.

The estimation of Nigeria is about 350 ethnic groups as a lingual classification. In political life of Nigeria, ethnicity is a major factor. Nigeria in 1951, structured into major regions such as the Northern Region comprises of Hausa and Fulani; the Western Region, is Yoruba, as well as the Eastern Region, is Igbo (Ayatse & Akuva, 2013 ). The major ethnic regions in Nigeria

are the foundation of numerous economic, administrative and political policies.

There is need for clarity on the book what it means by “global governance”. International relations challenges develops through international and local politics. For politics carried out locally which is for the order and sovereignty in particular for that state. International politics categorized by “Anarchy” not for a chaos but for the absence of world government according to Morgenthau in 1984 (Betts, 2011). Global governance developed specifically to respond to emergence of a trans-boundary issue. Globalisation for a rising trans-boundary made way for growth that is for controlling sovereign state governance. Global governance request related to globalisation; need to deal with externalities and cross-border. Global immigration governance based on different institution in operation at numerous governance stages. However, migration is not all about states. It includes peoples, citizens and migrants. The normative criterion, which is important to judge “migration governance”, represents person’s rights. As well policies on migration representing threats to people’s rights, comprises of security and social, cultural change as well as economic level. Moreover, policies of migration on human rights. People running away from conflict now refugees for example also because of political persecution to ensure access to human rights which is fundamental human rights. Global migration governance challenges are great in developing structures, which are compatible and reinforce human rights of immigrants.

Political scientists and political anthropologists with the governance of Westphalian models understanding realities in Africa. This in turn is in concern to state creation and political ruling for political authority, which are hybrid form. The perspective shift towards research for authority and order, towards the third world through governance (Meagher, 2012). Whereas it is a model of government for creation of problems. Opposing, this the created conflict is significant to building the states of Europe by the means of obstacles through building especially nations developing.

### **2.1. The Objectives and Characteristics of Good Governance**

Governance is now a topic that is termed “hot” evidence is on the critical role, which determines the well-being of the society. Kofi Annan, the United Nations secretary General, echoes the consensus rising, as he stated, good governance is possibly singly the greatest significant for eradication of poverty as well as development to be promoted (Graham, Amos, & Plumptre, 2003). It is surprising to say that the term governance is progressed within obscurity and towards a wide usage in particular for the past decades. Governance not said to be synonymous with government. Moreover, because governance is not government, what is it about? Governance is a process for societies as well as decisions of organizations importantly addressed, who are involved during the process, and how the account to be generated. Governance as a concept to use in different contexts as well as, “global, national, institutional and community”. The understanding of governance mainly at the national level considered easier at different bodies, occupying economic as well as social viewpoint. On the concept of governance in principle applied to form a collective action. Which is to say that governance is a position to be and based on capacity building and decision-making.

Governance is necessary for effective matters in the government as well as for agreement. Moreover, difficulty in defining what effective government is. Good governance indicators provides the definition, reflecting what individuals will consider sensible and attractive characteristics on an effective government (Andrew, 2008). Good governance concept is an emerging principle of international law and African nations and their agencies adhering to it. Governance is for sure new. Max Weber have dealt with the concept, in the early twentieth century, using bureaucracy that facilitate development and rule of law and legal rationality and advised against private interest for public responsibilities of bureaucrat. For United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) governance is the process of decision making and decision implementation. Governance portrayed as a form of governance embodied processes, which is “participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and for rule of law,

equitable and efficient” (Chigbu). Governance used as a universal way, biased and with ideological underpinnings for conception and theorization since it is the politics of power and hegemony in global arena influence in the concept of operationalization. African Good Governance Network (AGGN) mention that governance in Africa is for government and politics. In general, it should not be so. With exception from the other institutions, government (states) and the governed (individual) are the two actors in governance identified. Good governance meaning is in a widespread and on its practice in nations of Africa. With exception of few nations, having and aura of the term good governance within Africa that are pessimistic about it.

The judgment of good governance is on how well it sustains the triads, which is developmental, democratic, respectful of citizens’ rights, and socially inclusive in national affairs. The democratic aspect in urgency for good governance highlighted clamour for democracy for social groups, which opposed misgovernment and imposition of policies by the unelected institutions and national or foreigners. New proponents for good governance argued about for policies to be sound, and that good governance means implementation of the orthodox economic policy. The good governance is to become an instrument ensuring the implementation of adjustment programmes (Mkandawire, 2010). Since macroeconomic policies are sacrosanct, important for democratic institutions which might be in line with good governance not used for undermining economic policy. The approaches to good governance and economic policy which became dominant differed from African contributors that are strongly opposed to adjustment policies since they were deflationary and hence not developmental, but as well as been externally imposed, weakened the state, and undermined the post-colonial “social contract”.

In the 1980s, new institutionalists and network scholars re-introduced governance as a process of “bringing the state back in” according to Evans, Rueschemeyer, and Skocpol in 1985. Moreover, the concept no longer associated with government, exercise of political power by the governments. As governance referred to, the process of decision making for which

sovereignty is dispersed amongst governmental and non-governmental actors who participate in political decision-making process, which cannot be controlled at the center. Governance in the 1990s thought to be almost everything as scholars within new institutionalist and network tradition outlined it broadly to be all stages of dynamic processes of political decision-making. In International Relations, European Governance, Comparative Politics, International Organisations, and Public Administration and Public Policy used differently. Good governance as a notion referred to as the policy strategy for which aid distributors combine, New Public Management, with Liberal Democracy advocacy for the stress in the political, administrative, and economic values of legitimacy and efficiency. The normative concept as good governance, as an adjective “good” implying, meaning the subject of political decision-making and reflecting different organizational ideologies. There is uncertainty about the definition of good governance playing a pivotal role in the accession process for the central and Eastern European states (CEES) (Doeveren, 2014). During the Copenhagen European Council meeting (1993), the EU member state had to decide, which CEE nations had to fulfil economic, legal and political criteria ahead to join the union. The legal and economic criteria are to be settled, upon, since the legal framework (*acquis communautaire*) is in place and it is specified on economic criteria.

United Nations (UN) function needed for conceptual process emergence towards “governance, good governance, and global government” (Weiss, 2010). As the World Organisation built based on unquestioned national sovereignty. Despite, the article 2(7) of the UN charter, sovereignty and non-interference for internal affairs of states, have been under fire. Boutros-Ghali formal UN Secretary General wrote, that “the time of absolute and exclusive sovereignty, however, is a pass way” (Weiss, 2010).

UN Secretary-General says good governance is for ensuring respect on human rights and the rule of law; strengthening of democracy, promotion of transparency and public administration capacity. Governance is a notion that is broader to the term government. It comprises governance dealings concerning the civil society and institutions. Unquestioning result, and at

times obsequious, and support of status quo (Weiss, 2010). Francis M Deng and Terrance Lyons cited in (Weiss, 2010) summarising African conditions, and a greater resonance: “instead of promoting good governance by sovereign rights awarding, in regimes or administered on a territory, African diplomatic principles, Organisation of African Unity (OAU) epitomized, acceptance of presidential palace regime, not minding who (or even whether) it is a governed regime. Governance is concerned with regimes, which constitutes fundamental rules for the public as an organisation and that not related to government. Institutions of government embraced by governance, non-governmental toward the public. Governance conceptualized and transcends domestic and traditional politics, Bøas clarifies national governance involving actors that are not governmental officials, which exercises legitimate authority within the public (Weiss, 2010).

Briefly, actions for fostering good governance centralized on attenuating of undesirable characteristics two; which is prevalent: and unrepresentative government characters and system of markets shortfall. Governance by which the people and institutions managed through public and private spheres that is from within the third nations and Europe.

Good governance and capacity importance for transformation of the economy in the nations that are developing. Consequently, focus on good governance enhanced on the emphasis for capacity development. It recognised the development literature on which to achieve good governance and sustained in environments of developed human and institutional capacities. How capacity development now defined as the enhancement of competency ranging from social actors enumerated engaged on activities that are positive as well as sustainable impacts towards development, which includes governance and poverty reduction as to meet development in the millennium. Governance is pertaining to power, relationships and accountability, which influences decisions of how citizens and other stakeholders articulate their desires, and how decision makers made to be accountable. The ideas about political authority and management of economic and social resources, such as the capacity of governments for



formulating sound policies and perform functions in an effective, efficient and equitable manner is achieved through the concept of governance (Kempe Ronald Hope, 2009). In other words, for developments as well as sustainable growths for nations that are developing it is not achievable in good governance absence. In all facets, development performance spoken of through good governance, as well as institutions building which supports the following accountability, transparency as well as improved management of public finance.

## **2.2. African Charter on Democracy and Governance**

African Union (AU) preamble on recognition of the AU and Regional Economic Communities contributing to the following for promotion, strengthening and *democracy* consolidation and *governance* (Africa Union). The commitment for implementation of decision EX.CL/Dec.31 (III) in Maputo adopted, Mozambique, in July 2003 and decision EX.CL/124(V) in Addis Ababa adopted, Ethiopia, in May 2004 severally, by adopting the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. The “charter” meaning the African Charter directed towards democracy, Election and governance, according to the Chapter 1 Article 1 on AU charter (the definitions) (Africa Union).

The AU charter chapter 2 (objectives) article 2, for promoting adherence, by state party each, for universal values and principles of democracy and human rights respect. Including as well as, for nature, supporting good governance, consolidation for example building and strengthening of governance institutions and democratic culture and practice promoted and tolerance as well as for political pluralism. Moreover, for encouragement and coordination, policies of governance harmonized aiming to promote regional and continental integration. Furthermore, for promoting of gender balance and equity for governance and development processes. As well, for cooperation enhancing amongst the following Union especially the Regional Economic Communities in particular the International Community on Democracy, Elections and Governance (Africa Union). Lastly, for promoting

practices in management of elections for the purpose of political stability and good governance.

Chapter 3 on the principles, Article 3, it is implemented on the principle of effective participation of citizens within democratic and development processes and within governance of public affairs. Democracy, Rule of law and Human Rights chapter 4 Article 4, the state parties must be committed to promote democracy, the principle of the rule of law and human rights. Moreover, the state to respect ethnic, cultural and religious diversity, which contributes to the strengthening of democracy and citizen participation. State parties are to develop necessary legislative and policy frameworks to establish and strengthen culture of democracy and peace. Article 12, states parties undertaking to implement programmes and carrying out activities designed to promote democratic principles and practices such as to consolidate a culture of democracy. First is to promote good governance to ensure transparent and accountable administration. In other words, Article 13, the state parties is to take measures in ensuring and maintaining political and social scopes, to peace and democracy consolidation.

Then in chapter 6, Democratic Institutions made known in Article 14, states that the national parties are to build up and institutionalize constitutional control and security forces to foster democracy, consolidated and in order, as well known to be constitutional in nature. The parties of states is to establish public institutions that promote and support democracy and constitutional order in Article 15. Moreover, in Article 16, the state's parties at regional and continental levels for cooperation in establishing and democracy consolidated that is by achieving expertise from practices. In chapter 7, about Democratic Elections in Article 18, it states that state parties must request the commission, through the Democracy and Electoral Assistance unit and Democracy and Electoral Assistance fund, for providing advisory services or assistance to strengthen and develop electoral institutions and processes. Chapter 8, Article 25, the suspension of the state party, the union must maintain diplomatic contacts and taking initiatives to restore democracy in for the state party. The state parties must recognise crucial role to women

development and to strengthen democracy as stated in chapter 8, Article 29. For chapter 8, Article 31, it states that the state parties must ensure systematic and comprehensive civil education in order to allow participation of social groups with special needs in democracy and development processes. To add, in chapter 8, Article 36, the state parties must promote and deepen democratic governance through implementations of principles and core values of NEPAD known as “New Partnership for African Development” declaration on political, economic, democracy, and Cooperate Governance and, where applicable, on African Peer Review Mechanism also known as APRM (Africa Union).

Chapter 10, Article 44 (number 2) the commission level, first it talks about the commission promoting creation of favourable conditions for democratic governance within the African continent, in particular facilitating the harmonization of policies and laws of the State parties. However, the commission must take necessary measures in ensuring Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit and Democracy and Electoral Assistance and resources to the State parties in support of electoral processes (Africa Union). The Final Clauses, Chapter 11 (Article 52), no present establishment of the Charter must have impact not favourable to the establishments concerning the following governance, elections and democracy within legislation of the nation parties and continental, regional and international conventions as well as agreements used within nations through their parties.

To an extent, the Charter is a consolidated effort of African head of states to encroach democracy as a culture and a civil society, which is energetic, as well as for public participation of citizens, and applauded for such commitments. Unconstitutional governmental changes, shown, the preamble of the Charter for causes of “insecurity, instability, and violent conflict” are indispensable within the African treaties, examples, Governance of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Protocol on Democracy, as the African Union constitutive ACT itself. Human and People’s Rights declared as unconditional changes of government violating rights of individuals for free expression, assembly and participation in

government, similarly the collective rights of individuals in particular is for self-determination. There is “no uncertainty” as to severe threat to unconstitutional changes of government posed to democracy within Africa: in between time in Egypt the 1952-1998 revolution, the continent witnessing 85 cases of violence or in the government unconstitutional change. Sekai Saungweme (Saungweme, 2007) said the unconstitutional changes of government being a source of instability without addressing root causes should negate purpose and main principles of the Charter, which is promoting democracy and respect for human rights on the continent (Saungweme, 2007).

Instability causes and root causes includes presidential powers abuse, bad governance, human rights violations, undemocratic and corrupt government, a reason for individuals resorting to violent measures for changes. The Charter fundamentally not making a dynamic connection concerning violations of human rights and conflict acting as ingredient for instability in Africa and root causes of unconstitutional changes of governments. The measures encroaching to democracy as regards to culture and peace that could create an unlikely environment for allegations of rigged elections could include example, to ensure respect for the right to participate in a government. The view is to undermine the fact that the terms restrictions are indispensable to help to ensure democracy and facilitate peaceful, political transition and foster new ideas and reforms with a new administration. The ability of states decisions to known which political opponent or political party is “illegal” and affected by democratic threat, in particular as powers in support for legislation (Saungweme, 2007).

Moreover, Article 14 of the Charter address is on the civilian control of armed and security forces, which is alike with Article 20 of the protocol of ECOWAS on Democracy and Good governance (Saungweme, 2007). Furthermore, providing armed forces to receive training in the constitution of their nation and democratic principles. It could be to strengthen the African Union Charters a call for democracy and peace, included in the clause, specifically as a view of the reports in the nations of Africa because of violations committed by armed forces as well as the police. The success of the Charter

determined by the member states to participate in an effective African human rights system through political will. The charter to an extent condemned unconstitutional changes of the government in Article 23 and promoted ideas of democracy inclusive approaching political dialogue, suggesting that it does reflect a better African realities as well as demands of political transformation.

The strategy is for the mobilisation of specialized African institutions on electoral questions and civil society organizations for the aim of promoting dialogue between players involved in elections, establishing norms and standards, which should apply to management of elections, and drawing draft declaration on democracy, elections and governance, to submit to heads of states and AU government. The result of the 20 year efforts is expanded with political, economic and social challenges of Africa, Charter on Democracy promoting values which African states have undertaken to “implement and carry out vision for establishing its objectives” which they set themselves in field of democracy, elections and governance and ensuring guaranteed opportunities to individuals and choices for development. Regularity is a key factor for the process of democratization and good governance, rule of law, maintain and promoting peace, security, stability and development (Kane, 2010).

Moreover, on the regard of army and security services role, the principles contained in the ECOWAS protocol is in line with democratic spirit than those contained in the charter on democracy. The current state of operation of the AU, not certain that its commission can fully accomplish the role which is assigned to it by the charter on democracy particularly for two. The adoption and forthcoming application of the Charter on Democracy, the “western” era of democratisation of African societies seems to have started. The process is fairly long and strewn with all kind of obstacles, ends with emergence of new societies whose basic courses and choices is to be determined by the majority of individuals who comprises of these societies. In regards to this one is tempted to compare continental text on democracy with the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights which is disparaged, adopted, a document to soothe dictators conscience which were at a widespread on at

that time in the continent. It can be said that African Union body is to play a fundamental role in “polarisation and implementation” managing collective will of African states prevailing to work towards the improvements and consolidation of democracy on a continent which suffered from human stupidity. Furthermore, the hope for active involvement of civil society in mobilising the African populace with the values, which the Charter promotes, changes the order by propelling issues associated with democracy to the top of the concerns of African leader’s lists.

Africa is providing a perfect laboratory that is for institutionalisation of democracy and democratic ideals, as government’s shades along a democratic spectrum. In spite of advances on the continent since the end of the cold war, “the degree of democracy amongst African states extending considerably, with authoritarian regimes on extreme, multiparty systems functional and in the middle with many forms of imperfect democracy”. The AU charter is representing culmination of over two decades reasoning on democracy promotion and consolidation within the institutions of African Union and its predecessor, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) (Glen, 2012). Democracy, and democratic governance striving, has played a central role for both OAU and AU in addressing problematic issues in African society, ranging from economic development and poverty alleviation, increase of literacy and encouragement of environmentalism. Though the history of democracy promotion in Africa spans OAU’s existence totality, the history recounted is from the end of the cold war.

The 1990 OAU meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, heads of government Declaration on the political and Socio-Economic situation in Africa and fundamental changes taking place in the world. The declaration is to recognise that democratic institutions and good governance are necessary precondition to economic and societal evolution that was needed that is if Africa was to be part in the then emerging phenomenon of globalization: it is therefore affirmed that “democracy and development” ought to go unitedly and ought to be mutually reinforcing. In 2002, New Partnership for Africa Development contributed to the debate, by promulgating Declaration on

Democracy, political, Economic and cooperate governance. The declaration is multifaceted, affirming member states commitment to eradicate poverty and promote economic development through “democracy and governance”, and rule of law to be observed by committed member states and to maintain strict adherence to AU’s ban on unconstitutional changes of government.

The objective and principles of the charter is determined to promote and to strengthen good governance through institutionalization of transparency, accountability and participatory democracy. Most importantly, is the ideas contained in the charter which are deemed universal and wholly applicable in Africa as they are in any Western democracy existing. It is in a linkage of democracy promotion and protection of human rights, advances in the charter a broad conception of institutional and societal reforms that contemplates foundation for healthy democratic governance. In the charter, Article 15 directs states to create public institutions to promote and advance democracy and constitutional order, as Article 16 encourages cooperation between states through the sharing of experiences in building and consolidating democracy. The Charter linkage of democracy is with human rights with firm roots in the inter-American Charter; however, advocates of democracy never give up on this view. To sum up, the Charter is a focus on traditional political authority, which is significant and demonstrates an ability to synthesize the prevailing conceptions of how democracy ought to work with emerging democratic thinking in the world, which share different social and political heritage. The Charter is a guarantee as the bedrocks of liberal democratic order, encourages states and includes other tradition that finally realizes democracy of that state. In any event, democratization process placing within a specific African historical and social experience, the Charter is to increase likelihood of good governance and inclusive democracy can develop. In Africa, democracy has come a long way since the end of the Cold War.

### **2.3. Examples of Democracy in Africa**

Two decades after the return of a multi-party democracy to Africa, as well as its arrival, “first-past-the-post, winner takes all electoral democracy” is in

trouble within Africa. African nations suffer the usual disadvantages of electoral democracy; sheer expense of elections, government temptation to lose the purse strings when they come up for re-elections and lack of continuity and experience among ministers. Botswana and Gambia are the only two nations, which survived a multi-party democracy from the time of independence into the 1990s, although in both nations' elections has not brought about change of government. Elsewhere, African rulers, set up a one party state or deposed by military ruling by decree. There is a problem with the two party system in Africa due to the fact that most nations have many ethnic groups. In Africa a winner-takes-all system, ensures one group is in and can "eat" as the rest are left out. It is dangerous for young nations that comprises of several old societies example in Nigeria about 400 ethnic groups. The traditional governance in sub-Saharan Africa at a look. And with one or two exceptions they tend to have a "democratic checks and balances" against absolute power. As they were consensual by nature, the term-limited absolute power avoided that majority rule systems granted to rulers in Western democracies. In African politics unity remains a strong theme (Dowden, 2009).

Political exclusion breeds secessionism, as in Cameroon, Kenya and Nigeria. Most importantly, the demand for a separate state has complex roots, triggered by a perceptions of political and legal exclusion for each case, and facts in regards to certain ethnic and linguistic communities has not held presidency for decades or at all. However, as some demands are met "secessionist sentiment" is harden, undermining national identities and paving way for political crises in the future (Cheeseman, 2017). Analysts say that for three years past African nations have registered overall decline in quality of political participation and rule of law. Nic Cheeseman, professor of Democracy at Birmingham University, in conclusion of his analysis from the last three years, says "nowadays there are almost the same number of democracies defective (15) as well as hardline autocracies (16), amongst the 54 states in the continent. Africans wants more dividends from democracy. Wanting less of corruption, more transparency, less impunity, and more



economic opportunity” as said by Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi, the executive director and co-founder of Afro barometer.

He adds that “it is in the interest of external partners to push for and support the quest, lest non-liberal democratic models of national development” will become more alluring. Benin and Zambia in 1991, became the first former one-party states to have held a multi-party elections in Africa, and won by opposition parties kicking off a decade of democratic gains after the end of cold war in the continent. Almost 30 years later on, West African nation is rated as one of just nine “free nations” out of the 54 on the continent, while Zambia is “partly free” as regressed to be according to the 2019 Freedom House Report. There is a good news that support for democracy remains high, the worry is that it is not guaranteed unless Africans start to enjoy the dividends of living in a free and open societies, and to participate in elections that are credible and accountable (Olewe, 2019).

Democracy promotion has become a “boom industry” within the post-Cold War period. At the same time it is difficult to identify core goals and components of the policy field. Democracy assistance is provided under human rights, rule of law, good governance and post-conflict peace building programmes. The nature of democracy assistance fragmented implying that it is difficult to identify the core goals, strategies and implementation modes, not just that but to assess their result. Promotion strategies of categorizing democracy. As a strategy implying conditionality to be used, and political conditions attachments to the provision of economic assistance for development. By the early 1990s the wave of new “founding” multiparty elections in Africa established primary target of democracy promotion (Carnegie Europe, 2018). Criticism on Western democracy promotion is too narrowly focused on multi-party elections which are probably justified, and “infant diseases” reflected as policy field. Presently contributors shifting to broader issues concern which consist of: human rights, participation, accountability and good governance. The improvements shows that donors are recognizing vital importance of the range of the institution as liberal democracy.

To sum up, on the institutional context of multi-party elections really constitutes a major constraint for the effectiveness of democracy promotion policies. In Africa the study on rule through neopatrimonial rule, analysis of institutions for presidential government system. African political systems represent hybrid regime, and it is semi-authoritarian and semi-democratic, both “presidential and parliamentary” government system and partly parliamentary. The features of parliamentary and presidential which becomes hyper presidential. Parliamentary system comprises of both “legislative and executive” consolidated power. It means it is executive governed by origin and survival as well legislative. Presidential system mainly, which consists of independent significance executive elected by the “legislature”, exception is impeachment chances which is prescribed and limited circumstances constitutionally, inhabitants can only vote out the executive from office after term of office is completed. African systems with both features of presidential and parliamentary rules, to make notorious and classification difficulty. The argument about hybrid systems in Africa, hence, concentrating power presidential system and parliamentary: definition consolidate power between the legislature and the executive and hence for creating a degree of constitutional “monism” and presidential system which inherently is a majoritarian because of single-person executive through definition gaining power by a majority vote of a winner take all type.

Of course, the systems, in their ideal empirical forms, possessing power sharing options or at least having power division potential, parliamentary systems allowing power sharing by a collective executive, primarily by a coalition cabinet, and presidential systems divide and separate power between different branches of government. In Africa’s hybrid systems, moreover, power sharing or power dividing potential of an ideal type is not reflected. In other words, the way by which parliamentary features are combined to the presidential executive leads to a high degree of power concentration. And it is hybrid in nature that allows the regimes to become hyper presidential. A political regime which is hybrid in nature, as the paramount figure in politics is the president who has executive powers.

Promoters of democracy now tend to support a ranging institutions of government, NGOs and civil society actors, media, and political parties. However none of the policies addressed institutional concentration of political power that influences functioning of the institutions. The approach of the EU to democracy promoting policies in Africa, example combining a focus on elections on broader approach of developing social and human rights and good governance. The EU's role as a peer review toward democracy promotion published by IDEA, moreover, partner organizations criticize EU's "narrow understanding of democracy" and a disproportionate focus on civil society, elections and human rights. Democracy, pattern of view, "must not simply be equated with human rights but to deliver in the broader sense".

African democracy with new regimes to establish patrimonialism, clientelism and authoritarianism. It has been discussed that politics operates within Africa means that there is little success for democracy for institutionalization, in spite of understandable authorization in the economy in the continent, according to Chabal & Daloz (1999) cited in (Harber, 2010). Others debated democracy types in Africa imposed through structural adjustment following free market and neoliberal economics. Democratic institutions consolidated are meaningful. Resulting into unrest because of social and political instability into democracy within Africa and the sub Saharan said by Abrahamsen (2002) cited in (Harber, 2010). Therefore, institutionalization of democracy in Africa is to be greatly facilitated by social democratic forms of globalization and structural adjustment that involve debt cancellation, social restrictions on free markets and mechanisms of the redistribution of income on North-South basis (Harber, 2010). African post-colonial government is characterized through a one party, military and authoritarianism regime. While relationship globally is through development of the economy for fast rising African nations such as Mauritius and Botswana with democratic roles record said by Elliott & Denny in 1999 cited in (Harber, 2010). On the contrary, Nigeria, is governed primarily by military rulers throughout independence by the means of records of the economy with assets for example oil.

Poverty intensified through authoritarian regimes. First, openness, transparency and accountability is not marked through authoritarian rule. Second, violence caused by civil unrest, violent repression and wars against neighbours is marked through authoritarian rule. Consequently there are good reasons for democracy promotion globally and in Africa both in terms of moral arguments on human rights and freedoms and in terms of relationship concerning development and democracy. The civil society and political culture of democracy for developing nations is mutually dependent by strengths as well as weaknesses. In Africa democracy as development process through the governments. Clive Harber argues that democracy could be better option than to authoritarianism to help develop political systems which is democratic through political culture (Harber, 2010).

It is significant to recall that the 1960 periods were exciting and turbulent years during the post-war in the sub-Saharan Africa because not less than 31 territories became sovereign states. The good leadership is not assured by free ballot; nor do civilian rule invariably bring about social and economic democracy. As stated by Ivor Jennings far back 1963 that democracy in Africa ought to be the same as other democracies, and claiming that it was although impossible; because democracies of the same, that is, one citizen, one vote. It is however, known that free and fair elections need to be linked to a reasonable economic security for citizens. Samuel Huntington argued that a significant criterion for measuring consolidation or successful institutionalization of democracy is “two turnover test”: *democracy viewed as consolidated if party or group takes power in initial election at period of transition (which is authoritarian or military rule to democracy) losing subsequent election and turns over power to election winners, and if they peacefully turnover power to then winners of the latter election* (Owusu, 1992).

Nigeria as nation won its independence from the British colonial rule in 1960. The nation is ethnically diverse and was ruled by military leaders for most of the past 35 years. The Nigerian nation seems to be in a perpetual transition to a democratic rule was as said by George Ayittey a Ghanaian author of

critical book about African politics on “Africa Betrayal” an Economist. The history of Nigeria is exemplifying African democracy story told to be sad from the time independence began in 1950 and 1960 with the colonial powers of Europe (Jost, 1995). However, in the period of 10 years of independence a few African democracy nations starter had yielding towards a military and civilian rule, as well as government of one party system transformation. Within the past five years, in the continent democracy has created impressive gain across. And whereas South Africa had a transition to a multiracial democracy was a success gaining more and more attention, and signs of the principles of political pluralism and multiparty elections taking root. Today at least 18 nations in the sub-Saharan Africa can be said to be numbered among the functioning democracy nations, according to Freedom House, a New York based Human Rights organization. And nations thirty five to form transition through democracy, as said by American Institute, in New York a private development organization (Jost, 1995).

Democracy in Africa is a long neglected movement enjoying support from both home and overseas. In the midst of confusion it is difficult to discern the kind of democracy emerging in Africa and the unique features in depth and its sustainability that will emerge in the condition of Africa. However, foundation of democracy in Africa movement is based upon disappointment of independence and post-independence plans prime example is development project. The African democracy movement is “powerful, objective, historical force” expressing desires of the ordinary people for power gain and material improvement. Leaders of Africa in the move of democracy is a strategy for power, empowerment not a vehicle (Ake, 1993).

#### **2.4. Democracy in Africa A Contested Impediment**

During the early 1990s, in the aftermath of cold war ending, a democratization wave hit in Africa. Moreover, before the period of 1989, multi-party democracy was rare on the continent. Election quality still in poor conditions in many places, as prevention of real political pluralism from taking root. Some regimes in Africa is getting more and more sophisticated on power holding, through manipulating and election rigging, term limits for

scraping to change constitution, and staying in power for long time, by the use of tactics. Then again, there have been transfer of power that are peaceful following elections, whether parliamentary or presidential in several nations, especially some within West Africa. The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) on Democracy Index 2016, about democracy, government functions, political participation and political culture concludes quality of democracy in Africa as: Mauritius a full democracy (the only nation state), Flawed democracy nations are seven including ( Botswana, Senegal, Ghana, Cape Verde, Lesotho, South Africa and Namibia), Hybrid regimes are thirteen and Authoritarian regimes twenty four (Zamfir, 2017).

North Africa, in 2006 Tunisia advanced to the level of “flawed democracy”, though there is a deterioration of democracy, while Morocco is characterised to be a hybrid regime. Algeria, Egypt, and Sudan considerably said to be authoritarian regimes. According to the EIU, if compared to the EU that has full democracies (eleven) and flawed democracies seventeen. Special attention given to fragile and conflict affected nations, as “human rights, democracy, rule of law, and governance contributes towards stability and security and as such in these nations for resiliency.

In Africa, most nations hold regular elections today, albeit frequently “flawed and contested”. African Union (AU) led to fewer coups as well as unlawful takeover rejection. Yet in other ways democracy is overthrown, constitutional coups alike. The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), in 2016 showed how democracy frequently fails to translate development, as there is a lack of governance capacity among leaders. ISS study argued that many leaders come to power both through patronage networks and through election rigging, creating a situation of absence of electoral systems free from competition. As noted by the Freedom House in 2018 that power transfer to “new leaders from old parties may fail to bring in reform” for example in Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe replaced by new government continues to apply heavy-handed measures toward squashing dissent (Ani, 2018). New regimes face difficulty extricating their self from the old regime, which makes democratic institutions strengthening indispensable. *“Nation state of Africa that do not observe a two term limits are more unstable than those that do”*.

The African Centre for Strategic Studies reports on term limits in Africa showing eighteen nations that do not observe two-term limits are more unstable than those with limits are “third of the eighteen nations faced with armed conflict. In contrast two among the twenty one nations with term limits are in conflicts”.

Homogeneity of identity presumed through democracy, exception is Tanzania, misplaced grossly in Eastern Africa. Some other challenge is that democracy is inherently expensive. Election winning entails support for vote hunting. However, hence, it encourages capture of state and corruption through electoral financing (The open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa, 2017). In the African continent, there are 54 independent states with governance from absolute monarchies and dictatorships to a western liberal democracy. To add, a democratic state functioning political parties allowing citizens to punish ruling party by voting for opposition if they fail to live up to the expectations elected to power (Uwizeyimana, 2012). A criterion of voting, African states divided into two groups: nations in which there has ever been election of rulers such as the monarchs of Swaziland and in Morocco Mohammed VI and as well as Muammar Gaddafi (former) leader for the Libyan Arab Republic are hereditary.

A system that is not open to the public for scrutiny or democratic contestation cannot be democratic. It is argued that values of liberal democracy is not compatible with the established African traditions, instead to continue to be tried and tested practices for monarchic that is a pre-colonial era and of government colonial era system. Breytenbach said; fundamental and particular feature of “pretend of democracies” is exclusion of citizens from participation in government by freedom of opposition parties to contest a ruling party in debate or elections.

The metaphor of a “glass half full/half empty” is the view of how African democracy is. Democracy deprioritized in context of conflict, and religious extremism rise. The fight against terrorism by western actors toping concerns in light of its direct consequences on domestic contexts not with doubt

contributing to democratic recession in parts of Sahel and the Horn of Africa. Democratic credentials in Ethiopia, Mauritania and Chad facing struggles (Hengari, 2017).

African nations democracy to overturn negative effects of democratization in Africa is not fared well since two decades afterwards, and the continent marred by abuse of human rights, ethnic conflicts and economic mismanagement. Scholars of Africa argued that democracy as a concept is an alien ideology, which do not fuse within the ideology of Africa, and hence a negative influence to the development of the region. The category of ethnic conflict is either "latent or manifest". Latent conflict not visible to observer while, manifest conflict are violent in nature and government fails to address or mediate inter-ethnic conflicts. The reason for democracy contested is the latent and ethnic conflicts are African problems, because ethnic groups not from the same nation harbour negative sentiment against each other. The negative sentiments can lead to disintegration of ideas belonging to a nation state, because notion of shared culture is to be an issue contested (Katenga-Kaunda, 2015). There is contestations between ethnic groups, whether violent or not, may lead to a wide distrust amongst individuals who are part of the same nation state, which in turn not conducive for democracy.

Ethnic groups in Africa were forced to form a nation state are in constant contestations due to complete differences of culture between them. After 60-70 years going away from colonialism in Africa, differences amongst ethnic groups are still prevalent in African contemporary society. However, most ethnic groups in Africa feel marginalized because they are not included within the nation's power structure. Example in Malawi there is a call for federalism by ethnic groups of the northern region who feel that they side lined through the nation's power structure. As argued by some that the call for federalism not heeded, north region could secede from Malawi to form its own nation state. Although the nation of Malawi has been peaceful but calls for "federalism or a "secession" that is ethnicity based, is a stark reminder of issues in African politics because of tribalism.



Argument lies on advanced multi-party system of western democracies, which in Africa is a one party state system faced with oppositions and not favourable, and suited to governance as a style. Post-independence in Africa witnessed a continent wide drive to authoritarian one party systems of governance, with claim to be socialist (Mkandawire, 2010). The multiparty system viewed to be divisive, breaking or dividing the people, and a negation of national unity, crucial for national development. Africa said to see democracy as an alien, and to a backward continent a costly luxury in desperate need of development. The matter in reality is that political leaders in Africa were anxious to eliminate or, and as well as to control forms of political opposition in their nations by occupying any possible political position within their parties and control of state power and institutions. However, replacement of political participation, with withdrawal and depoliticization. In addition, some thinking if their roles reduced in politics because of farces, and incapable to bring change in government or improvement to the standard of living, restoring to “exist option”.

Main debate lies on contention of political liberalisation mainly driven through international dynamics of politics and people arguing to be external factors, which are essential. Debate significant that is between external and internal factors, based on understanding the nature of causality in politics of these transitions (Chabal, 2002). The stress on internal factors is emphasized with the following factors: 1. Legitimacy of a one party state erosion; 2. State capacity decline in all aspects; 3. Development failure; 4. Depth of economic crisis; 5. Political protest and its effectiveness and or a pro-democracy movement. However, doubts concerning deficiencies in politics that is during the post-colonial African governments, certainty on government accountabilities and efficiency as primary desire. African problems is clear that its roots focused on economies that are facing insufficiency. Economically successful nations, such as Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Nigeria were indebted and in deep economic crisis. Periods of economic crisis, African political weaknesses are soon exposed. The decline of the economies in Africa, prompted political opposition and greater demands for better government.

Political liberalization causes in Africa not entirely an internal dynamics. The point on external factors emphasis is on these features: 1. Conservative outlook on North-South relations in the west; 2. Structural adjustment a well-known burden; 3. Communism collapse and cold war period. Moreover, it is because of one party political systems disappointments and state directed development, now it is time for political and economic liberalization. Democracy now a process and an advantage that leads to developments of countries in the world.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **AFRICAN IMMIGRATION TO EUROPE IMPACT**

Migration is natural and in defining the phenomenon of globalized world, the governing migration challenge lies with its “inevitability, volume and heterogeneity”. The portion of global population, representing around 3 percent of migrants, and as such absolute number developing. In 2000 about 170 million migrants, nowadays there are roughly 260 million (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018 ). The level of migration shall certainly grow while because of continuity of hostilities in most conflict-ridden regions of the sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, the global wealth persists, aggravations in living conditions due to climate change in many areas, and the half of the poor globe becoming more populous.

The dependence to cause, duration, and legality, migration can be voluntary or forced (refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP), which includes survival migrants such as climate and disaster refugees), permanent or circular, as well as regular or irregular. Migration politically poses a twofold challenge in balance of security and freedom and international obligations harmonizing with domestic laws (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018 ). The discussion is on traditional migratory movements dividing the world through the global south sending and global north receiving.

As for nations, migration affects most rudimentary pillar of sovereignty (national borders), core of democratic political systems (human rights), and atavistic social needs (national identity) (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018 ). The political popularity on migration perceptions affected: political parties tempted to be selective, negative, aspect of migration to rally electorate

round national identities. The political opposition to migration to occur despite consensus of economies of both sending and receiving nations benefit from migration economically. Even though sending nations may experience labour and brain drain, benefiting from remittance flows from the receiving nations; similarly the receiving nations get human capital boost.

Some kind of migration, such as large and mixed movements of individuals, managed with global governance framework. *“The global inaction on migration exasperate mass humanitarian catastrophes, to modern slavery, and human trafficking”* (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018 ). *The migration flow as a regional approach are no longer sufficient: example, Italian-Libyan agreement turns inadequate when Bangladeshis, Eritreans, or Nigerians choose the route to Central Mediterranean. Global code of principles absence, application of different norms, deepening the gap between national and regional orders as well as to weaken prospects for effective and mutually beneficial cooperatives. Yet there is no comprehensive framework for migration handling that has developed at global level because of lack of political consensus among the member states of the UN, although fragmented and increasingly complex architecture that is dealing with migration is in place for one hundred years* (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018 ). Global inaction on migration, exasperate humanitarian catastrophes in mass, modern slavery, and human trafficking and would contribute to the demise of liberal international order generally. However, by no means can states successfully manage migration on their own. Because of mismanagement, irregular and forced migrants, set millions of individuals and democratic values in “gravel peril”.

The formation of a comparatively liberal migration regime is what the European regionalist tradition features. The inequality of opportunities regulated by migration between the populations of different territories. Crime, piracy and terrorism develop within poor areas of hampered emigration, including North of South America, the Sahel, Southwest of Africa, the Horn of Africa, and Afghanistan. These concerns are more intense for global stability

as migratory pressure likely to increase with explosion of African population experienced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The nations of Africa are often high emigration nations, the costs of restrictive migration regimes could explode in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (Comte, 2012). The success of the Europeans is creating, a regional basis, and relatively liberal migration regime inviting to question roles of regionalism for migration global management. France, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), and Italy, in 1950, the leading emigration nation to the first two, agreed on liberal migration regime goal. The objectives set in March 1957 Rome Treaty to establish European Economic Community (EEC), carried out successfully the year that followed. The understanding of the conditions that led to the agreement can provide a “repertoire” of experience, which refers to meet contemporary challenges.

European experience therefore showing factors reducing migratory pressure are conducive towards liberal migration regime. Once more however, it only reduces inconveniences caused to immigration nations. Migration flows to be liberalized, these nations need to find specific economic interest in the process. Among complex or close economies, framed migration proved costly. When migration flows became global, African or Asian crisis challenged restrictive migration regime of the Europeans to maintain (which is from liberal to restrictive) (Comte, 2012). In the early 1980s by the first half, the EEC began to develop initiatives new to reduce incentive to emigrate towards Europe. The orientations of Europe in migration governance hence came for encouraging management of migratory tensions through regional cooperation, in order to bring down migratory pressure at European borders. However, the orientations is a failure: the European Unions (EU) borders pressure expected to intensify because of prospective demographic changes. The orientations have not resulted relatively to liberal migration regimes that regulates international tensions.

In Africa, population growth may just increase present difficulties. Europe in particular interested in migration governance to regulate migratory pressure

at its borders. On the other hand, migratory regionalism promoted by European community and as well as the EU to the rest of the world not consistent with criteria for success arising from European experience. Regional cooperation would as well facilitate existing and future migratory tensions through impact of the processes of the other areas. All the same, regional cooperation will not integrate areas of emigration, in Africa especially; will therefore have limited capacity to resolve global migratory tensions.

Governments have preferred to maintain control to core components that make up state which are population and territory, hence explaining relatively small number of states that have ratified multilateral treaties in the migration field. However, to become a citizen of nation and gaining access to its territory are two key issues of immigration policies. The state obviously are the primary players in developing and implementing migration policies. Moreover, states are aware migration management is a challenge, addressed in conjunction with neighbouring nations. Explaining why various regional institutions and bilateral agreements and instruments, both formal, are presently moving forward for joint management flows. The issue of migration is politicised (African EU-Partnership, 2013). *States are concurring that they cannot address aspects of global migration management and they call for international institutions and systems to contribute to the process.*

The arrival growth rate has made opinion of crisis that are unmanageable as well as now migration a public issue influencing held elections in Germany, France, Austria as well as additional nations of Europe years past; populist boost as well as Euro sceptics. However, aiming to stop entry to Libya from Niger, EU as well as Nigerian government adopted law 2015/36, criminalising individual smugglers (Torelli). Moreover, it has had counter production effect on the ground: although individuals in dozens arrested and vehicles confiscated in dozens since 2016, the law destroyed hundreds of individual's livelihoods, who are involved, the economy not providing alternatives for them.

The European, especially policy on Libya with Italy, has concentrated entirely on departure of migrants blocking travelling to Italy without properly addressing the causes of migration. Whereas the security driven approach has proved to be effective in reducing arrivals numerically in Italy since 2017 summer, they are all *short-term policies* that is not a stable solution (Torelli). *Migration partnership framework*, which priorities work such as with Mali, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal and Mali not part of the policies of the EU and few results obtained, are satisfactory (Torelli).

Brussels and member states appear to have focused interest for border control, security, and measures to restrict migratory flows and to issues within origin and transit nations. Furthermore, their *security driven approach to migration* risking exacerbating problems that drive migration in nations of origin, generates larger instability in a long term. So far, through the policies adopted, the EU (presence within civilian and military missions in Africa) its borders moved south to the Sahel. The *externalisation of borders control* and European security helped to forge the “fortress Europe” that has small interest in acknowledging or addressing real causes of migration (Torelli). Moreover, reception and integration programmes towards European nations are flawed. In order to avoid programmes ineffectiveness there is need for legal entry, for both migrants and people seeking asylum.

Furthermore, the suggestions established the so-called hotspots to third world nations. Said to be impractical for two reasons, which are insecurity, and human rights lacking, civil, and political rights in many of these nations and member states not willing to relocate asylum seekers in their territories demonstrated by failure of relocation programme launched in 2015. As well as, UN High Commissioner for Refugee reports on asylum seekers relocated from Libya to Niger (Torelli). The procedures for asylum is an obstacle. The European Union nations adopting different procedures for asylum there is no common procedures within the EU. Nations using maximum regular procedures which includes for example the Netherlands 8 days, Italy 33 and 180 days in other nations Austria and France.

The criminalisation of migration and irregular migrant is subjection to persecution which is persistent, European Union subsequently punishing victims of the global crimes committed through capital, and so doing transferring its accountabilities towards “immiseration and mass displacement” (Cetti, 2015). Not just labelled “economic migrant, but further “illegal” migrants redefined free access to move into Europe branded criminal acts jeopardizing security at the regional and national level. Whereas identity goes before the objective of the poor and globally mobility towards being labelled and regarded as illegal migrants even before crossover towards the external borders of Europe.

Yet, European Union turns to “War on “ the application of the term “illegal” to majority of migrants, especially within the global south, is to become a common place. The heightened security in the environment provided Europe’s common immigration and asylum regime openly to maintain the mandate it had implicitly adopted during the course of 1990’s: interception of irregular migrants before arrival to its external border (Cetti, 2015). Anti-immigrant racism growing in many European nations intensified by activities of mainstream politicians. Driven by need to safeguard global economic interests within the borders, locked to the path of austerity and committed to neoliberal agenda, political leaders of the member states not able to offer citizens guarantees of social protection or economic security. Now the European border viewed entirely through a security lens and its policy expressed as terminology rife with military analogies, outlook infected the way migrant figure is to be constructed. Irregular migrants portrayed as embodiment of insecurity and interception and their return has become the main principle of the usual European immigration and asylum regime (Cetti, 2015).

The Schengen Agreement (1985) and subsequent convention in 1990 applying the Schengen Agreement (in 1995 implemented) as well-linked *immigration* with *terrorism* and organised crime as a move to harden external border. Under the Barcelona conference 1995 another key moment signalled: *it linked security and migration interpenetration outward reach out to*



*Europe's security agenda by drawing up "development initiatives"* with Northern Africa and the Middle East states, is tied to border militarization against "illegal" migration of their nationals towards Europe, as such a template EU and member states persistence to pursue. The border management of the EU's policy has turned into a technological programme of pre-emptive measures (Cetti, 2015). *Securitization* asylum of European Union and immigration regime funded by billions of euros that is from a seven-year budget (Cetti, 2015). Integrated technology on the borders as well as relying on national security, influenced policy of "remote control" policy on border, migration control delegating and *outsourcing to the "third states"*, gaining ground since the 1990s in Europe (Cetti, 2015). On the global aspect border policing, moreover, European Union has progressively shifted farther to south into the Sahara and the Sahel region: border of Nigeria/Libya as well as border of Mali, Algeria and Mauritania have become priority areas as irregular migration deterrence on the African continent (Chabal, 2002).

### **3.1. African Refugees and Asylum Seekers: A Social Burden**

The groundwork of asylum law is the 1951 Refugee Convention. Providing explanation of refugee as individual who has a "well-founded fear of persecution" from a set of causes specified (Hatton, 2016). The claim judged on individual merits and asylum ought not to return to situation where their life or freedom would be a menace. The convention, moreover, short on detail on applications dealings and considerable latitude for policies that deter or deflect potential asylum applicants. Divided into three parts: First, policies that limit or prevent access to a nation's territory, which necessary lay down claim to asylum. Second, degrees toughness in determining whether applicant qualifies as a refugee or ought to stay on other humanitarian grounds. Third, policies relating to rights and conditions of asylum seekers accorded at the time and after determination of their claims.

The late years ought to show lightly different nations ranking, although a similar degree of inequality. A reason for disparities is that asylum seeker preferences clearly skewed close to some nations based on language and

cultural affinity. Size of existing diaspora and the “pull” effects it generates usually reflect. Moreover, additional factor is ease of access to the territory, which is a specific issue for member states on the external border of EU. Indeed, confining nations facing largest application numbers from implementing policies of deterrence, which is tough, as well have added these imbalances.

Green Members in the European Parliament, United Kingdom, as said by Jean Lambert that to *“recognise environmental refugees you recognise the problem. And to recognise the problem you commence on the road to accept responsibility and implementing a solution”* (Sgro, 2008). The environmental damages have significant repercussions on human security and economic and human sustainable development. The disruptions in environment increasingly distressed by climate change that is indeed leading to both incremental and speedy ecological change and disruption. Consequences are mass migration, increased urbanization; destabilisation to the world critical to European industrial activities affected. Regional stability would be disrupted and conflict within the North-South increase because of sensed injustice of the causes and effects of global warming, famines caused by loss of arable land, wars over water, energy and other natural resources (Sgro, 2008).

Since 1970s, international community alerted by severe impact that large-scale refugee populations have on the political, economic and social life of nations developing hosted, presence of one ethnic group of refugees may affect the ethnic balances in the local population and exasperate conflicts (UNHCR Standing Committee, 1997). Refugee considered as security issues in general murder, theft, rates of crimes. Therefore, consequently, claims of problems for instance prostitution and alcoholism claimed to rise towards the refugee areas. Refugee giving access to the following services for instance education and health whereas no native individuals, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as a principle matter endeavouring to promote and integrate approach to human services with respect to the local policies.

The social impacts of refugees on host nations are facing difficulties in handling. As noted by the UNHCR “when large numbers of refugees arrival in a nation and particularly when they are in a destitute situation and do not share ethnic or cultural linkages with host community there will be a risk that social tensions, conflicts and even violence might arise”. Studies shows that in refugee’s camp sensed as increasing social problems and tensions in the community, alcohol consumption, gambling, prostitution and crime are included. Research further disclose about long term mental health impacts on members of host community, particularly when hosting refugees or other displaced groups for lasting periods of time (Miller, 2018).

European Union (EU) states to reform and align immigration and asylum practices (Miller, 2018). The member states disagreement has prevented progress to a more standardized EU immigration policy. Individuals with status as a refugee do not have rights to other non-EU nationals, and live under threat of expulsion and free movement restrictions. The EU migration system, presently said, that asylum seekers are to apply for protection in the first arrival nations within the EU, with few exceptions under the Dublin regulation law. This has placed important burden on the frontline nations in the recent years, notably Italy and Greece, undocumented migrant arriving to these nations, after their lives risked on overcrowded boats (BBC news, 2018).

Migration towards Europe, changed European nations face, with rising levels of ethnic diversity becoming typical on a rise. However, far right parties on the rise and anti-immigrant sentiments in these nations are evident. The societies on immigration and integration, institutionalized through immigration laws and integration policies, ethnic minorities tolerance as an influencer (European Parliament, 2017). Given to the high costs and unrest that these nations are experiencing while accommodating refugees in large numbers, more of Europeans wanting to be as low as possible. However, the principle of proportional equality shows that it engrained deeply in the understanding of the public on fairness within the world.

For Europe, immigration is a divisive issue. Now to be period of social and economic turmoil. The 2008 Great Recession hit to most nations in Europe, and as well as more or less dire consequences in terms of both unemployment and austerity measures. This is to have put further strain on inter group relations, attitudes to immigrants (and minority ethnic groups) and a hardening with the pressure on resources. Moreover, to have compared young highly educated discovered that the degree of polarization varies which is huge across the nations. The polarization extent tends to be in nations like Hungary small, which on immigration are most negative. Nevertheless, some nations on overall are quite positive about immigration, which includes; Denmark and Finland quite divided in socio-economic term. This is suggesting that immigration issues have the potential to be divisive politically in Nordic together with Western European nations such as Britain and France.

The inflow of migrants to Europe is however making the nations of Europe to struggle in large scale and no common efforts to support refugees that is European Union nations as said by Persaud (2017) cited in (Robila, 2018). The Mediterranean an entry point for the refugees to Europe, a risk filled journey, and by the first three quarters in 2017, at least 2,600 and migrants died as well as missing in the Mediterranean, of which 94 percent crossing to Italy through Libya (Robila, 2018). Schuster, in 2011 noted that some refugees turn into undocumented migrants because of policies and the member states of EU shield from international legal obligation (Robila, 2018). The member states of EU instituting procedures asylum across EU for people applying for asylum of EU member states guaranteeing certain basic conditions of reception and access towards asylum procedures, protections and rights to decrease incentives for individuals seeking asylum to go from one state. Hence, countries allowing individuals to enter or remain in their territory are responsible for examining such application for asylum of that individual and no other state need to examine that claim, all burden carried by the first receiving nation. Since the recognition, rates are very much higher

in other nations, because of this recognition refugees are termed “illegal migrants” in nation of first arrival, a status that would follow.

Mixed movement, through sea and land, and irregularly taking place exposes persons to abuses and risks consist of violence and threats, such as detention, kidnapping for ransom, racket diseases, trafficking as well as starvation and thirst. On the backdrop against displacement and issues of migration are international community agenda and priority decades past. Moreover, migration known as issues, which are transnational as facts of migration, concerning nations of origin, nations of transit and nations of destination, for a tenacious global governance on the issue (Robila, 2018).

Non-appearance of international instrument connecting migration, like the convention of 1951 related to categories of refugees, governance of global migration appearing as a system of formal and informal regimes and institutions at the inter regional, sub regional, regional, international levels, as well as it involves non state actors and states actors. The south north movement's increase in 1980 as well as development of *securitization* of asylum and migration issues during the 1990s as well as the year 2000, various means referred to, in a way that is coordinated but remain limited in their aspiration (Sebastien, 2016).

Institutional proliferation on migration field and movement that is in a form of displacement to undermine protection of refugee are most significant for decisions politically pertaining movements such as inflows of refugees, henceforth increase on the perspective of migration and difficulties in security. Refugee convention stipulates specifically towards asylum seekers and asylum, are punishment free for their illegal entry account or presence, referring to delay and for good cause, on the authorities towards illegal entry.

The much sensational and one dimensional reporting on African international migrants played a role in invoking fears of the so called “flood” of migrants to the shore of Europe. A balance examination of African migration is a pressing priority. *The total of migrants of Africans who have left the continent not negligible and increased since 1990* (McAuliffe & Kitimbo, 2018). Moreover,

intra-regional migration proceeds to outpace extra-regional migration (Marie McAuliffe, 2018). The key factors to examine these phenomena includes first, the surge in international migration in Africa is due in part, by the efforts of the African states to enhance regional integration. Second the launching of regional passports both the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) have in recent time abolished requirements of visa for its member states citizens. Unlike the citizens of more developed regions, Africans by virtue of their passports, have options limited in terms of the number of nations they can access.

As a result of forced migrations, and refugee flows particularly, occur in response to humanitarian crises, happens unplanned and result in great spikes within a short period of time. However, oftentimes necessitate enhanced security and border control together with other logistical challenges for the destination nation (Woetzel, et al., 2016). Refugees and asylum seekers tending to less largely skewed to those of working age than economic migrants, given that individual of all ages frequently forced to flee in face of conflict. By 2015 ending, there were about 24 million refugees and asylum seekers worldwide (Marie McAuliffe, 2018). The sudden spike of refugee arrival leave Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) and destination nation governments, particularly those in developing regions, to establish screening processes, medical and educational facilities, and shelter. Migrant's presence and refugees particularly frequently been referred to as a burden or responsibility for the nations of destination.

### **3.2. The Growing Challenges of the Wave of Terrorism in Europe**

Refugee crisis in Europe not assumed as to be detached from *terrorism* attacks on 13th November 2015 in Paris (Nail, 2016). In fact, these two attacks are never separate in the nationalist imaginary started. The differences now is that with such a quick shift of attention between the attacks as *implicit* is (not directly stated) within the response Europe to the Syrian Refugees now become, *explicit* (directly stated) in response to the tragic Paris attacks: that migration understood to be "barbarian warfare" that threatens the European Union known as EU. Each "refugee and migrants"

explicitly to be called a prospective terrorist. Potential migrants are unknown terrorists within the migrant's inflows, whereas the terrorists are potential migrant that want to journey into Europe. In spite of the terrorist attacks, which occurred in Paris as well as these actions executed by European citizens, said to be the cause of border security not strong and inflows of migrant these attacks now blamed by these circumstances.

The Barcelona terrorist attacks have resulted in range of commentary on larger security role that Europe can and ought to act. *Terrorism fight in Europe has traditionally been the responsibility of individual EU member states, security understood as strictly a national prerogative* (Berthelet, 2017). While European Union today, as a whole is a genuine actor in the field of transnational threats management (Berthelet, 2017). Terrorism in Europe is a longstanding problem and hence a source of concern to all the member states. Since 2001, about 2,400 individuals have died in terrorist attacks in Europe, and the 2016 Europol report shows that individuals arrested for terrorism between 2011 and 2015 quintupled more (Berthelet, 2017).

European Union role in the fight against terrorism increased over 15 years as attack after attack has occurred (in 2001 New York, in 2004 Madrid, in 2005 London). Since the Paris attacks in 2015, France role has significantly increased. The recent series of attacks including Nice, and in 2016 Berlin and Stockholm, London and in Spain 2017 at present have raised concerns among the leaders of EU on the importance of security keeping at the top of EU agenda. In 2016 earlier, European agency specialized in police cooperation, Europol inaugurated the "European Counter Terrorism Center", which facilitates exchange of intelligence and helps manage European Bomb Data System (EBDS). The platform, transmits information on incidents involved in the use of explosives, in recent events it has proven to be relevant. The field of European governance to fight against radicalisation is an example. It brings national officials together in response for terrorism prevention. It ought to point out that difficulties encountered in the fight against terrorism within Europe are mainly the result of the EU member state attitudes. Whereas as long as the EU member states persist to be deeply

involved on the fight against terrorism it is attaining effectiveness. Even now, the situation of security in Europe is worlds beyond what it was in the last two years.

Threat, which is posed by the Europeans, are being radicalised, for many who are travelling to fight abroad, is likely to persist in the upcoming years. As such, an effective response to these issues is required for a comprehensive approach and long-term commitment. The main responsibility in fight against terrorism lies with member states (European Council, 2018). Moreover, the EU can and ought to act in a supportive role that helps to respond to the nature of cross border threat. Since year 2013 beginning, radicalisation issues and foreign terrorist fighters have been regular items on the Council of the EU agenda and European council. On this note, they have developed a comprehensive response, both of which are internal and external lines of action. In January 2015 after the terrorist attacks, European Union resolved to reinforce its response and implementation of agreed measures accelerated.

On the 25th April 2017, the council adopted a *directive on control of acquisition and possession of weapons* (European Council, 2018). The aims of this directive is to improve existing legislation in the aftermath of the latest terrorist attacks in Europe. The measures of the directive is to enhance traceability of firearms and to prevent “reaction or conversion of fire arms” (European Council, 2018). There are rules that are stricter for the acquisition and possession of firearms that are dangerous. A directive adopted by the council to combat terrorism in March 2017 (European Council, 2018). New rules strengthen the legal framework of EU to prevent terrorist fighters. Criminalised acts under this directive includes first, to undertake in training or travelling for the purpose of terrorism. Second, for organizing or facilitating such a travel. Third, for providing or collecting fund related to groups or activities of terrorist.

Regulation of the Schengen borders code amendments adopted by the Council to *reinforce checks against relevant databases at external border on*



7th March 2017 (European Council, 2018). This amendment obliges the member states to carry out systematic check against databases relevant on all individual when they cross external borders. *Julian King* on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2016, appointed as the new Commissioner for Security Union by the Council, with the common accord of the president of the Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker. This new portfolio, the Commissioner shall support the implementation of European agenda on security.

The European Council called for urgency in improving the interoperability of information systems in conclusions in 18<sup>th</sup> December 2015. The ministers endorsing of road map for information exchange enhancements and management of information including interoperability solutions, 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016. On the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2015, the European Council called for urgency in improving the interoperability of information systems in conclusions. Ministers endorsing roadmap to enhance information including interoperability solutions, on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016. The Council authorized Europol to create a dedicated unit to *tackle terrorist propaganda on the internet*, in March 2015. EU internet referral unit (EU IRU) established in July 2015. Aims to identify terrorist and violent extreme content online and to advise member states on issue, among others. In June 2017, at the European Council, EU leaders called on *industry* to help combat terrorism and online crime. The leaders expect industry forum and to improve *automatic detection and removal* of terrorist related content. It ought to implement by the relevant legislative measures at the EU level, if necessary. The Council decided to set up *external action to counter terrorism* in February 2015, especially in the Mediterranean, Middle East, North Africa, the Gulf and the Sahel including: First, cooperation with key partners to be strengthened. Second, to support capacity launching of new projects. Third, to intensify action to counter radicalisation and violent extremism.

The attack carried out by terrorists, which occurred in Paris the French government, triggered the EUs “*solidarity clause*”, article 222, the Lisbon Treaty known as TFEU, for protected mutual support (Parkes, 2015). EU government traditionally taken a proactive approach to problems facing their

territory. Deploying diplomatic, developmental and security missions across the EU's eastern and southern neighbourhood to deal with problems at the source. To cooperate with the third nations, but eliminate the threat of armed state aggression. On this note of backdrop, the idea for EU solidarity clause first arose. The 9/11 wake of the terrorist attacks, government called for the EU to develop a collective defence body and for it to formulate their "own Article 5) in the echoes of NATO's defence clause. Nevertheless, some policy makers felt that it was old fashion. The likelihood of "war and invasion" was remote, and a threat to European territory came instead from a small number of forces from non-state as well as terror networks or the environment.

The idea founded on the Lisbon treaty Article 222. Building European Council language in the wake of terrorist attacks in 2004 in Madrid, this provided a mechanism of last resort atop the EU's burgeoning civil protection apparatus according to the solidarity clause, today includes Councils Integrated Political Crisis Response (IPCR) and Commission's Civil Protection Mechanism (CPM). The IPCR serves to hasten decision making between member states during a crisis, whereas the CPM coordinates crisis response in all EU member states such as in non-EU members including Iceland, Turkey, Serbia and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The apparatus proven effective and Article 22 not yet triggered.

No parallel in any of the principal states of the Western Europe to the shock in September 11 (Smyrl, 2017). There are two evident reasons: in the systematic standpoint, firstly the end of the cold war arguably had great influence both objective reality and subjective perception of security within Europe. Secondly, to these purely national initiatives trans-national networks of law enforcement cooperation in Europe with long history, dating back to Interpol creation in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as a private (sanctioned) initiative rather than an instance of a formal cooperation among governments. New networks meant to coordinate activity in a number of law enforcement activities, which is anti-terrorism.

Terrorism is deliberate use or threat of violence against civilians by non-state entity (individual or group) pursuit of a “political or religious goal” (Magen, 2018). Precisely, individuals around the globe lead to danger perceived as terrorism, Salafi Takfiri terrorism type perpetrated by ISIS to national security. The concerns have large implications. Even among worlds most advanced democracies, fear of terrorism often intertwined with worries on immigration, especially from Muslim-majority nations, is a driver of populist nationalism, support for illiberal alternatives, and heightened danger that civil liberties and rule of law eroded. At least, relationship between regime types and contemporary trends in terrorism ought to understand clearly in order to promote better risk analysis and counter-terrorism policy both “home and abroad”. The same time, political leaders, security professional, and voters in electoral and minimalist democracies to reap greater safety from improved democratic quality.

Recent years, terrorist networks evolved, moving away from dependency on state sponsorships, most dangerous groups and individuals operate now as non-state actors. Advantages of taking porous borders and the interconnected international systems, finance, communications, and transit terrorist groups reaching corners of the globe. Whereas, it remains resolute on political, national, local dynamics, as well as seeking for global change impacts (Council on Foreign Relations, 2011).

The UN Security Council (UNSC) strengthened international foundation for counterterrorism efforts issuing numerous binding resolutions. However, this is to oversee implementation of the bedrock counterterrorism resolutions as in September 11 created, the establishment of the *Counterterrorism Committee* (CTC) by UNSC, and the CTC later *Executive Directorate* (CTED). The CTC, consist of all fifteen UNSC members, that are tasked with assessing states efforts to implement relevant resolutions, in the state capacity evaluating gaps, and for felicitating donor coordination for technical and financial counterterrorism assistance. The CTED work is to strengthen and better coordinate implementation of UNSC resolutions, such as to conduct nation assessments and facilitate technical assistance from donor

nations. Both the bodies of CTC and CTED, moreover the UN membership have uneven support. Regional organisation, in their numbers, both European Union (EU), African Union, Association of Southern Nations delivered formal statements outlining shared commitment, to counterterrorism framework, law enforcement in cooperated and judicial apparatuses such as the EU judicial cooperation unit (*EUROJUST*) and EU's police, European Union's law enforcement agency (*EUROPOL*). Moreover, these organizations frequently work in isolation from UN programs. To promote and protect human rights while pursuing counterterrorism efforts continues to be a challenge. At its heart, legal definition is lacking when it comes to the term terrorism it hinders progress on a comprehensive treaty.

Terrorism exemplified as occurring in different locations, as well as cooperation amongst twenty-eight member nations of the European Unions has seamlessly fronted that reality (Gohel, 2016). Nevertheless, the counter terrorism strategy of the EU not gotten hold of full potential and challenges persisting regardless of the 2002 occurred challenges. Foreign terrorist fighter's threats, as returnees and external nations of the EU makes in depth discussion of information on persons "departing and arriving" the crucial Schengen zone.

### **3.3. Economic constraints**

General economic concerns among European nations are the addition of large number of refugees that weakens the economies by increasing unemployment, overloading public budgets and strains the infrastructural capacity. Debt crisis discussion has shifted to the background to, increase emphasis on the refugee crisis, nations neither escaped nor yet to recover completely from debt crisis, the refugee crisis fear, and the refugee crisis fear will add to the nation's economic problems that pre-existed (Poddar, 2016). Economic sustainability is a significant issue for the European nations with the debt crisis whose economies are struggling according to (Dullien 2016) cited in (Poddar, 2016).

Through acceptance, integrated by host nations integrates refugees by the use of fiscal benefits. Governments to pay a significant amount of expenses in relations to receiving refugees, application processing, provision of housing, meals, teaching them their national language, to identify their skills and finally to integrate them within the labour market. The processing of asylum claims are additional costs and then enforcement of migrants who do not measure up for asylum to return. In view of economic instability it is due to *Brexit* and *global financial* down turn, in number of Europeans regarded as an additional expenditure of tax payers money on migrants stress put on the economies that is strained as said by (Kent 2015) cited in (Poddar, 2016) .

A major claim by European population section is that refugees could take away employment opportunities from European individuals and therefore create wave of poverty. Some Europeans have raised concerns for political drop, in wages due to increased labour supply in the market, when refugees get the right to work. If Europeans focus on nations of labour “insecurity and prejudice”, could result in unhealthy competition between native population and refugees, making integration in the society yet more unmanageable. The response of EU members to refugee crisis has been uncoordinated. The two main organizations that ought to be managing refugee crisis are European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX), responsible for border control, and the European Asylum support office. Both not having considerable authority or funds to play a significant role in this crisis as said by (Navdelli 2015) cited in (Poddar, 2016).

Furthermore, the Europeans believe refugees are burden to the society because of their job taken and social benefits that could other than be available to citizens of each nation. Regardless of whether refugees is a threat or whether they think, they increase terrorism, crime or job taken (Poushter, 2016). Hence, failure to define a European response to refugee crisis, underpinned by burden sharing that is genuine, in Europe destabilising Europe both politically and economically. Refugee crisis is changing the priorities of the German economic-policy. German government has been all whereas reneging on its commitments to strengthen significant public investments in infrastructure and education (Fratzscher, 2016). The need for

urgent reforms by others, such as taxation and policies, postponed. European leader's refusal to take responsibility and agree on a shared solution to refugee crisis is not just hurting to the refugees; but also a damage to the EU's future; it weakens the willingness of Germany to reform and engage to Europe as a whole.

Migration is on the top of the European political agenda since 2015 following spike in individual, including refugees and asylum seekers, arriving to southern European nations by sea. Nowadays, internal political divisions constrain the European Union (EU) leaders over on how to manage arrivals towards Europe. International Rescue commitment (IRC) working with vulnerable migrants in Niger, Libya and Italy, along what has now been known as the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR), which stretches from Sub-Saharan Africa to Italy via Libya (Rescue.org, 2018). Immigration to Europe, in one form or another, is a reality and could be so in the future. Immigration not just benefits the people moving to the EU, but also nations receiving. Immigrants fill gaps in all levels of labour force, ranging from qualified specialists whom are lacking in the EU, workers in tasks says that EU citizens no longer want to undertake (European Union, 2014). To strengthen the EU's labour force it has become ever more important in view of current and future demographic challenges. Black labour markets as well attracts irregular immigration. Irregular immigration forms ought to tackle to protect most vulnerable and to maintain "public confidence" within immigration policies.

Lately the surge in the number of forcibly displaced individuals who cross international borders for the search of protection has prompted concern in evaluating policies that achieve possible "end points" of this phenomenon. Dampening effect on wages of low skilled native workers of refugee's arrival is in all probability small (Dadush, 2017). Crowding out of "public services" occur in refugees concentrated localities. Additionally, this is less in all probability in contexts where the population is in a decline or markedly slowed down. Economic burdens of refugee return are just a part of the economic burdens of immigration, whether for work, family or protection

reason. Whereas there are significant considerations that distinguish forcibly displaced person from the others, policies regarding return of refugees ought to frame with border policy as well as the idea of immigration. It ought to note at the outset that economic implications of refugees integrating not in, way unconditional. Depending essentially on policies that the host nations pursue, particularly whether and how host nations allow refugees to work and support given to them to get jobs. Moreover, whereas the inflows of refugees triggered by conflict and persecution in the nation of origins, and are to some extent “exogenous” events in the nations of destination, there are evidence economic migration is “endogenous”; this is to say that economic migrants are responding to the demand for their services and competition from other workers.

Short-term impact on growth primarily driven by shock in fiscal spending, such as government consumption in a rise and transfers, while in medium term; the growth is driven by shock in labour supply that raises output (European Commission, 2016). The medium term by this, successful and timely integration of migrants into labour market can reduce levels of unemployment. Migrants through adjustment capacity to regional differences or regional shocks can improve labour market by job taken in sectors of natives that are unwilling to work and being more responsive to the natives in the economic towards a regional difference. The asylum seekers arriving into the European Union has reached levels that are unprecedented, about 1.26 million in 2015 with first time applications for asylum received, twice of the 2014. Whereas although lesser numbers than in some other parts of the world, migrants arrival flow a strain considerably on numerous member states, to integrate and manage, inflows disturbing public authorities as a concern for countries.

Europe turning back on massive inflow of individual who for economic reasons, are seeking a better life. Europe realising it has limits, “*economic*” in addition to “*cultural*”. The Europeans and their expensive welfare states, slowly have realised they ought to protect their external borders. If Europe is to maintain its standard of living in addition to its civil culture, there is need to

be selective in cases of individuals seeking ways to the assumed paradise. Moreover, due to the ageing population of Europe the need of younger individuals is on a rise. Nowadays, there are form of cultural clash that leveraged politicians: the Europeans are afraid about their economic and cultural future yet they are not able to admit there is need to resolve demographic issue.

Ever since 2015 and the so called “refugee crisis”, both the EU national and the European authorities evolved towards a more restrictive approach pertaining to irregular economic migration and refugees (Carnegie Europe, 2018). The 2015 wave of asylum seeking has not still processed, the public administrations dealing with examination of applications overwhelmed and, despite hopes, most refugees are not able to find a job, posing severe challenge to the welfare state (Carnegie Europe, 2018). In Europe, the trend nowadays is financial assistance refugees decrease, movements curtailing, social service reduction as well as labour market. Demographic trends in Africa and Europe, and the impact of change shows the problem is only getting worse. Europe is not turning its back on migration; they are just confronting a new reality. The answer is not to accept more refugees but considerable increase in the development assistance to and investment in Africa, in addition to coercive efforts to block entry into the EU.

The most serious refugee crisis in Europe since World War 2 is on a stretch to the economic resources, radicalising politics and a strain on the post-war institutions established to keep peace and whole in the continent. The struggle of Brussels to fashion a workable common response, national capitals are taking matters to their hands. The borderless Europe created by the “Schengen treaty” is in doubt. The high refugee inflows is making the states of Europe to be in suspense. For them search for European solution has proved to be laborious, as social and political differences among member nations now increasingly pronounced.

Recent commitments need to execute immediately. The mechanism of redistribution ought to revive burden sharing with nations of Europe fairly



(Politico, 2016). If cooperation based on solidarity is not working voluntarily, the commission ought to explore possibilities of corrective mechanism for nations that categorically refuse to take part in the common approach. On the other hand, the crisis demands significant resources and assets from the EU member states; for the EU's external border policing, to fingerprint and claimants process those individual without legitimate claim.

Intelligence agencies warned individuals in hundreds of thousands are now waiting in North Africa for chance to journey through the sea. In particular, from Libya, Europe as a dream is closer than ever before: inadequately equipped with boats put to sea by smugglers of migrants to leave Libyan territorial waters before sending out distress call (Mayr, 2016). Situation of different member states in turn leads to other problem that establishes a cycle inside the EU itself. Because of differences of economic situations of member states and disparity of national asylum regimes, as well as it is possible one EU member state held liable for violations of human rights (Roots). Burden sharing that, which the EU to its member states imposed, has established conflict and satisfaction ability of the EU to resolve the issue. Migration and flow of migration of forced migrants, has been an issue that the states have not been able to control. Yet, risk factors are created by refugees for new cycles of conflict, to bring forth further refugee flows, nations that host disproportionately large numbers of refugees with no adequate support can be destabilizing, to exasperate existing economic, political, and security strains. Refugee crisis goes farther from human tragedy and threatens key precepts of global order (Guéhenno, 2016). To recognise that this is a long-term issue, responsible nations must adopt a long-term mind set to unburden this issue. The African immigration to Europe has great impacts mainly affecting the states of Europe through illegal migration, these issues is hence addressed in the following chapter concerning the developments of European Union and Africa, which chapter 4 will put more emphasis on the curbing of illegal immigration of Africans going to Europe illegally for settlements.

## CHAPTER 4

### CURBING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The socio-economic dynamics in African migration reflected overtime. In decades past refugees because of conflict which enlarged dramatically. The Evaluation Migration Policy Institute, *irregular African migrants* within European Union, living within the south. However, fluctuations in the number connected to regularisation programs, particularly France, recently as well as Italy and Spain. Yet, many recognised migrants officially fall back into “illegality” when their limited visa expire or failure meeting other conditions for recognising their legal status. The main perspective of EU concerning African immigration directed primarily on security and prevention, neglected chances for development linked to all sides concerned (Kohnert, 2007).

The European Union priority is on “irregular migration”. This is due to concerns on security and finance, increasing resources devoted to prevent individuals from entering without authorization and to enforce return of non-EU citizens not or no longer authorized to stay. Fields including law enforcement, provision of fundamental rights to irregular migrants and implementation of “regularisation programme” estimates relevance for policymaking (Clandestino, 2009). The population of undocumented immigrant presence is a prevailing phenomenon of Europe Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development known as the OECD nations. However, destination nation’s entry, majority of these migrants enter legally on short term visas and remain after their visas expires. Hanson (2007) stresses strong economic rationale of undocumented immigration. In the words of Hanson, there is tendency for illegal immigration providing business with types of workers they want, and when they want and where they want.

Although this rationale do not imply that, a strictly positive level of undocumented immigrant population is desirable. Several tools of immigration policy that deals with control of the immigrant population with no residence permit.

A key priority by the European Pact is an effective border control on "*immigration*" and Asylum adopted in Brussels, on the 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018 (Speciale, 2010). Whereas the EU border duties and controls is with its nations, from 2005 FRONTEX a new agency aiming to strengthen border security by fostering coordination among member states in measure implementations in regards to the control of external borders. Among other things the new agency establishment, EU plans on requirement of biometric visas for all non-European visitors, for irregular migration combating, as well as international organized crime and terrorism. Border enforcement is desirable based upon the existence of a deterrence effect.

Spain traditionally an emigration nation transformed within decades became the significant nations of immigration that is Europe as a continent. Whereas in the middle of 1980s, population of Spain increased to nineteen fold that is approximately 4.52 million. Legislation reformed that is to maintain this status quo. However, focus is on the immigrants flow control as well as illegal migration combating, for Spain a primary issue (Kreienbrink, 2008). Politically on immigration, related issues recognised and addressed, for government to formulate policy regarding immigration in the 1990. Migration policy regularisation introduced affecting: border security, work permits, visa regulations, entry, foreign allowances for workers as well as strict asylum policy in line with harmonised European regulations.

Irregular migration in the Southern Europe, most especially residency issues in Spain towards settlement. This migration is likely non-EU nations including citizens from Eastern part of Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. However, 1990s, hence, Sistema Integral de Vigilancia Exterior, which is abbreviated to SIVE, a system that monitors began by the government, combating, with the use of night vision equipment, radars, thermal cameras as well as infrared beams carried out at sea routes. It is effect of deterrent,

moreover, a seizure, numbers alone. In comparison to 2004, there is reduction in the year 2005. The crossing point of departure moved farther to the south as effect of Spanish and Moroccan controls intensified concurrently.

In 2006 Illegal entry, about 31,700 on the Canary Islands and 7,500 at the Andalusian coast. Nevertheless, controls, intensified to Spain demanding assistance from the Europe's border agency, called FRONTEX. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency or FRONTEX on Islands and during 2006 and 2007 according to HERA I-III built for regional coordination. Furthermore, bilateral patrols supplementary organized in the Cape Verde. Mauritania and Morocco. In general, Spain government to fight migration that is illegal through agreements through migration movements as to migration related to labour of origin nations.

Fight against illegal migration and prevention and to expose illegal migration in Finland, to cooperate with authorities, illegal immigration arrangement, illegal residence, human trafficking and as well as cross border crime. In addition, illegal migration toward EU reached a record in 2015, EU border. As recorded by the (FRONTEX), illegal entry about 1.8 million detected (Ministry of the Interior Finland). In the last five years illegal entry to Europe has multiplied and making it hard to predict future trends. That is border control observed at the external border has a major role to illegal immigration fighting. However, a key issue to be deliberated when immigrants cross toward EU border who are first timers.

The exceptional situation faced by France, brought about the initiatives of the government introduced to fight illegal migration towards the Mediterranean (Government of the French Republic, 2014). The plan comprises of three points implementation to enhance European coordination.

1. To control migrants flows to Europe, to replace Mare Nostrum operation, Italy launched this, both FRONTEX and border surveillance operations. Illegal migrants identified through fingerprints, with European rule guidance.

Fast track international protection procedures established for those who fulfil the conditions.

2. Illegal immigration networks strengthening, by exchange of information both with border surveillance services and police support and custom services in the third states as efforts to combat illegal migration networks.
3. To strengthen EU cooperation with transit nations and origin, for population and departure prevention. Hence attention specially to be given to Libya and the Horn of Africa.

However the government stressed that European level are best appropriate level for this situation to provide sustainable and balanced response. Immigration restriction from 1970s, especially generalized economic decline 1973 (Green & Grewcock, 2002). Fortress Europe concept development period. Commencement 1975 Trevi Group, aims declared that is drug trafficking, illegal migration as well as terrorism combatting, Fortress Europe a significant building block. The 1990 Schengen Convention, the 1990 Dublin Convention, the 1998 Amsterdam treaty, and the Home Affairs, Tampere Summit follow up key governments programme to seek to harmonize controls in the borders fundamental pillar to enforcement of law agenda.

Tampere follow up, European Union for prevention and organized crime regulator strategy accepted by the European Council. Follow up on the council 2001 meeting European Union Council distributed and recommended a comprehensive strategy combating illegal immigration as well as in the European Union trafficking of humans. Illegal migration response not law enforcement issues, in spite of persistent rhetoric and border surveillance investment and control. The response to Illegal immigration primarily on state identity. However, focus on hegemonic European character cultivation lay down on prohibition. Furthermore, reconstructed are excluded as threats on character and identity as well as demonization through justifying increase, deterrence.

That is asylum as well immigration policy regulating issues surrounding security to internal border control abolition. On the other hand, there is more

to EU involvement than this. Clearly expressed privilege of nations to third nation state and general migration regulations a process toward refugee, asylum seekers as well as for immigrant's delegitimizing. Policy support of the European Union, expressing a stabilizing cultural homogeneity factor.

Migration policy Europeanization important in the 1980s. Policy coordination and development institutionalised in European interstate cooperation, European Union, and European transnational that is between functioning organizations like the police. Primarily, immigration to be a significant issue in intergovernmental for all that is in Europe like the Trevi, the Ad Hoc Group on immigration and the Schengen Group according to Bigo, 1994, 1996a; Collinson, 1993 cited in (Huysmans, 2000). Interest focused on cooperative migration regulations through the agenda of international and civil service for a, policy networks that are transnational and intergovernmental according to Bigo 196a, pp. 112-45, 196-208. Migration regulations highlighted on need for limitations in concern to population according to Kostakopoulou, 2000, Ugur, 1995; Miles and Thränhardt, 1995; Alaux, 1991; Soulier, 1989 cited in (Huysmans, 2000). Migration factors that impairs national tradition and societal homogeneity. Migration securitization a structural effect results from multiplicity.

External protection on border, European Union objective is to safe guard lack of restrictions of movement in the Schengen area, having no internal borders, and efficient checking of individuals crossing both outside Schengen, through the nations that are not among the Schengen area. Moreover, Schengen Borders Code is the principal instrument that lay down common rules on external border crossings, entry requirements and true stay period in the Schengen area, that facilitate access for individuals with legitimate interest on entry to the EU's territory. In addition, the reintroduction of Schengen Borders Code conditions on temporary internal border checks in serious cases or immediate threat, or occurring in exceptional circumstance.

Furthermore, the primary pillar of the European Union management of border is central to the Border and Coast Guard of Europe, encompassing of Border and Coast Guard Agency, which is the Frontex and the system of fellow

states with border management responsibility (Radjenovic & Dobрева, 2019). Hence, border control, border surveillance and return activities cooperation task carried out by these agencies with the system of fellow states as well as non-EU nations. The EU border surveillance now increasingly interlinked dimension of the border that is external and internal, naval forces member states participation of Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) process, on “Operation Sophia”, within the Central Mediterranean. Firstly, established and meant to fight smugglers, the mandate later on enlarged including Libyan Coastguards and Navy training, the search and sea rescue operation and information of criminal activity for example European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation known as EBCGA with Frontex, Europol and national law enforcement agencies (Radjenovic & Dobрева, 2019).

In the first place, several agreements in 2000 on migratory flows curbing and for readmission enhancing carried out during Muammar Ghaddafi regime in Libya. The EU-supported in February 2017, the then Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni as well as Tripoli Government of National Accord by Fayed al-Serray signed (Bajec, 2018). In regards to memorandum, Italy to support technically and technologically while Libya to close the Southern border and migrant boat to Europe barred.

#### **4.1. Good Governance in Africa, Essential in Controlling Immigration**

Clearly in 2015 during the European Union-Africa summit in Valetta the meeting held by head of state and government of Europe and Africa coming together of concern to migration issue addressing amidst humanitarian crisis. On issue regarding to migration flows between EU and Africa diffused to cooperation on all aspects (d'Humières, 2018). However, cooperation undeniable policy of migration amidst European Union as well as African Union, externalising, an extent still focused on countries of origin and transit nation to take part as stakeholder to implement European migration policy. Whereas in the 1990s EU convinced on internal and external migration policies linked intrinsically and therefore meeting to cooperate with African

nations of such a vital issue. Similarly, to enforce the use of all policies and tools to achieve their objectives as stated.

The migration partnerships guaranteed to nations of Africa based on exchange for active involvement to fight and to counter irregular migration and agreement for national returns whose administrative state of affairs in EU said to be irregular. That is the introduction of the 2016 “migration and mobility” agenda. Thus, third countries laudably cooperate to implement migration policy in Europe, which is to prevent irregular flows to Europe, which is more visa delivery to these nations. As regarded to the role in migration management, Ethiopia calling for private sector investments and Sudan seeking to steep security cooperation, this is as a result to the Libyan border and the difficulty to manage its porosity. Therefore, European Union as well as African Union to deliberate mostly on migration root causes that is for both institutions toward this theme expressing interest. To think on the structural causes, for community protection to be guaranteed and to fight against smugglers networks, mostly to put priorities on economic and security.

The nation of Spain and Morocco progress to an unprecedented strategy agreement on irregular immigration containment (María & Abellán, 2019). Similarly, the deal is to put Spain’s rescue services on the sea; and then Salvamento Marítimo, to permit migrants rescued sent back to the ports of Morocco, as stated by three Spanish government sources. The continent of Africa and European administrations and associations at work to avoid the guise of immigration controlling especially on mobility avoidance. Namely, immigration policies drafting, and African countries legislation and to see that it is adopted (Landau & Freemantle, 2019).

Importantly, Morocco need to address irregular migration phenomenon both systematically and humanely. As a result the influx of irregular immigrants approach aim not on its limits, but managing in the most appropriate way to condition lawful entry of immigrants and to stay in the nations, for security and fundamental human rights. Irregular migration, law 02-03, in 2003



enacted, by Moroccan government that is for criminalising migration that are considered irregular, sanctions to support as well as to organize, involvements of border control, and on migration settlements (Kostas, 2017). On the part of AU at her African summit observatory for immigration and progress established for migration crisis and for its coordination (BBC, 2018). The EU-African partnership, which is migration and development generally with Central Africa and Western African countries, the Rabat process in 2006, launched. Area of concern are on irregular migration, legal migration, migration, and for development in addition for international protection are all addressed (Migration and Home Affairs). The regional migration dialogue called Euro and Africa dialogue on migration and development also known as the Rabat process involving European Commission (EC) as well as Economic community of West African states (ECOWAS). Therefore, with existence of dialogue regarding to technical, political questions in relations towards development and migration issues. The process of Rabat initiative to recognise findings in response to migration flows, which are, however unmanaged which requires coordination from nations concerned.

Initially Rabat a team spirit, with shared responsibility in migration issues as a joint management and organization for human rights. Similarly, it include a balanced approach through dialogue that is in all undertakings and mechanisms of decision-making. The Rabat process has three dialogue gatherings: Thematic Meetings, Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and Euro-African Ministerial Meetings. On the Euro-African Ministerial Meetings, which is to address migration and development with, partner nations. Senior Official's meetings focused on dialogue for strategic objectives. As well as the Thematic Meetings for dialogue, to come forth with future recommendations (Rabat Process ).

Angela Merkel German Chancellor toured three African countries on the priority of migration curbing to Europe, as well as the nation of Niger, suggested the "Marshall Plan" as an aid effort to stop individuals to Europe (Cocks & McAllister, 2016).

The Global Compact process began in April 2017. On the global compact objectives focused on better managements of migration both starting at the national, local, global also regional level (Refugees Migrants). First, aim to diminish opposing drivers and structural aspects obstructing individual to construct as well as retain sustainability in particular nations of origins. Second, detailed to hazards and migrants exclusion at diverse points of migration that is for example for human rights, to protect and for care alternatives, to respect, as well as for assistance. Third, states and communities concerns addressing economic, demographic and social issues as well as changes with the environment in regards to migration. Fourth, favourable state of affairs for migrants in the societies to be enriched through economic, social, human capability and hence facilitation to sustainable development this is achieved at different levels.

In Abuja, ECOWAS commission the vice president 27th June 2018, a reiterated commitment to cooperate with the government of Germany addressing menace of illegal immigration and regional effects as stated by Mrs Finda Koroma (ECOWAS vice president). However, as noted by the ECOWAS commission vice president said illegal migration is because of living standards and employment decline. Dr. Schalgheck gave assurance to ECOWAS commission on Germany to support to address the challenges surrounding illegal migration. ECOWAS commission said to the Ambassador to deliberate on issues concerning illegal migration, addressed by head of states and ECOWAS member states (ECOWAS, 2018).

Migration of Valletta Summit through nations of Europe as well as African head of states and coupled with the drive to strengthen cooperation and addressing current challenges still, on migration. Valletta Summit is to recognise migration as a collective accountability of nations, transit and destination, European Union and Africa working in a spirit of partnership for solution on reciprocated interest (European Council).

Furthermore, summit to adopt a politically aware declaration as well as deliberated action plan comprising:

First, dealing with migration that is irregular and displacement as well as root causes. Second, legal migration and mobility enhancement for cooperation. Third, for asylum seekers and migrants also protection and for reinforcement. Fourth, the prevention and irregular migration fighting as well as trafficking. Fifth, the work that is for the development in relations to readmission, reintegration, return and cooperation.

Migration governance involves set of institutions and forms of cooperation both level that is at international, regional as well as bilateral point. Three principles including adherence to international standards and human rights of migration reflects, government policy involved; partnership establishment; and three main objectives; for migrants well-being as well as origin and destination societies; migration crises management mechanism; and cooperation enhanced at multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, for safety, order and regular migration (African Parliamentary Union, 2018).

In addition, the contributing parliamentarian to implement governance on migration. The implementation includes proper integration of migrants' right in legislation by protection; to support implementation of sustainable development Goal (SDG) and progress monitoring; to promote balance, evidence based data on migration approach, this is to contribute to change in migration discourse (based on hearings and research, etc.). However, participants view on global compact, which is safe, order as well as immigration binding states parties as an instrument to ensure implementation of migration governance in full desired and promoted through international community.

The Migration Dialogue for West Africa known in short as MIDWA, July 20 2018 held in Abuja, Nigeria. Nigerian government recommending improvement in collaboration and a synergy among institutions of migration in regards to management of borders, data relating to immigration, fusion of migration such as migrants return and regional reintegration (ECOWAS, 2018). Key factors to mitigate illegal migration effect highlighted. The

migration experts are the thematic working groups especially the nation of Mauritania as well as ECOWAS.

The commission of ECOWAS requested by the Experts to pave way for provision of assistance to countries technically in order to simplify identity through biometric cards issuance and exchange of data to foster sharing likewise analysing of the region on migratory flows. Another recommendation is on the border surveillance to be increased joint posts through the border, as well as upgrading, standardizing posts to the border. As a result, on consultation through a common fund achievement in ECOWAS to address prevailing border management challenges is possible.

#### **4.2. European Union and African Union Cooperation and Governance of Migration**

The causes and impact of emigration of Africans to Europe has gained the attention of the European Union and African Union on policy issues as a result of Europe been the very first point of entry for the African migrants. Much attention drawn to cooperation by the Home Affairs integral part of the European Union-Africa. This policy is Approach to Migration and Mobility as well as European Union broad dialogue with African nations with focus on migration and mobility at both continental and regional level (Migration and Home Affairs, 2019).

The consensus has been that the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility dialogues cover issues such as on regular migration, which is migrant protection, promotion of asylum, intra-African mobility, fight against human trafficking and international protection capacity building, border control, between migration and development are all thematic priorities. As well as to include mitigating impacts of a brain drain, to enhance.

Cape Verde and European Union signed a joint declaration on mobility partnership on 21st May 2008, the first of this kind. On the Rabat Process the commission supported financially also politically on the Euro-African Dialogue on migration and development with Western and Central African nations

which was launched in Rabat called Rabat process in 2006. This Rabat process in turn brings 55 nations together, with both the transit and destination which is along the migratory route existing through West and Central Africa to Europe (Migration and Home Affairs, 2019).

This Rabat process hence is to cover issues arising with cooperation to address legal migration, irregular migration, and development also international protection are all source of good practice and experience, to propel relations and forms of cooperation as a framework. Pursuing this further, the implementation acts as a concrete action, which is as an important role. Thereafter the important role of the Valletta Summit recognized as the Rabbat Process, tasked with implementation monitoring that, is of the Valletta Action Plan together with the Khartoum process as well as Joint EU-Africa strategy. Besides that, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and interior from the Rabat process notions in November 2014 adopted the Rome Declaration and the Action Plan, which is for the guidance of development for the Rabat Process 2015-2017.

Africa-EU Partnership is Migration, Mobility and Employment launched at the second meeting of Africa-European Union summit attended by Heads of States and Government in Lisbon in December 2007. The starting point of the joint EU-Africa strategy and the first Action Plan (2008-2010) adopted. There the partnership is to provide dialogue and cooperation on migration issues as framework between European Union and the African nations. Observed event of the Migration, Mobility and Employment has benefit on the partnership, which is to allow dialoguing on migration between the EU and Africa at continental level, which Africa Union is to act as the primary conversational partner. Framework with participation by the African states and that of the Southern Mediterranean nations.

Support on Migration, Mobility and Economic Partnership leads to significant result which best represents the African Institute on Remittances formed to enhance leverage financial flows also to monitor flows of labour and policies. In the same way to fight against trafficking in human beings which are the

fruits of Migration, Mobility also Employment: European Union support, the AU commission in assisting regional actors to build capacity that are effective to address and to respond to posed challenges which includes protection, prevention and prosecution of trafficking in human beings. This Mobility, Employment partnership Action plan for the years 2011-2013 is to foresee the twelve initiatives on migration, employment and higher education (Latek, 2018).

Migration is always closely in relation to economic and social development, but recently has become part of mainstream development thinking and international policy. Further political stakes are high in the quest to adapt to migratory pressure that are new levels, not just in the EU, but as well as in the global agenda, which has considerably been on a rise resulting from migration related issues. Nevertheless prior to the Millennium Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda, which is for Sustainable Development Goals containing three explicit mentions of migration, acknowledged as an important element of series of interconnected issues (Latek, 2018).

In parallel policies of the European Union restored, with comprehensive challenges, which are new like that of the unprecedented migratory pressures at its borders. The European Union external migration policy such as the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, the European Agenda on migration 2015, as well as the New Framework. These third countries in 2016 to include the Migration Compacts and the European External Investment Plan 2017, which are all the main structuring compacts and that with increase to the underline linking between development and migration.

Beyond the EU development policy the revision in 2017 of the European Consensus on development confirming new political significance of the migration and the development nexus. In this situation, which is in parallel to strictly the development, objectives, articulated upon Sustainable Development Goals, the interest of the EU is on migration control, which is presently throughout the document. Undoubtedly, this is in turn to address root cause of migration, which is a mantra of an increasingly comprehensive

EU external policy made up of financial diplomacy based on the assumption greater on investment to result into development assistance, which will provide an incentive for individual staying at home.

On the academic agreement, which is clear on the relationship between development conditions and migration flows and more nuanced than a common political discourse, migration causes presents, and further investigation requirements. At this level the case for the parallel question on the most of the academic debate on migration and development nexus. This deepens the understanding of interlinks which is between development and migration first begins with defining concepts and presenting available data. Most controversies in the debate is about migration and development interlinkages based on different definitions and indicators of development.

The measure of migration is in terms of the stock of migrants which includes people residing in a nation different from their birth nations and the migration flows that counts over a period of time, immigrants arriving into a nation, and those returning, emigrants leaving a nation and then returning, and transit migrants. On which the instance of the global stock of migrants about 258 million in 2017 which the growth rate today represents higher percentage of the world population (against lower percent in the year 1990). The African migration flows or migrants represent only 14% of international migration the trend for the continent is a sharp increase. This is between 2010 and 2017, and therefore the numbers of migrants from the sub-Saharan Africa grown at a higher rate, which is at higher percent, which is at a higher percent than a lower percent of the world average.

This global level of forced displacement across international borders. It is a sensitive type of migration, which is political, is because of the illegal border crossing, which is on a rise: almost 26 million refugees and asylum seekers in the world, which represents lower percent of all international migrants, for which the developing nations host at higher percent.

Obviously, as result of comparable data in many places, data collection methodology are not harmonized, and not possible to present global migration flows accurately. As stated by the Migration Data portal that provides access to global migration statistics, as of 2016, saying that permanent migration flows to OECD nations are approaching to 5 million. Moreover, at the EU level, Eurostat provides a comprehensive data set on both migration stock and flows for the EU nations, integrated through their age, sex, country of origins. In regards to irregular migration figures, generally stocks as well as flows are unavailable. Nonetheless there are fragmented data which depicts parts of this phenomena on irregular migration, that with reference not on individuals, but on their migratory status, at a given point in time including when entering, staying or working and that outside the nations legal rules.

The Frontex, a border surveillance agency of the EU, duty is to collect data on national border control authority, detections focus is on the illegal crossing through the EU external border. The data collection in 2017 of illegal entries detected less compared to the year 2016, which was at a high increase. On the other hand, the report of the Eurostat shows decline of first time asylum seekers that registered in the EU, which when compared to the previous year 2015, was on an increase this then clearly evidently illustrates illegal entry information limits, which is a point of reference to measure this sort of phenomena (Latek, 2018).

There is causality and to isolate established factors, that will facilitate or deter international migration, studies aim to address the issue of drivers of migration. To begin with individual migration decision and the ability to put to practice the fruits arising from this as an interaction between varieties of factors shaped by the following: broader economic, political and social context.

The distinction between the push factor, which is the reason why people leave their nation as well as reasons why individuals travel called pull factor to a particular nation. As for push factors, it includes violence, persecution, or



famine, a dominated case of forced migration. Whereas pull factors includes better wages or solid safety nets to attract individuals in defining what voluntary migration is, although variety and as well as interconnection of drivers to make it an uneasy distinction in practice.

Clearly then, studies are to distinguish between macroeconomic drivers and micro drivers. Macroeconomic drivers of migration effects evaluated in the short and long term and for the Micro drivers, it is pertaining to skills of individuals and aspirations, based sometimes on interview and surveys.

Following this further, the most widely distinguished macro drivers are:

Demographic trends: the population of Africa the only nation that continues to grow very fast, this is due to high fertility mortality. In consideration to demographic trends in short term, emigration may not increase. Nonetheless demographic trends in a long term expansion in demography is highly to increase the number of people moving as the African markets are not able to create job for young adults.

Existing migrant's networks: this is for Diasporas living in receiving nations, which plays a crucial long-term factor in order to shape migratory flows. The connection is between the member of the Diasporas and families and friends for the nation of origin as an enabler to migration project realisation. Moreover, to formulate migration project, which is to facilitate information provided by those who live in this process.

Geographical and historical factors: these variables are explanatory which relates to the geographical distance arising from the sending and receiving nations, with common language or a colonial past. The mentioned factors are evident in understanding the high proportion of North African migrants in the EU, which are migratory pattern.

Conflict and insecurity: armed conflict on the rise triggered a sharp increase in terms of forced displacement. The forcibly displaced people in their numbers remain in the developing nations. On this note increased migrants inflows can further aggravate the existing economic and political security

stresses with the risk of destabilizing the host nations and ultimately to produce forced displacement.

Climate change: because of the high frequency of tropical storms, hurricane, drought and floods and impacts on vulnerable communities, the impact on migration is due to climate change growing further. However, it is hard to predict the effect of these changes on international migration.

The micro driver's factors that play a central role in individual's migration decisions and their implementation are:

Related to income: the increase of income in poor nations do not curb migration but on the contrary additional migration produced up to a certain level. The study of Zielinski's 1971 theory confirmed by numerous empirical studies which states that the curves is to shape the relationship concerning economic development as well migration.

Related to skills: level of education rise identified as one of the significant factors, which contribute to migration rise at a short term. It have been proved that the educated and wealthier individuals have better means to carry out long term, rise in level of education, for women it is confirmed to slow population growth thereby leading to the reducing demographic pressure on an increase.

Aspirations: individual decisions to migrate are influenced through the perception of international inequalities comprises between domestic life opportunities which is in terms of employment, education or health care access, and the perception of opportunities abroad. Therefore making dissatisfaction that is with living conditions and a pessimistic view about the time to come, which is associated to higher desire to move to a new nation.

Risk management: this is to allow for household diversification as a source of income through migration, families trying to migrate with risks linked to conflict, environmental hazards, job losses or sudden sickness. Stable and predictable economies with function to social safety net could help reduce the

need for insurance, which is against negative shocks as well as reducing migration.

Studies have evaluated the effects of aid in different sectors, considered relevant to the root causes of migration, which shapes the development policies that is on an increase.

Apparently, the impact of development aid on migration and its drivers; according to a literature opinion, great uncertainty level regarding circumstances to help to deter migration. Thereby with large consensus, however, on bi-directional, indirect and complex links between aid and migration. This aid to an extent affects determinants of migration and migration flows, to determine allocation level of development aid, given to a nation of origin, and leading to geographical gaps through aid distribution, called “aid orphans” (Latek, 2018).

The truth is that studies confirm that nations with strong immigrant communities allocated with more bilateral aid to these specific nations of origin. On the other hand based on the donor nations wishing to decrease the immigration and diaspora influence to the aid policies of the host government. To this effect impact of migration on aid, allocation may increase due to donor policy toward entry said to be restrictive. This in turn makes asylum seeker nations of origin to receive more aid than nations with large international displacements, confirming self-interest motivation to prevail over selfless motives. Moreover, this has no vivid evidence that aid is specially a target at areas considered relevant to the root causes of migration in the nations sending migrants as related to the others.

On the impact of aid, it is difficult to establish empirically the positive impact of foreign aid on development in a narrow economic sense, as it is a case, a positive correlation between migration and economic development to persist as a nation to reach a middle-income nation level. Studies is to evaluate the effects of aid in different sectors, considered relevant to migration causes to shape migration development policies.

The political framework become increased and focus is on deterring migration in the long term, addressing its drivers and at short term to support returns and reintegration and border management cooperation. The rhetoric that is new on root causes of migration at its core developed in 2015 joint Valletta action plan, to emphasize on the development benefits of migration (Latek, 2018). Fund towards stability and to deliberate on the causes of irregular migration and displaced individuals in Africa focus are on four policy areas:

1. Economic development on employment creation specifically for women/youth.
2. Basic local level service provision.
3. Migration management to include border management.
4. Governance, especially to promote conflict prevention and to address human rights abuses.

From the perspective of the border some of the EU development aid areas of intervention to correspond to several areas of support to identify the influencing drivers of migration over a long term. European Union to develop a comprehensive framework building residence as well as to prevent conflict in fragile states exactly where support is much more effective and efficient to prevent forced migration than conflict resolution.

## **Findings**

There is a follow up on comprehensive approach to development migration nexus, to recognise that they are related process. Development processes rely on mobility which facilitates efficient matching and transfer such as human capital, financial and social benefits. The development process that is for mobility, to provide greater resources for people migrating for new opportunities. Migration yielding positive and negative impacts on economic, social and environmental development from origin nations and destinations (European Commission, 2019).

Therefore, aims of the European Union are to ensure that positive and negative impacts of migration on development recognised as regional and

national development strategies. This is to assist nations wishing to strengthen migration governance in order to strengthen migration governance to achieve outcome of developments. The partner, nations and regions received support to develop and to implement their own migration strategies, to gather and analyse migration data through the development of migration capacity building that is of relevant institutions. The European Union external cooperation focus is to assist partner nations to maximize development on both migration to Europe and between poor nations.

Migration is ultimately the European Union top policy agenda. Global Approach to Migration defines the external migration policy and Mobility developed in the year 2005. The framework of Global Approach to Migration policy and Mobility that the EU and its member states aimed to strengthen issues with strategies, which includes origin and transit countries. Of course, the four priority topics Global Approach to Migration and Mobility based on political dialogue and for practical cooperation are sensible broad method and to address the following:

1. Certainly to organize and facilitate migration in a legal way and mobility.
2. Assuredly prevention as well as to reduce irregular migration.
3. No doubt to support global protection for asylum.
4. Admittedly to make best use of the impact of migration through development and mobility.

Europe and Africa are close neighbours. Whatever happens in Africa happens in Europe and that is vice versa. As said to be that partners are with mutual interests to work, together to tackle challenges, promoting sustainable development, peace and security investment boost, for good governance and management of migration: a partnership that works with the reciprocal commitments as its basis (The Africa-EU-Partnership, 2019). The EU's primary political and institutional partner pan-African, which is African Union. The African Union and its commission acts as essential security across the continental, progress and a key partner on global issues which is reflected in Agenda 2063, and with its vision and mission document.

Action at the continental level is to complement a strong cooperation with recognized regional economic communities. Bilateral relationship with African nations where most of the interaction happens in terms of continued political dialogue and development cooperation. In the final consideration the partnership strength is measured as well as through people to people contacts, critically which involves youth, women, and twining agreements between associations, municipalities and universities.

Resilience on what will make the next crises less likely to happen. Moreover it is about creating job opportunities for all, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Yet it is as well for the legitimacy of governance, rule of law, justice, peace and reconciliation and then in a long run focused on climate change fights.

On the heart of shared values is governance that exists between Europe and Africa. The European Union works jointly together with several pan-African bodies in order to promote human rights dialogue, to build a common understanding, and to foster joint action, to implement the African Charter, the human and people's rights. This is to promote human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and governance for national level support through a dialogue and cooperation with governmental, political and civil society actors, which is the African Charter on Governance, Election as well as Democracy. Beside that the national programmes, support gained through regional pan-African or global thematic programmes and that to different initiatives, instituted by the African Governance Architecture.

Clearly then the European Union specific actions includes peace which is a pre-requisite for a sustainable development. The EU-Africa partnership with comprehensive approach towards peace building, beginning from conflict prevention to post-crisis reconstruction. This is to build on the African leadership and Africa's agenda that is ambitious which is to "silence the guns in Africa by 2020". The political and financial support an African-led peace efforts challenged by efforts channelled by the "African Peace Facility".

The External Investment Plan provides a framework improving investments to Africa and the European neighbourhood. Obviously, this supports innovative financial investments to include for example the European guarantees towards a private investment boosting.

Africa with the youngest population in the world. Job creation is a paramount significance but to induce job creation, growth, skills with need to match demands of labour market. In 2018 the Alliance a coherent economic strategy for EU-Africa relations, which is focused on priorities. Job creation as key target and with Africa and European investments a primary vehicle, to focus on the areas with great potential for job creation and for value creation.

On the note of Alliance which focus on four interconnected strands: to boost strategic investment; by de-risking investment; to strengthen business environment and investment climate, to invest in education and skill and to build markets through economic integration and as well as trade. The European Union member states are Africa's primary trade and investment partner. EU and member states are also Africa's aid for Trade provider up to five billion Euros, which is committed over the recent years. In addition the EU deeper support for regional integration to foster economic development.

EU and Africa to recognize migration to be a shared and common responsibility of nations of origin, transit and destination. Therefore to an overall joint objective which is to save and protect the people's lives to offer alternatives to irregular migration and fighting root causes (The Africa-EU-Partnership, 2019). The African Union-European, Union-United Nations task force launched November 2017 that to be responsible for protection and support to refugees, migrants and especially Libya where this cooperation already are more than 42,000 migrants could return voluntary to their nations of origin. This is significant deliverable originating from the Abidjan summit, which includes the border continent-to-continent dialogue on migration, and mobility initiated 2018.

European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa to confront causes of insecurity as well as irregular migration that is to promote economic and employment opportunity through security and development, which is worth about 4.2 billion Euros and invested in concrete projects across the African continent. Pursuing this further with thanks to European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: prompting about 5.3 million vulnerable people benefited from basic services, food security and nutrition programmes. Second, training about 48,000 people as professionals and for skills development. Third, creating about 238,000 jobs across the continent exclusively the Sahel and Horn of Africa regions. Fourth, assisted migrants are about 86,000 this is through medical and psychosocial support as well as by the means of voluntary arrival to their nation state and reintegration.

In this situation, in the year 2017, the European Union and its member states provided 23.9 billion Euros for the Official Development Assistance to Africa, which is delivered mainly through country-level programmes, whereas as well as through complementary regional and global thematic programmes. The development cooperation for the Official Development Assistance with the aims to achieve a sustainable Development Goals, and therefore with four primary thematic which are People, Planet, Peace and Prosperity adopted in 2017 for the renewed European Consensus for Development.

Tripoli Process Africa-EU Declaration on migration and Development established 2001 (International Organization for Migration ). Final consideration for the Tripoli Process, which was composed, of series, sequence and formal, high level meetings by political leaders following up what would be the original meeting of decisions building of decisions bind up pursued and followed up. The meeting composed of the full African continent with the full European content an initiative and not made up of the following characteristics consisting of regular, close, informal consultations between members. The Tripoli Process equated as a pillar within the Joint Africa-EU strategic partnership on its border.



Suggesting that the EU-Africa Declaration on Migration and Development adopted during Tripoli led meeting, which resulted, to the establishment of the European Union (EU)-Africa partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME). This Migration, Mobility and Employment is today a significant aspect acting as key to the EU-Africa strategic partnership within the joint EU-Africa Declaration on Migration and Development as a known framework.

Certainly, the current focus of the Tripoli Process are on the specified areas of discussion, which are on:

1. The concern for human rights and migrants wellbeing,
2. Brain drain and human resources,
3. Irregular migration,
4. As well as on migration and development,
5. Migration management challenges,
6. Regular migration opportunities,
7. Peace and security,
8. Refugee protection,
9. Lastly, focus is on sharing their best practices.

The Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development firstly in this study is on Migration Management challenges founded on the following:

Concrete solutions to problems, posed by illegal or irregular migratory flows by regulating the influxes of these migrants originating from Africa within the context of this partnership to ensure the eradication of poverty, unemployment and diseases therefore to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable development (African Union, 2006).

They are to purpose a holistic approach to ensure a balanced response and a concrete action for migration concern. As well as to provide assistance to African countries, this is for both the South-South and South-North migratory movement's management. On the other hand they are to develop regional initiatives appropriate to different migration routes first from within Africa and then extended from Africa to Europe, to foster close relations between the

respective regional organizations and to deepen appropriate actions, initiated especially for example that of the Rabat conference.

However, possibilities to generate policy coherence addressed at international, regional and national level for example to promote better integration of the impact of migration into development policies this is in respect to the developing countries, and the developmental aspects into migration strategies. Therefore making it possible for the consultation of non-state actors.

Likewise, concerns and interest of the origin nations as well as nations of transit. This is inclusive to the migrants. In addition, to address illegal or irregular migratory flows, with serious dimensions to undermine stability and security and that to be addressed through a comprehensive approach.

Hence, to create an enabled environment that is in countries of origin particularly through good governance and respect for rule of law, corruption elimination, promotion and human rights protection.

Secondly, on Regular Migration opportunities it comprises of studying possible ways to harness the benefits of regular migration between countries of origin and countries of destination in order to attain a better migration management. On discussion of simplified entry procedures for specific categories of people, thus to allow a smother regular migration flows.

Besides, support giving to existing initiatives to encourage regular migration and to commit their selves to provide assistance to countries of origin on relevant projects. However, to develop means to facilitate seasonal temporary migration between countries of origin and destination and while taking into consideration the needs and the rules of labour markets and the migrant labour protection.

Certainly to assist African nation states for capacity building that is to develop national policies on mobility and migration, to include primarily the measures considered for migrant's employment and the implementation of regional free

movement arrangements. Indeed, cooperation in carrying out information campaigns in direction to potential migrants on legal migration and employment opportunities with concrete availability in the destination countries.

Thirdly, the focus is on illegal or irregular migration, which includes the following: This is for external support toward building institutional capacity and development of projects in countries of origin and transiting to combatting illegal migration, as well as migrants smuggling and human trafficking (African Union, 2006).

Of course, to develop efforts to forbid smuggling and trafficking as a national legislation, combatting criminal organizations and punishment of perpetrators who are involved in smuggling and human trafficking, as well as protecting and rehabilitating trafficked victims especially through implementation of applicable protocols, UN convention related mainly to transnational organized crime.

Obviously, the Joint Africa-EU Action Plan implemented to combat trafficking in human beings, in particular rising from women and children. Unquestionably, in all domains to fight against illegal or irregular migration as a form of cooperation encouragement, this comprises of agreement meetings on this issues as well as for readmission and returning of illegal migrants to their nations of origin within or in the context of existing agreements, instruments as well as for bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Admittedly, developed border control measure for cooperation, which comprises of cooperation between different national and regional bodies, border guards training, and recognition of the significant role in concern to immigration liaison officers, and to address the need for swift contacts between the EU and Africa this is an exceptional state of affairs.

The platform on political cooperation, amongst the countries along the migration route between the Horn of Africa and Europe known to be the

Khartoum Process (Khartoum Process, 2016). The EU-Horn of Africa migration route, the inter-continental consultation framework that is first called the Khartoum Process aims on the following:

In general, it is to establish a continuous dialogue for an enhanced cooperation on migration and mobility. However, to identify and implement concrete projects that is for addressing human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants.

Nevertheless, a new impetus given to the regional collaboration that is between countries of origin, transit and destination in concern to migration route that is between the Horn of Africa and Europe.

The Khartoum Process objectives includes, primarily the Dialogue in seeking to create the below:

First, trafficking of humans and migrants smuggling are all common understanding. Second, a balanced partnership to result into opportunities. Finally, for a shared responsibility and an enhanced cooperation the spirit.

The focus on human trafficking and people smuggling: in the light of the Khartoum Process on as per to the Rome Declaration the focus mainly is on dialogue to tackle human trafficking and smuggling.

The mechanism to monitor the Joint Valletta Action Plan implementation: it is easy to see that the Valletta Summit on migration, which was on 11-12 November 2015, therefore the Khartoum Process, mandated to monitor the implementation of initiatives and actions that is under the Joint Valletta Action Plan during the year 2016-2018.

The Valletta partners to recognize need to strengthen fight against irregular migration through cooperation and mutual trust and stepping up effort to prevent human trafficking and migrants smuggling (Africa-EU-Partnership, 2018).

On the partners, they are committed to deepen their cooperation and dialogue on migration and mobility between Africa and Europe, to recognize the AU-EU-UN Task Force acting as a significant example. The Valletta partners on with noted significance on promoting a constructive and long term approach on to benefit countries of origin, transit and destination.

The partners are discussing the Khartoum and the Rabat Process as key dialogues with mandate to monitor and to report on the implementation and progress of the Joint Valletta Action Plan.

In order to address the root causes of irregular migration, the Rabat and Khartoum process calling to intensify efforts on the creation of economic opportunities, decent jobs, vocational education, and training, in particular towards youth and women, support to Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and access to finance increased.

These is both to restate the significance of agricultural investment, disaster reduction, and to prevent negative effects of climate change.

The Rome Declaration is a declaration of the leaders of 27 member states and of the European Council, the European parliament and the European commission. Consequently, the Rome Declaration Commitment to the Rome Agenda pledged to work on the following:

Towards a safe and secure Europe: for a secured external border, with efficiency, as well as for sustainable migration policy, respect to international norms, Europe determined to fight terrorism and organised crime (European Council Council of the European Union, 2017). However for a prosperous and sustainable Europe to create jobs, prompting sustainable development. The social Europe primarily based on sustainable growth, to fight unemployment, discrimination, social exclusion and poverty.

## **Discussions**

Noticeably the causes and impact of emigration especially of the Africans origin to Europe and European Union main concern. In addition, African Union is generally as a policy issue as it is because Europe has become the point of entry to these Africans moving to European seashore through Libya

illegally by sea. The truth is that policy addressing the Approach to Migration and Mobility and the European Union with a broad dialoguing mostly with African nations, conversely connected to mobility and migration, as well as on bilateral, regional and continental level.

It will be clearly seen that the consensus of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility dialogue is addressing issues such as on migration, human trafficking fighting, migrant's protections, promotion of asylum and border control as their thematic priorities and in addition assisting migration management flows especially of those of the African origins as a nation. The European Union supporting the Rabat process with finance and politically that is Euro and African dialogue, which is for migration and development for Central and Western nations of Africa due to the 2006 Rabat process.

The Rabat process speaks for itself in addressing irregular migration, legal migration and development this coupled with cooperation to foster this process carried out and achieved primarily as noted with forms of cooperation as a framework and that propelling bilateral relations. There is no doubt the Africa-European Union partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment, which began at the Africa-EU summit, is for sure the beginning of EU-Africa as well as the Action plan. This Africa-EU partnership dependent on dialogue and cooperation on matters arising from migration that is from both the European Union and the African nations serving as a framework as well as both to be conversational partner.

Significantly on the support of Migration, Mobility and Economic Partnership to that effect remittance is necessary to oversee policies that is to foster human trafficking, with the EU and AU building capacity to address challenges which rises from protection, prevention and human trafficking as mentioned and as well as illegal migration curbing. It is strongly opposed that migration is related to economic and social development but in this recent days is now said to be a mainstream development and as well an international policy. This policy stands to reason as a migratory pressure arising from migration.

Apparently despite the EU external policies been restored there seems to be yet unparalleled migratory pressures with its borders. As external migration policy as well as the global approach to migration and mobility, European Agenda on migration 2015 and New Framework 2016 for third nations including Migration Compact and European External Investment Plan 2017 are to structure compacts and link development and migration as it increases.

The EU having interest on migration control. Definitely, to address migration causes with this in mind as the EU external policy lined up as finance and diplomacy, which is concentrated on development assistance acting as an incentive. Obviously from the year 2010 and 2017 migrants from Saharan Africa grown at higher rate. This coupled with forced displacement of migrants across international borders at the global level.

The factors that facilitate international migration shaped by the following factors on economic, political and social context aiming to address drivers of migration. It would be convincing to say that push factors are reasons related to increased wage payment why people leave their nations however, the pull factors referred to why people leave that is to say this is due to violence, persecution or famine. Both having distinction and interconnected as drivers.

It is convinced that the two drivers distinguished from studies are Macro and Micro drivers. For the macro, it deals with short and long-term migration effects while for micro it acts upon individuals and aspirations dealing with skills in particular acquired through interview or survey.

These findings suggest that macro drivers includes demographic trends, existing migrants networks, geographical and historical factors, conflict and insecurity, climate change, related to income and as well related skills, aspirations, and lastly risk management. The above are emphasized further upon as follows: Demographic trends suggests that African population is still experiencing growths. The African market is yet to be willing to provide

employments for the so-called young adults that met tend to be would be illegal migrants going towards Europe.

The findings shows that existing migrant are networks of people who are living in diaspora and therefore the receiving nation playing a significant role as a long-term factor that is shaping migratory flows. As well interconnected to those in diaspora as family members. This perchance used collectively to know the total numbers of people in particular in North Africa that includes African migrants to Europe as said to result to migratory pattern.

Observed event and result on conflict and insecurity with armed conflict however triggers people to forced displacement. These forced displaced individuals go on to developed nations of the world in particular EU nations. Moreover, it leads to migrant's inflows on the increase, which heighten the following economic and political security in these developed nations this is due to the forced displacement, which arises.

Climate change presence is due to storms, drought, flood, and its impacts on communities that are vulnerable to this in the African nations leading to what would be the impact on migration in particular because of climate change. Therefore, to make prediction to the impact of migration because of change in climate and global migration likely to occur.

Evidence of skills primarily related to education is a significant motive to contribute to migration of Africans in a short run. The better means through which migration is risen in a long term is from the educated and wealthy individuals and that a reduced demographic pressure which is risen.

Aspiration observed through decision of individuals to be a factor of influence as well as opportunities abroad. This gives aspired individuals a pessimistic view to desire to move beyond their nation (current location) to a new nation (aspired/new location).

These findings deduce that risk management is a source of household income attained or received through the medium of migration in particular



family migrating because of conflict, hazards in their environments, loss of jobs or sickness that is sudden. On the other hand, these developed nations, use social benefits: especially insurance to predict the economy and it is against the negative shock, which assists to hinder migration.

To approximate the evaluated effects from studies shows that root cause of migration shape development policies. On this note, development aid on migration and drivers can help to deter migration. Aid is a leading determinant of migration and migration flow through allocation of aid resources; it eventually leads to a geographical gap as aid orphan. These thereby leads to a decline in migration arising from origin nation of Africa to destination nation Europe.

Observed result materialized that nations with known immigrants allocated more bilateral aid. This aid is giving to decrease rise in immigration and as well as influence aid policies by those in diaspora to the host nations. This is rather to curb the root cause of migration in these nations, which migrants originate.

The Valletta Action Plan is a long-term initiative addressing drivers, short-term supporting returns, reintegration, and border management cooperation with emphasis on migration. Initially the Valletta Action plan funds enhanced stability and to address root causes of irregular migration, and for the displaced persons in Africa. Joint Valletta action plan priority is to create employment, service provision, border management, governance that for prevention of conflicts as well as addressing abuse of human rights. Yet it suggests that the European Union Comprehensive framework built for residence and preventing of insecurity and conflict in fragile states in Africa carried out formerly for forced migration as result of conflict.

This study shows that development process increases mobility. Therefore, migration lined up into positive and negative impacts to the economy, social and development of Africans and that of the European nations as destination. On this note, European Union has aimed in identifying national and regional development strategies, which are positive and negative impacts on

development process. The EU as an institution has the aim of assisting nations in migration governance however for strengthening that is to get the benefits that will be the outcome of developments and as well to analyse migration data and for cooperation with nations in particular in Africa.

Migration study is the external policy agenda of the European Union. The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility as a framework with partner nations are addressing legal migration and mobility, to prevent and reduce migration and as well for international protection and asylum and lastly for development impact obtaining migration and mobility. Europe a close neighbour of Africa has put forth investment to tackle sustainable development, peace and security, good governance and to foster migration management.

In the meantime, the AU acts as security across its governing states as well as in the African continent. Governance exists between African states and European Union nations. Jointly the EU with the pan-African bodies promoting human rights, and implementing the African Charter. Thus reflects the actions of the charter on human rights, democratic principles, rule of law and governance. However, on dialogue to promote cooperation which is hooked to African Charter mostly on Governance, Election and Democracy as its priorities.

The specific actions of the EU is peace as its prerequisite that is propelling sustainable development. The Comprehensive Approach of both the EU-Africa partnership put forward conflict prevention, through achieving the following post crisis reconstruction and peace building. However, job creation as its significant motive to match the demanding labour market. The EU-Africa strategy is on priorities of the economy.

EU coming up with a deeper support programme for the African nations meant for integration at the regional level to help foster economic development. Observed result detect that the EU-Africa recognize migration to be a shared common responsibility to both nations, there objective is

coupled on saving and protecting lives and thereby with an alternative offered in terms of irregular migration and thereafter fighting the root cause that inspires illegal migration from Africa toward Europe.

On to the AU-EU-UN joint task force, required to protect and assist migrants, refugees in particular arising from Libya, where the above-mentioned are mostly found, told to cooperate to return to their country. The Abidjan Summit is to foster continent-to-continent border dialogue on mainly migration and mobility as of 2018 when it first began.

These findings suggests with evidence that the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa established purposely for dealing with the root causes of instability as well as irregular migration and to that promoting economic and opportunities of employment and as well as for security and development. This fund for Africa requires a lot more investment achieved looking at its project objectives especially relating to the African nations. Through this trust fund of the European Union for Africa it has achieved the following food security, professional training and skill development, job creation and lastly given medical support and as well as assisting voluntary returnees and reintegration.

This study underlines and supports that the Tripoli Process is the pillar between Africa and Europe, which is a joint Africa-EU strategic partnership on, border that is to say on border management and regulation. Firstly, the Tripoli Process came forth because of the EU-Africa Declaration, which is mostly for Migration and Development. For which the established EU-Africa Partnership is to deal with Migration, Mobility and Employment. For the reason that the establishment today considered a key, reference of the Joint EU-Africa a declaration that is through the EU-Strategic Partnership for which the Joint EU-Africa declaration is to propel and to deal with Migration and Development framework.

The declaration of Joint Africa-EU on Migration and Development deals with migration management challenges. Following this further is to regulate illegal or irregular migratory flows mostly of the African countries enjoined with this

is to reach the stage. For poverty eradication, employment and job creation, and as well health care to prevent diseases, that will lead to sustainable development in the African continent which is vital in curbing illegal or irregular migration towards Europe for the African origin.

This confirms that the Joint Africa-EU partnership is a holistic approach with the purpose of a balanced response and an action fixed on migration issues. In turn to provide the South-South and South-North assistances to the African nation states on mainly migratory movements and management.

For relationship between Africa and Europe through regional initiatives, this brought about the origin of the Rabat conference as an example. Also to foster consultation by non-state actors and hence for migration strategies that is to foster integration within international, regional and national level.

Clearly, then illegal or irregular migratory flows to be an issue to be addressed and to look on the following as well as stability and security challenges as a comprehensive approach to be addressed.

Beside that for good governance and respect for rule of law, elimination of corruption, for promotion and for protection of human rights are major concerns for a better enabling environment.

On the contrary, illegal or irregular migration transits to combat illegal migration and achieving the aims is to prevent smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings.

Certainly as well as trafficking criminalization and coupled with the duty to rehabilitate victims who passed through trafficking and acting upon the UN convention protocols in relation to address transnational crimes. The Joint Africa-EU Action plan is a fight against illegal or irregular migration a form of cooperation and encouragement and as well, agreements on return and readmission of illegal migrants back to their nations of origins. Moreover,

coupled with cooperation both at national and regional bodies and for a better swift contact for both the European Union nations and the African nations.

The Khartoum Process is for political cooperation as the European Union-Horn of Africa migration route. Khartoum Process in this dialogue is to enhance cooperation for migration and mobility as well to address the following human trafficking and migrants smuggling. The truth is that the Khartoum Process is for dialoguing on a balanced partnership and indeed for cooperation in enhancing a shared responsibility between these nations. Further related, to the objectives of the Khartoum Process, is the Rome Declaration as well said to be an initiative to dialogue on how to harness human trafficking and smuggling as mentioned above in the Khartoum Process.

Valletta Action Plan is predestined to support the fight on irregular migration by cooperation and trust and united toward human trafficking and migrants smuggling preventions. The office of the Valletta partners is to promote positive and long-term approach discussed related to both the origin nation, transit and destination nations.

Economic opportunities established through the Rabat and Khartoum Process as well for disaster prevention this is done in order to prevent climate change and its negative effects to the would be affected nations when it may occur.

On the Rome Declaration, emphasis is on seeing that the European nation states in particular are with strong measures on their external border for security this is majorly to prevent illegal and irregular migration. To foster a sustainable migration policy and for the objective of job creation and as well the promotion of a sustainable development.

## **Conclusion**

The EU-AU (EU-Africa) governance proceeding to migration stands to reason on the fact that priority on causes and impact of emigration of Africans to Europe. To this effect, European Union and African Union policy issues sort

out on migration: that is on illegal or irregular migration in particular to European shores through Libya.

However, approach to migration and mobility with EU as well as the African nations there is a dialogue at the regional and continental level concerning migration and mobility, which could be bilateral relations for illegal migration decrease.

The truth is that migration, human trafficking, migrant's protections, asylum promotion and border control all are the thematic priorities on Global Approach to Migration consensus but also for migration management movements assistance approaching from African continent.

It is worth noting that financially the European Union is in support of the Rabat Process and yet acting politically on the Euro-Africa Dialogue that is to address issues such as migration and development due to the institution of the Rabat Process starting from the Western and Central African states in Africa.

In principle the emergence of the programme that is the Rabat Process is hooked up to deal with what is said to be the causes and impact of emigration in respect to irregular migration, legal migration and development yet more a move directed toward cooperation in order to propel the Rabat Process.

This is to show that again the Africa-European Union Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment is a starting point to a bilateral relation for the Joint EU-Africa strategy and as well for the Action Plan. It is appealing to say this in turn depends on mostly dialogue and cooperation for both the EU and African nation in particular concerning migration management or issues that will arise.

Likewise, a continental interest of the EU on migration control as well concerning illegal migration curbed that is in addressing root cause of

migration. Visibly the drivers of migration linked to economic, political and social context facilitated through international migration.

The truth is both push and pull factors shows a significant role in international migration. The push factor is all about those individuals with low income or wage moving towards Europe for better remuneration. Pull factor are primarily the people for example (adult, family, men, women and youth) leaving their nations for example especially of the African continent because of occurring violence, persecution and famine.

There are two drivers, which are (macro and micro). Macro driver acts upon short and long-term migration but the micro driver, it deals with people's aspirations and skills. Arguably, the quest to migrate forced to African citizens, mainly including adults, individuals and youths on importance is on the availability of employments that prompts this quests.

As previously mentioned conflict in terms of violence makes people, to migrate this is the case of most Africans for example conflict and insecurity as well armed conflict results to forced displacement. The impact on the receiving countries that is the developed nation in particular Europe heightens the economy, politics and security of these nations they the emigrants are to troop to because of forced displacement. The forced displacement factored on the above-mentioned occurrences in those affected countries in Africa.

Thus, individuals migrate due to impacts because of storms, drought and flood this makes them vulnerable to these natural occurrences known as the climate. Likewise occurrences of these kind affects international migration with predicted impact of migration to this nations that on a short or long term. In order to understand this findings again specifically individuals aspiration a factor that influence peoples opportunities to go overseas in particular Europe. Accordingly, allocation granted to countries with immigrants in general with bilateral aid. As a result, the diaspora aid policies purposely to curb migratory root causes.

Valletta Action Plan an action on migration to address drivers in effect to support returnees, reintegration and border management for cooperation. With this in mind, the Valletta Action Plan funded stability and to address root causes that in concern to irregular migration as well the displacement of Africans. Consequently, the purpose of the Valletta Action Plan is for employment, service provision, and border management, governance on conflict prevention and to this effect for human rights abuses emphatically addressed in this nations or regions.

Mobility increased through development. Migration has both positive and negative impacts be it in the economy, social aspect and development of Africans. Aims of European Union is on the developmental process, which is both positive and negative. Therefore to strengthen governance on migration. For international protection and asylum and development, for peace and security. As well as for the motives of good governance and migration management to be fostered.

Of course, the African Union performing security tasks on the African states primarily for governance. For instance both the African states and European Union having an existing protocol on governance. Equally important is on the human rights promotion and African Charter implementation comprising of the EU and the pan-African bodies. To exemplify the rule of law, human rights, governance and democratic principles in the African states all paramount actions on African Charter. Namely that the African Charter is to deal with the following priorities examples on Governance, Election and Democracy for which a dialogue is above all for promoting cooperation. The EU heightened through a sustainable development and as such peace as prerequisite for its actions.

These findings on Comprehensive Approach for the EU-Africa partnership dealing on peace building, conflict prevention and post reconstruction. As well, job creation a significant motive for the labour market and in like manner for economy priorities.



As a deeper support programme is as well a driver for economic development that towards integration at the regional level. The EU-Africa considered migration to be an issue that both nation should have a shared responsibility. Following this is to save and protect lives as objectives of the EU-Africa alternative as well on migration, which is irregular, and fighting illegal migration root causes.

Protection, assistance of migrants and refugees that is on the AU-EU-UN joint task force. As such, a continent-to-continent on border dialogue reached out through the Abidjan Summit on issue of migration and mobility.

European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. This is for employment and security as well development and hence to root out causes of instability and irregular migration as well as improved governance. With this purpose in mind, the Trust Fund achieved priorities on food security, professional training and skill development. Job and support medically and as well voluntary returnees and reintegration from European Union to Africa.

Africa and Europe a pillar through which the Tripoli Process is coupled up with the Joint Africa-EU strategic partnership for border management and regulation techniques. Therefore recalling that the process has to deal with African migration and for development processes as well on to further, the established EU-Africa partnership appeals to address three aspects of the African society to curb illegal emigration, which includes migration, mobility and employment.

Illegal migration flows controlled through the Africa-EU declaration. This is to attain sustainable development by addressing poverty, employment and health of citizens of the African states.

Regional initiatives Africa and Europe heightened the Rabat conference. The consultation for which the Rabat conference through those nonstate actors boost the strategies related to migration for integration.

The Comprehensive Approach is addressing stability and security as its challenges. These findings deduce that for a better Africa and Europe hence good governance, the rule of law, transparency that is in corruption elimination, promotion of human rights are vital and unavoidable factors to address issues of migration in particular illegal migration to Europe.

Thus to prevent migrants smuggling and trafficking of human beings. Suggesting that illegal and irregular migration dealt with through the Joint Africa-EU Action Plan. It is revolving on cooperation and individual encouragements of potential migrants on return and for readmission carried out through an agreement with the member nation's bodies.

Khartoum Process as an EU-Horn of Africa migration route plan on political cooperation dialogued on migration and mobility likewise human trafficking and migrants smuggling dealings with these nations at the national and regional level through instituted regulatory bodies enforced towards migration.

This study relayed on the dialogue of Khartoum to be invariably a balanced partnership and cooperation as well with shared responsibility in matters of this sensitive nature to address the causes and impact of emigration both by the governance of the EU and the AU institutions of which are the European nations and the African states.

This study replicated on the supporting fights towards irregular and as well illegal migration through cooperation, trust and to decline the nature of the following trafficking as well as migrants smuggling as criteria of existing protocol established within the Valletta Action Plan. On the other hand, the partners of Valletta are positive in the long term on how to tackle the so-called emergence of the hiatus in migration to Europe from Africa. As a final point migration to be dealt through governance of both the nations of the migrant's origin nations, destination nations and transit nations bodily with the assistance and encouragements of European Union-African nations relating

to migratory issues of Africans in particular to international sea border of Europe occurring from Libya through illegal means to reach to Europe.

### **Recommendations**

The following extracted following the findings of the issues arising from governance within the European Union and African nation's on the context of migration. Accordingly, the problems addressed, which ultimately makes individuals go on a journey to Europe, as illegal or irregular migrants, which drives migratory flow, and these problems are not in any way highlighted in a biased technique they are as follows:

1. Poverty,
2. Employment,
3. Mobility,
4. Climate Change: natural disasters,
5. Push Factors: Low wages and Remunerations,
6. Pull Factors: mainly violence, persecution and famine,
7. Human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

Finally, migration can in one way linked to economic, political and social aspects, which in times results into international migration.

Potential solutions would be for the nations of Africa and Europe to enforce the following to curb the persisting nature of emigration or migration of Africans to Europe through the below mentioned points.

Ultimatum on the Africans to eliminate corruption, and for human rights protection as well the stopping of human trafficking and human smuggling. Therefore, respect of rule of law supported by all through good governance at the local, state, national, regional and international level. The dare need for the African Charter to be yet again promoted and to act on its first proposed governing principles as well enactment that all the principles in respect of the Africans. Cooperation a vital instrument to foster good governance if possibly EU and Africa should continuously work together to address migration issues

for example not just on returning and readmission of migrants but to look further to prevent this in the future.

The Khartoum Process a stepping-stone to migration route, which will help to address human trafficking and migrants smuggling. Management of migratory regulatory measures to address migration if due process followed for better governance and cooperation, which are indispensable for both Africa and Europe. Thus, the Khartoum Process is an alternative I consider that dialogue and enforcement is to readdress illegal and irregular migrant especially youths, adults, women and men of the African origins from embarking on a voyage to Europe with foreseen dangers and predicaments. This is to act as a noticeable frame in Africa to tackle the causes of emigration to Europe.

European Union and Africa now and in the future are to maintain a sustainable governance for sustainable development through better forms of good governance in order to govern migration through law and regulating illegal migration. This imply that Africa and EU of a truth requires a necessary precautionary measure bargaining to achieve this criteria and target of migration curbing once and for all by curtailing its causes and impacts.

In the meantime, a better world, in particular, African good governance is fundamentally expected and that brings about employments, good standard of living and primarily for better social amenities to meet the need of the people. Likewise, the practice of good governance could be a form of measure to curtail unwarranted migratory flows from Africa, which are illegal and irregular migration to a point that the presumed decision to move from an African nation with the aforementioned practice in governance will yield great decline of African journey to Europe through the Mediterranean Sea especially from Libya.

## RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

On the note of security in concern to migration, migration politicized that is through the perception of security, in other not to be bias on this issue in regards to migration. According to Jahn et al, questions of security stated as threats, challenging the political actor's capacity that is regulating development:

*The concept of security, which are threats that are imperative, which change to the principles for any other questions. Security difficulties dealing with developments, which are thereby, forced, which go beyond self-rule or at least for self-management capabilities (1989:9) (Huysmans, 1998).*

The thesis addresses the analysis hooked upon the "causes and impact of Emigration of Africans to Europe centred on their relationship. Illegal immigration, which progressively, has become a serious threat, and no sign of dying away, with economic and social disparities, which comprises, advanced and rising countries economy. In addition, illegal migration said to have social effect on the inhabitants and proved challenging as a strain on economic orders, not countered through the benefits of cheap labour.

The purpose of the thesis is to determine the technicalities concerned with the forces that causes emigration and impact to Europe from Africa. A global problem today is illegal immigration as well as that it is towards the developed world, which is rising from African immigration. It is a fact, as stated in the introduction that geographical closeness of Africa to Europe heightened influences on the mass illegal immigration as manifested by immigration from Northern Africa to Southern Europe via the Mediterranean Sea, showing that enormous African migration which includes migration that is intra-regional, nomads, frontier workforces, refugees, and as well high skilled professionals.

According to Michael Collyer and Hein de Haas, both stated that *categorisation* is a topic, which is unfashionable in the post-modernist social science. These results into founding of focus on research into a “theoretical boundary crossing” which is realized in the social sciences. There is an unavoidable focus blurred, it is fading or shifting to a more different context. In chapter 1, migration and migrant's traditional understanding mainly focused on categories of dichotomy, based upon, time and space, and location and direction and as well causes. A discourse, which is common, reflected constructed politically in nature to prevailing techniques of understanding and for migration categorisation.

Variably state capacity loss and breakdown of state are rooted in unstable democratization process, uncertain programmes and human insecurity prompts to variation of migratory movements, and refugees. Political instability is a strong determinant for migration because of conflicts. Migratory patterns intensifies irregular and undocumented migration, with migrants trafficking, poverty and human deprivation, social conditions and employments as well as unemployment a strain to development process making the possibility of migration.

Without argument, economic conditions and socio political along stirring up emigrations is briefly emerging from rapid deterioration. Adepoju noted that abject poverty in Northern countries of Africa is the pull of augmented living conditions. As previously noted that emigration incited through the order of economic, social and political factors. It is worth mentioning that in these study unstable economic conditions provokes different migration patterns, which is directed to cities traditionally, and gradually movements towards other nations. Seen through crisis in the economy and political crisis, refugee as well as migration both increase in magnitude and its impacts as well as a speed in emigration caused by adjustments and economic down turn and intensified insecurity related to undocumented immigration.

African migration as a migration case from West Africa, the migrants crossing to other destination nations, entry, and migrants moving out of formal legality

and illegality. The balanced majority of African migrants are irregular which is truth, some entering to Europe legally and then become illegal when they over stay with their visa. Given these points in West African nations, immigration and emigration encompassed. In essence, internal and international migration is blurring as a difference also a change in the international border. The four Migration blurred from migration forces including through free will, encouragement, compulsion and violence by force or threat. These forced and voluntary migrants by migration is interchangeable including border crossing by smugglers who are clandestine in nature and which impacts on destination is hence interchangeable.

Thus, new, diverse, and mobility/migration selections are challenges towards migration policy mostly with Fortress Europe in concern to regulations, governance and citizenship. In general, it is a complex issue distinctive to generations of migrants, individuals having skills and the ones with no developed skills. In this case, Fortress Europe on possession of migration control logic, new migration process and pattern opening, driven by a new market dynamics. There is however, a sharp rise on the term illegal or irregular migration as a phenomenon.

Significantly, the mass displacement and migration of Africans instigated via poverty and violent conflict. The continent of Africa linked to the stereotypical idea of poverty and conflict. Fostering millions of Africans at the brink of the journey towards Europe especially to acquire new opportunities.

In concern to irregular migration beginning through the sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb, Europe challenged because of security, which is however, related towards crime said to be international in nature, terrorism as well as trafficking. African emigration focused on irregular movement, as said by some researchers that individuals of African nations mostly migrate to get legal passports, visas, and other travel documents. Migration research is generally Euro centric in nature the roles of African nations in migration shaping is moreover actually ignored.

To emphasize on the major research gap, which begins from the European destination nations, and then receiving attentions, it is seen in the hope that the time of colonial had roles in shaping African migration processes understood to be in both poor or bad means. While African migration research because of the absence of official data that are reliable and sampling framework through census or survey data. In the event that resolving problem is not possible, accessibility of different migration databases delayed significantly on migration analyses and conduct, occasioning to and within Africa. There is a lack of reliability on data migration flows and not like the stock data and patching coverage. Mass emigration evidence based upon the factor of hypothesis, observation, and interpretation not just on simple data.

On the criteria of location, Italy is at the frontline for gaining would-be migrants resulting from migration. Migration policy implementation is dependent upon primarily with the national and European level. In the last decades there seem to be a pose on the migration transition particularly from Northern African migration system.

In the end, African emigration on an increase explains development processes and social transformation making young Africans wanting to migrate as capabilities and aspirations are trending factors. In fact, control on restrictions of immigration increase in Europe is not in any way a decline for Nigerian emigration. As well as Nigerian migrants are now made to be vulnerable to exploitation and marginalisation. Given these points migration of Nigerians no reliable data in general. As expressed the EU-ECOWAS relations issue on migration, is hence due to obvious sub-Saharan presence of migrants from North Africa, Europe, and deaths in West Africa this is in attempt to come into the EU. Thus, major concern is on the plan of migration prevention.

Overall international migration is mainly the focus on the other hand is restrictions and immigration controls increase in Europe do not principally become emigration decline towards Nigerians. In Nigerian migration



trafficking, is blurring between voluntary and forced migration. Heind Haas based on a migration to be European securitization and as well, as border closing which relies on “myth of invasion”. Focus is on intra-regional migration issue and not examining European Union includes developmental perspective, and as well, as concern of Europe in the future. For this reason urgent challenges as well for migration to development projects subject towards European Union.

African Court on Human and people’s Rights established by African states and it is a continental court, which is to ensure the protection of human and rights of people in the African continent (The African Court , n.d.). This is to complement and reinforce the African Commission on Human and people’s rights that is through its functions. However, the establishment of the court is based on the Article 1 of the African Charter protocol on Human and people’s Rights which thereby established the African Court on Human and People’s Rights, this protocol first was adopted in June 1998 by the member states of the then Organization of the African Unity (OAU) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. On January 2004, this protocol enforced into reality (The African Court , n.d.).

The African Court jurisdiction is on all cases and disputes handed over to them and the court interprets and applies to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights, both the Charter and the Protocol and as well as instruments of human rights been ratified by concerned nations (The African Court , n.d.). The Court precisely is following these two jurisdictions, which are contentious and advisory. In addition, between 2006 and 2008, the Court has principally dealt with issues, which are operational and administrative, and it includes the structure development of the Courts Registry, budget preparation and Interim Rules of Procedures drafted (The African Court , n.d.).

The OAU instituted the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights. The Organization of African Unity Charter is to recognize the following for freedom, equality, justice, peace and dignity, which is essential as an

objective achiever, which will be for the very African people with aspirations considered legitimate (African Court). The African Charter on Human and People's Rights is to reaffirm adherence to human and people's rights principles, freedoms and as well as contained declarations such as duties, conventions and all forms of instruments which the Organization of African Unity will adopt and international organizations (African Court).

However, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights is a twofold objective, which recognizes that, the following objectives, which are for promotion and for human and people's rights is promoted, freedom and duties to be ensured. Furthermore it is also to recognize the African Commission efforts on Human and People's Rights which is to deal with promotion and human and people's rights protection ever since 1987 (African Court).

In the start of 1990, African political landscape experienced, in the direction of pluralism and democracy. For the most part the political economy of Africa offers growth commencing with patterns of growth in Africa as well as political regimes in Africa. Overall, the African protocol on regimes, by independence, has three evolving stages, the mid-1970s authoritarian rule amalgamation, and management of crisis in the late 1980s by the use of authoritarian regime, as well in the 1990's democratization regime. To emphasize the contemporary African political map, on decision of the 19<sup>th</sup> century "scramble for Africa". Henceforth on the literature, performance of growth in Africa seen through authoritarian rule lens and on a great significant note is on historical context.

For this reason, African democratization during the 1990 is different from that which resulted into independence. The independence in Africa as first generation, which goes towards fostering a better democratization and economic growth. Therefore, international migration heightened to regional initiatives. The governance on regional migration is reflecting features of fragmentation mainly on international migration governance.

In West Africa, hence, example ECOWAS a regional economic community in Africa in particular West Africa deals with all governance of migration which includes; refugee safety, mobility and labour rights, as well the local regional consultation process (RCP) dealing with rapprochement, directed to the Migration Dialogue for Western Africa which is abbreviated as MIDWA, and then migration control. Regional governance development through the support and the power concentration that results from mostly the receiving nations is a resulting effect.

In either case, the control of non-nationals is through traditional sovereignty, terrorism and refugees associated impact arising from war in response of the policy of the government. The concern on security addressed by the Regional Consultation Process, a comprehensive regional integration framework for whereby it is associated.

Thus, challenges of international relations materialises because of domestic politics and international politics. The order support within a state referred to as domestic politics. Anarchy regarded as the absence of a world government, which is not chaotic as said in 1984 by Morgenthau to be the focus of the international politics. The emergence of global governance is to deal with trans-boundary issues.

The need for governance created by interconnectedness of globalisation through the transboundary growth further than to the nation-state. As a result, the demand for global governance linked to globalisation hence, the dealing with cross-border spill over and externalities. Obviously formal and informal institution founded global migration governance at different governance levels. Migration is comprised of individuals, citizens, and migrants not only the states. Moreover, migration governance an important normative criterion signifying individuals rights.

In the event that migration policies on the ground of human rights is a focus towards access to fundamental human rights justified because of conflict fleeing by refugees, or political persecution. The challenge of global migration

governance on the developing structures compatible and reinforce immigrants human rights. Overall, both political anthropologists and political scientists towards governance in comprehending significant steps forward in recent African realities as Westphalia models. Finally, governance study reviving in the contemporary third world setting.

Specifically as stated by Kofi Annan poverty eradication and development promotion perhaps carried out through good governance. The developing principles of international law and African nations results from good governance, as adhered to by their agency. As a result, the UNESCAP on governance hence is a decision-making process and decision implementation. For the AGGN that in Africa governance through government, such as with hegemony and power politics influence primarily at the global level for the concept of operationalization and theorization.

In general, governance comprises of equitable, accountable, efficient, transparent, participatory, responsive, effective, consensus, and in general, essentiality is the rule of law. Good governance in African continent and exception of few nations. This good governance focuses on the substance of developmental, democratic and socially for citizens' rights affairs of nations. The implementations of adjustment programmes collectively is an instrument of good governance.

The process of bringing back the state is governance according to Evans, Rueschemeyer and Skocpol 1985. Mainly concerned with decision-making process carried out either by governmental and non-governmental actors. Thus, a dynamic process for political decision making as stated by scholars in regards to governance in 1990. The United Nations Secretary General, signifying the rule of law, public administration capacity, human rights, transparency and democratic consolidation are necessary for governance.

The governance notion is broader compared to government. Henceforth, the process of governance emphasis is on regimes constituting rules that are essential for public jurisdiction, as well to mention the government.

Government when conceptualized is transcending out-of-date concepts politics domestically at the local level, with governance at the national level is encircling actors that are non-governmental, in public jurisdiction and authority exercised lawfully as noted by Bøas.

Significance of economic transformation is on developing nations hooked upon the capacity of good governance focused towards capacity developments as stated. These capacity developments all encompass poverty eradication, governance improvements, and millennium development all are viable for progressive development impacts. In addition, governance relates to power relationships and accountability, influence on citizens, stakeholders desire and how decision makers meet accountability. The absence of good governance is not attainable in regards to sustainable growth and the development creation to nations that are developing. On the other hand, it paves the way for comprehensive policy formulating on the concept of governance ideas put together with political authority and economic management and social resources, it leads to performance functions, which is effective and efficient.

The African charter primarily detailed on democracy and governance in chapter 2 for adherence promotion, which is by state party, democracy principles as well as respect to human rights. Support to good governance mainly for consolidating democratic culture and practice which also helps in the strength of governance and hence with political pluralism and tolerance. In fact, harmonization through policies of governance aims to promote regional and continental integration, thereby leading to gender balance and governance equity and towards development process. In essence, among the union there is cooperation enhancement based on governance, elections and democracy, which are criteria's. Through elections, results to political stability and good governance.

Overall, in chapter 4, African Union Charter, showing that the promotion of democracy carried out by the state, rule of law principles and human rights. As has been noted, there is need for favourable democratic governance in

Africa, thereby for easing of policy harmonization and state parties laws. In fact presidential power abuse, corruption, violations of human rights, undemocratic regime and bad governance are root causes of insecurity in Africa, making possibility of violent actions by individuals mostly to drive change. The political will essential for participation by member states to foster African human rights. As a result, democratization process and good governance, the rule of law, peace, security, stability as well as development. These are significant factors meant for the case of African nation's regularity.

The AU on adapting democracy in the charter paved the way for the emergence of western era democratization for African societies. In fact, there are obstacles of all kind, new societies, whereby choices in the process determined by the individuals through majority within the societies. In the light of how the charter in various ways promotes and propels democracy to Africa. Although consolidation democracy in Africa had suffered as the AU roles, supports to better improve the African democracy. In spite of OAU and AU roles to foster democracy, and democratic governance hence to address challenging issues in Africa, which includes economic development, poverty relief, literacy rise, and environmentalism.

In Africa, as stated that the precondition to economic and societal evolution gaining grounds through the declaration that recognises democratic institutions and good governance in Africa are developing globalisation phenomenon and hence declared that democracy and development should be united and reinforced mutually. The African Union charter objective and principles focus on promoting and good governance strengthening by the institutionalization process in concern to transparency, accountability and participatory democracy in Africa. On the other hand, linkages towards promoting democracy, human rights protection as to the concept of institutional and reforms that conforms to governance concerning the African nations.

To emphasize in Africa that a strong theme is unity. Hence, the African authoritarian rule exacerbated poverty level. At the same time, the existence

of moral motives for democracy promoted globally and in essence, a good argument in Africa regarding to issues such as freedoms as well as human rights with reference on the following development as well democracy.

Nigeria appears to be what George Ayittey termed perpetual transition to a democratic rule. Nigeria having gained independence from Britain in 1960 with diverse ethnic groups and as well as military rule for 35 years. More importantly, Africa hit by democratic wave in 1990 is prior to cold war ending. Equally important in Africa democracy observed to include hybrid regimes, flawed democracy also full democracy. On the contrary attention to fragile and conflict nations, rule of law, governance, democracy and human rights contributing in direction towards stability and security. Besides African nations, elections held regular nowadays but remains flawed and contested. The issue focussed on African democracy according to the Institute for Security Studies that is to identify democracy fails frequently for development transformation, leading to lack of capacity in government by the leaders.

The central theme described as African Centre for Strategic Studies unstable African nations are not practicing two term limits eighteen unlike nations with limits the nations without limits third out of the eighteen are challenged by arm conflicts. To elaborate, in various context democracy deprioritized because of conflict, and religious extremism. That aside Ethiopia, Mauritania and Chad are struggling with democratic credentials. Moreover, primary concern is on the fight of terrorism by the West this is because of direct consequences particularly in the domestic context, which is doubtfully a contributor to democratic recession such as in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. Now democracy a condition of and a prerequisite for existence of development.

Migration is explored to be expected and the globalised world phenomenon by its definition. The view on migration level indeed growths varies from the link of hostilities are conflict regions within the Middle East also the sub-Saharan Africa on living conditions because of poorness in the globe. The restrictive cost of migration in the 21<sup>st</sup> century could increase as African

nations frequently high emigration nations. Coupled with contemporary challenges.

The key aspect discussed is regional cooperation to facilitate present and upcoming migratory tensions impact to other areas or regions. While this is, the case emigration will not integrate through regional cooperation, particularly in Africa, with limited capacity for global migratory tensions resolution. Hence, specifically Europe interest is on migration governance in controlling migratory pressure towards its borders. As migration, management is a known challenge to nations especially neighbouring nations.

To elaborate, the emphasis is on border control and security by Brussels and member states, with added dealings for migratory flows restrictions and issues arising from origin and transit nations. Another essential point is on the security driven approach to migration endangering and worsening issues originated from origin nations that drive migration causing long-term greater instability.

It is explained and illustrated with examples, Europeans, mainly Italy, migrants departure policy on Libya travel block towards Italy are not correctly addressing the migration causes. Although, in 2017 Italy security driven approach attested to be effective reducing incoming arrivals, but is thought to be a short term policy measure which is not a sure way out in regards to regulations and security focus emphasised to migrants. Furthermore, migration issue is politicised. In contrast to arrival growths to stop entry to Libya from Niger, EU compelled the Nigerian government in the adoption of law 2015/36, which outlaws individuals smuggling. However, on war on terror turn the EU termed migrants to be illegal, mainly the global south, becoming a common place. Then again intensified European security an issue relating to the mandate of immigration as well as asylum. On the other hand, in 1990s adopted this is to intercept irregular migrants before arrival to its border.



In this thesis EU's asylum and immigration regime on securitization financed by a seven year budget with billions of euros. Reaching towards the Sahara and Sahel region, Nigeria/Libya, Mali, Mauritania and Algeria border a priority area for irregular migration prevention these are Africans going to European nations or better still to Europe. Refugee Convention 1951 is the asylum law foundation. The thesis discusses the struggle of Europe coping with migrant's inflows and divisions amongst the European Union on how to support refugee as stated by Persaud, 2017.

The issue focussed on international instrument for migration as well as the 1951 convention for refugees categories, a complex system on global migration is appearing to be both formal and informal regimes and inter regional, regional, international and sub regional institutions also non state actors involved as well as countries. During the 1980s, movements within the south north increased, asylum, also migration Securitization as an issue. In the 1990s and early 2000s, with different initiatives, as it is coordinated but still limited with their aspiration. Subsequently because of forced migration and refugee flows often compels enhanced security and border control coupled with logistical challenges for destination nations.

The attacks comprising Nice, Berlin 2016, and Stockholm, London and Spain 2017 presently a concern to the EU leaders on the significance for security to be the priority of the EU. Terrorism concerns is on with great implications. In addition, economic concerns are general among the nations of Europe as well as large accumulation of refugees, which declines economies through unemployment, public budget overburdening, and infrastructural capacity strains.

The EU member states response on refugee crisis is uncoordinated. Two organization, refugee crisis management, are the attention of the Frontex on border control also for the European Asylum Office. Together with significant roles about these crisis stated by Navdelli. Based on the ideas of believe that Europeans are burdened by refugees because jobs and social benefits are taken by these migrants. No matter that, refugees are threats, or increase

terrorism, crime or jobs of the Europeans are performing poorly to handle such situations as a crisis. Foundation to this is European response on the failure to define refugee crisis, burden sharing, are threatening Europe politically and economically. Since 2015, migration remains a priority to the European political agenda for both refugees and asylum seekers, by sea incoming to Southern European nations.

Initially flow of individuals displaced crossing international borders in search of protection-provoked concerns for policy evolution in order to realize the phenomenon as an end. However as stated impact on a short term is largely driven by fiscal spending shock, including rise and transfer of government consumptions, whereas medium term migrants integration into the labour force reduces level of unemployment. As suggested, the increased inflow of migrants with reasons such as economic and better life to Europe pressured to turn them down. The connection is that Europe now knows its limits emphasized on economic and its cultural aspect.

The evidence suggests/shows risking factors, because of refugees as a new conflict cycle, further refugee flows, threatening because of no adequate support, economic existence frustration, political, and security tensions. Commonly, migration and migration flow, forced migrants are issue yet to be under control by the states. Crisis such as refugee is more than a human tragedy and a threat to global order key precepts.

African migration revealed eventually as socio economic dynamics. As a result, irregular migration for the European Union said to be a priority. Foundation to this is on security and prevention of African immigration by the European Union, and all side development, neglected. The outcome is focused on security and financing, resources to prevent person's entry with no authorization and returning of non-EU nationals or individuals not allowed to remain. An illustration of European pact key priority is for effective border control majorly on immigration and the adoption of the asylum in Brussels on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018. However, EU external border control and responsibility carried out by member states, the 2015 FRONTEX points towards border

security strengthening to foster coordination within the member states for measure implementations towards external border control.

The thesis has demonstrated that there is need for securitization concept on emigration majorly on the ground that EU itself is willing to securitize immigration and asylum and as well as Africa to consider migration as security threats related especially through political leaders. There is need for global representation of security enforced by EU, ECOWAS and AU to address the impact of emigration of Africans to Europe in a long run (future) and not for a short-term priority when it comes to the issue of emigration of Africans to Europe in particular for individuals passing through the Mediterranean Sea towards Europe. Migration becoming a threat and a challenge to political actors based on ability or difficulties for self-management even to an extent migration an imperative threat to securitization concept in dealing with forced developments. The focus is on irregular migration. Impact on causes and impact of emigration of Africans to Europe is limited if the issue on migration is not securitized.

The reasons why people in Africa are leaving and some not leaving is comprised of the following: first when there is political tensions or rule by the autocrats, second, recently in Africa it is faced with terrorist attacks and civil wars so this is a means whereby people in Africa illegally migrate. It is no big deal that nations in Africa too are troubled and endangered by natural disasters these disasters makes them to migrate to Europe. Finally, the observations of migration of African people curtailed through social, economic and political aspects. When both the social, economic and political aspects of African states are not, functional the dare needs of Africans is to migrate to Europe and linked to good governance and democracy which is lacking in practice in African governance. Moreover, the people not leaving their nations could be said have good governance and democracy better practiced visible than the nations that have more inflows of migrants to Europe because good governance and democracy in their nations is not visible. Also rules of laws not enforced in practice to restrict their citizens from embarking on such a journey to Europe in search of better environment,

jobs and social cares and many more incentives that attracts these Africans to become illegal migrants.

This thesis contributions shows that the practices of both good governance and democracy as principles in Africa will further yield to developmental strategies which will in turn be of benefits to sustaining its citizens who will no more be interested in journeying to Europe in an illegal manner and thereby been classified as illegal migrants in another foreign land. This is because when there is a functional government through good governance and democracy the rights of the people and decisions concerning the African people is adhered and it will foster development. The development will start first both structurally at the local, regional, state and at governmental level as well as at the global level through a better-harmonized economy, social and political sphere. However, it is worth noting that development that comes through good governance and democracy in Africa will be a great significance for cooperation and governance of Africans with the nations that would have been a destination nation of would be African migrants forced to journey towards Europe if there was no form of good governance and democracy in Africa. In addition, the thesis has shown that the perception of good governance and democracy lies with people because every provision of the government are been directed towards the people for advancement hence for the peoples say through political reforms such as the threatened case on causes and impacts of Emigration of Africans to Europe. It is essential as a restrictive mechanism and measure in addressing migration issues in Africa foreseen as a global menace.

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## ETHICS COMMITTEE APPROVAL



BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR ETİK KURULU

05.07.2019

Dear Hilary Goodluck-Abadi

Your project **“Causes and Impact of Emigration of Africans to Europe”** has been evaluated. Since only secondary data will be used the project it does not need to go through the ethics committee. You can start your research on the condition that you will use only secondary data.

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 NEU Scientific Research Ethics Committee, please apply to the secretariat of the ethics committee by showing this document