CONFLICT AND REFUGEES CRISIS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

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Abstract: The paper examines conflict and migration in different countries couple with the new crisis facing global governance in battling refugee's problem. The major causes of conflict are irreconcilable differences between political elites and rebels, bad governance and economic crunch leading to war and refugees movement. Refugees movement have overpopulated border in some states causing socio- economic disputes in host state sparking up confrontation between the local people and the migrants. The method used in this research is secondary and interview of returned migrants to ascertain the patterns of treatment and problems of migration. The study reveals that the pressure of escaping from their homeland either through war or seeking for jobs in another country have made migrants to be confrontational whenever they get to border that security guards are mindless of their long distance suffering. The study recommends that there should be development centres in both developed and developing countries to accommodate migrants running away from war-like state to stay for four years before repatriation to a place that demand their services, in doing so, they would have save for the purpose of investment and at the same time discourage request for permanent status in host state.
Keywords: Conflict, Migration, Asylum, Refugee, Development centre, Aids

Introduction

The objective of this paper is to encapsulate that war ridden state is increasing as a result of the manifestation of bad governance in developing countries that in turn promote refugees movement leading to new crisis of containment in host state borders in the international system. The research questions raise in this paper is to find answers to the

issues in this research i) what causes conflict, migration and refugee crisis in difference country? ii) what is the response of government in attending to migrants and refugees across border? iii) Why it is that there is no common approaches in the treatment and handling of migrants between south-south migration and south-north migration? And why is conflict so devastating to the point of mass movement of people? In Muni (2013: 3) listed four causes of conflict:

Conflicts in South Asia, or for that matter in most of the world can be broadly put in four categories, namely (i) those imposed and escalated by the global political, strategic and developmental dynamics, including the role of great powers; (ii) those inherited and strategically induced in inter-state engagements; (iii) those precipitated and nurtured by the internal political turbulence, socio-cultural fault-lines and developmental distortions; and (iv) those that are caused and covered by the non-state actors

 The catergorisation of conflict by Muni into four have been experienced in different continent all over the world to the extent that the non -state actors have continuing to gain ground internationally in their destruction and killing of human being with deeper expansion to Africa. Nicole (1991: 274) writes that "Sub Saharan has also seen numerous conflict which have ranged from relatively low level, it protracted border disputes that are a legacy of the colonial period or ethnic rivalries predating colonial conquest to full blown wars of secession or national liberation that have consumed far greater human and financial resources". The causes of these conflict have its own peculiarities tagged to their regions or states ranging from tussle among political elites to gain political power by sponsoring rebels, clan rivalries leading to war in the case of Somalia in the 1990s: personality clash between Lt Col Gowon and Lt Col Ojukwu combine with Igbo killing in northern Nigeria as a revenge to notable Hausa/Fulani leaders (Tafawa Balewa and Sanduana of Sokoto Caliphate) killed by the 1966 coup plotters. The aftermath of it lead to 1966-1970 civil war and in the DR Congo war case, it was centred on ethnic group demanding for self-determination.

The Geneva Academy of International Law and Human Right report shows that there are more than forty five conflicts recorded in 2022 - Cyrus, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Turkey, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DR Congo, Syria Central Africa Republic, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan, Pakistan, Russia, Crimea, Ukraine, Colombia and many more leading to displaced people and refugees. The threat of refugees' inflow into border of the global north and south as result of war in Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine, Sudan, South Sudan and other countries has been tagged as migration-security problems resulting to surveillance

Some scholars of war and refugee studies like Ibeanu (2007), Huntington (2003) Ban ki Moon (2013) classified migration into two dominant factors- push and pull factors. The push factor are poverty, floods, drought, high crime, lack of safety, lack of service while the pull factor are employment, safety, political stability, good climate, better services, low occurrence of natural hazards among others. For Ban Ki_Moon (2013) says that migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and better future. And the movement might be due to state failure which include breakdown of state institutions, government officials refusal to obey court order, judgment, insecurity, and massive killing of people. The suffering faced by migrants as a result of war, commentators response to the push and pull factors is that governments of many countries have been failing to meet their legal and moral obligations to provide safety and assistance to

vulnerable people in need of protection. UNHCR Global Trends-Forced Displacement People 2019 report reads that "at the end of 2019, there are over 79.5 million people forcibly displaced worldwide, 26 million refugee, 45.7 million internally displaced person 4.2 million asylum seekers" while Global peace index 2022 reports that over two million Ukrainians have fled the country since the war between Ukraine and Russia which is cause by two president full of ego leading their country to war. The Oxfam report of 2018 sum up that migration is not a threat to be stopped; it is a complete phenomenon to be managed.

Conceptual Framework

The literature review is centred on conflict, armed conflict, refugee, migration crisis and asylum. What is conflict? In social science different disciplines look at conflict from their own perceptive in order to postulate a theory for further discussion. In the simplest terms, a conflict exists when two people, groups of people, including states, wish to carry out acts which are mutually incompatible with known standard that cause friction. The inability or unwillingness of government attend to domestic matters pave way to domestic inequalities which is at the root of underdevelopment leading to the political elites and rulers arming themselves against their own people (Deng and Zartman, 1991). According to the Armed Conflict Survey (ACS), there were sixty-three armed conflicts around the world resulting to 56,000 fatalities in 2013, whereas in 2014 there were only forty-two armed conflicts resulting to 180,000 fatalities. In 2016, fatalities dropped to 157,000 (Padraig, 2018). Critics on the issue of displaced persons say that war has it root from the introduction of the feudalist society which transform into capitalist society thereby encouraging exploitation of man by man, class struggle, colonization and land grapping leading to confrontation.

Who is a refugee? Refugees are people displaced within their countries (IDP) or flee to neighboring countries for safety reasons as a result of attacks and killing from bandits, terrorists and armed men. The UNHCR defines a refugee in its 1967 protocol as a person, "owning so well-founded fear of persecution for reason of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside of the country of his nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside of the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". A report by the environmentalist Norman Myers in 1995 claimed that there were at least 25 million environmentalist refugees that the number could double by 2010. While Richard Black (1998) argues that there are no environmental refugees as such(Castle, 2000: 178). Environmental refugees are not in Africa- the countries from which most refugees flee in Africa are Somalia, Central African Republic, the DR.Congo, Eritrea, Sudan, and South Sudan, and smaller but significant numbers are from Burundi, Mali, and Nigeria were countries in war and terrorists attacks. Again in Africa, the countries hosting the largest number of refugees are Ethiopia, Kenya, Chad, Uganda, Cameroon, Sudan, and South Sudan (Padraig, 2018: 2). In the word of the Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on internally displaced person has developed the following working definition for internally displaced persons "person who have been forced to flee main home suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers as a result of armed conflict internal strife, systematic violation of human results or natural or man-made disasters and who are within the territory of their territory (Marchal 1997).

Migration is classified into three categories i) Labour migration- highly skilled and low skilled ii) Family reunification iii) Refugees and asylum seekers. In contract, migration can be described as an agent of development than exploitation. There is growing understanding that migration both economic and forced is an integral part of process of global and regional economic integration. Forced migration has become a major factor in global politics and in the relationship between the rich countries of the north and underdeveloped countries of the south and east (Castle, 2000). The West Africa Magazine (2002: 24) reports that "migrants in Europe and America or advanced countries who are gainfully employed have impacted positively on the development of their own countries especially in Africa through the transfer of technology and skill by those in the Diasporas who have contributed immensely to the development of their countries. Who are the Asylum seekers? Some asylum seekers are those people who flew from oppressive and dictatorial leader like Idi Amin of Uganda and other Asylum seekers are either those people who submit an application for asylum but whose case is not yet approved, refused or fully processed, and ii) those whose claims are approved

Theoretical framework
The theory use in this study is conflict theory to explain global migration crisis within the context uncontrollable dispute that lead to war causing destruction of properties and killing of human beings. Karl Marx, Frederick Engel, Eskor Toyor argue that some of these conflict is due to economic crunch, manipulation of man for personal gains and exploitation and class struggle. The class struggle we are referring to the battle between the middle class and the super rich in a capitalist society.
In the word of Ted Gurr (1970) contribution of conflict theory is centred on the frustration-aggression. He argues that an individual whose basic desires are thwarted by the state and who consequently experiences a profound sense of dissatisfaction would feel anger that will direct aggressive behaviour to what is perceived as responsible for thwarting those desires (Abang, 2014: 183). Frustration causes can be internal or external- internal frustration occurs through challenges in fulfilling individual goals and desire, instruction, drives and needs. External causes of frustration include the situation outside an individual like blocked roads or complex activities (Abang 2020). Frankly, some commentators say that conflict theory has three assumption; i) humans are selfish and self centred ii) societies operate under perpetual scarcity of resources and iii) conflict is persistent and unavoidable within social groups and between social groups. What this mean is that civilization has been shaped by conflict or sometime war pushing people out of the country.
In sum, either forced migration or involuntary migration to other country it is as a result of conflict or greener pasture. In a weak state where people are confronted and kill by the warlords herdsmen, bandits or terrorists who continuously challenge the central government like DR Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan, Syria, Nigeria for mismanagement, maladministration, corruption and bad governance or leadership crisis it lead to the push syndrome in migration interpretation.

Conflict and Migration in the International System
Conflict is unavoidable in the society so also is migration a necessary precede in human life. Conflict sponsored by state actors or non- state actors in this contemporary time has increased in number pushing people to run away from their own country leading to

refugees' problem globally. In each warlike state there are many internally displaced persons looking for a safe haven in nearby local communities and neigbouring states or other countries like Europe, Africa, Middle East or America. Conflict leads to depopulation of the war-ridden state and in return increase the level of poverty in state like Afghanistan, Somalia, Syria, Congo, Sudan Ukraine within 2020-2023 alone should be responsible for more than half of the world's refugee population because of continuous bombing of many towns.

Studies have also showed that after independence many Third World leaders introduced policies which marginalize the minority groups resulting to personality clashes that push local clan or ethnic groups into war. Other wars have external connection like the Congo war of 1960's while some countries experience conflicts caused by Islamic militants like in Niger and Mali, bandits, terrorists and armed groups in West Africa and some part of the horn of Africa. (CNN, 2022, Channel Television, 2022, Guardian, April, 2021). Conflict over national territory like in Ethiopia-Eretria, Rwanda war of genocide and Liberia war reporting the use of child soldiers and brutal killing of Sergeant Doe the sitting president in the mid of ECOMOG peacekeeping operation. All these conflict and war resulted to massive movements of people to safe place or crossing border to neigbouring state So, whenever there is war there must be forceful displacement of people from their home.

For migration, fact remains that individual travel for a number of reasons; (i) desire to escape oppression or famine (ii) for financial ambition (iii) family reunification (iv) for education purpose. According to the Population Division of the United Nation's Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the number of international migrants have increased from 75 million in 1960 to 175 million in 2000 (UNDP 2000). The number of international migrants represents 2.5 percent of the world population in 1960, while in 1980 it moved to 2.3 percent and 2.9 percent in 2000 and later increased to 220 million in 2010 and 258 million in 2017 (UNDP, 2000, UNDP 2004, UNDP 2017).and the number keep on increasing yearly(Kynsilehto, 2022). Kynsilehto mentions that migration is a part of everyday life and at such people must move to look for new opportunities, earn better salaries, reunite with loved ones, and escape from social or political difficulties. These migrants remit fund to their countries for development- the estimated fund remitted in 2017 globally amounted to 800 billion dollars. This means some countries need the service of professional like engineers, doctors and scientists who are skillful to come and contribute to the development of their countries due to shortages of workforce- for example, the global commission on international migration record that there are more doctors from Malawi practicing in one city in the United Kingdom (Manchester) then in Malawi. In 1969, OAU introduced its own refugee convention which broadened the definition to include people forced to flee their country by war, human right violation or generalized

Methodological problems in Migration studies
The methodology used by Haas (2021) says that the field of migration studies has remained a surprisingly under-theorized field of social inquiry because many contributors to this field of studies have limited their arguments to the push factor and pull factor model thereby neglecting critical factor. The critical factor stands for analyzing past events to identify the man factor that is determining a specific behaviour that is pushing people to migrant. What is the critical factor in migration study? The critical factor in this study would be centred

on the Spiritual push on the interpretation of migration. The Spiritual push signifies people feeling that the way to succeed is not in their own country but another place even when they are living well or not, they must move out of the host state to chase success in another country. For example a pilot flying a commercial plane in Nigeria receiving better remuneration married to a top ranking actress moved to United States of America to start a new life. Nigerian state have recorded high rate of bandits, terrorists, armed robbers and kidnappers causing a lot of problems in the midst of high unemployment and economy crunch. In Another critical factor are people who live comfortably without any financial issue and working in a well remunerated company now abandoning their career to escape to Europe, America and other countries tagged as "Japa" (meaning I want to escape) to one of the advanced countries for greener pasture. The 'Japa syndrome' Guardian newspaper in Nigeria reports that once the professional workers have made up his or her mind to leave, despite negotiation for another pay rise he will still leave the company to one of the advanced countries (Guardian September, 2022). In developed and developing countries migration occur through disrupting inequalities associated with unequal social structures. In the word of Prof Crawley (2018) says:

Migration is a highly visible reflection of global inequalities whether in terms of wages, labour market opportunities, or lifestyles. It can both create new inequalities and exacerbate existing ones … Images of young men travelling in boats in search of protection and a better life for themselves and their families have become a staple part of the media with the so-called 'migration crisis' dominating political debates within the European Union and beyond… In 2000, 75% of all African migrants lived in another African country, while 16% were in Europe, 5% in America, 4% in Oceania and 0.3% in Asia.(cited in http//OECD, Development Matter-org)

Literatures revealed that conflict in Cameroon displaced 123,000 civilians from their home causing about 200,000 children out of school due to insecurity (Aviva 2022). In Burundi, 300,000 people were displaced and at the same time pushing them to leave that country to neighboring countries to become refugees (William, 2016). In the word of Fonteng (2021) conflict in South Sudan engulfed thousands of people and displace many from their home to confined place for Protection of Civilian Sites (POCs), while hundreds of thousands crossed into neighboring countries.

Table 1: Data on Selected Countries Conflict

S/N	Country with the highest number of conflict/ War	Number of death per 1000 or less	Causes of Conflict	Method of conflict resolution
1.	Afghanistan	68.348	Political exclusion, Ethnic repression and bad governance	Traditional mechanism of conflict resolution among the Afghans and force to obey state order by Taliban
2.	Iraq	158, 493	Forceful annexation of Kuwait leading to allegation by USA on Saddam Hussein building weapon of mass destruction	. The conflict resolution in Iraq created a two-track process- security and politics under the supervision of the United .States. Department of Defense(Buckley,2004)

3.	Nigeria	27,510	Bokoharam, Farmer-Herder clash, tribalism and religious intolerance	The Nigerian government reconcile with parties in conflict
4.	Syria	220,512	Escalation of conflict due to 2011 Arab spring against the sitting President Assad.	In 2012 the Arab League initiative failed for ceasefire and the President Bashar Assad's regime and there was no consensus to constitute a political solution to the Syria crisis. Later the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative in Yemen suggesting that Assad step aside and enjoy personal immunity in order to pave the way for a power-sharing deal did not work. Furthermore, UNSCR 2254 calls for an inclusive, Syrian-led political process, to include intra-Syrian negotiations and the drafting of a new constitution, and the organization of free and fair elections under the supervision of the United Nations(Macaron, 2015, (The Carter centre 2021). The crisis is still on resolved.
5	Niger	986	The Sahel crisis is as result of Malian conflict related to the Tuareg question and the grievances about the marginalization of populations in the northern regions of Mali and Niger Islamic militant attacks, terror attack	Based on its historical involvement in the Sahel, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Morocco's African Union (AU)— has played a leadership role in mediation processes. Currently, numerous actors are involved in peace building in the Sahel, including the AU, the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel), the United Nations, the European Union (EU), Algeria and France
6	Somalia	16. 470	Politicized clan identity crisis, political struggle among the elites, state repression(Afyare & Barise, 2006)	The United Nation Peace Keeping mission and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) were not able to resolve the Crisis. Somalia Transitional Plan (STP) and Europe Union have committed €286 million to Somalia for the period 2014 to 2020 focusing on supporting the rule of law, security, food security and education (Pedro Marques, Andrea Cozzolino, 2021).
7	Philippine	40,000	Clan war,	Philippines government in 2014 agreed to sign a peace agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). which they call the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, Conciliation Resource Australia, 2022
8	Libya	15.574	Arab spring, armed group attacks, external actors	Since 2011, USIP's approach in Libya has focused on building a strong local infrastructure for peace, strengthening

				the capacity of key constituencies such as youth and women, and facilitating local dialogues between groups in conflict U.N. efforts to broker a lasting peace have not yet succeeded(United States Institute for Peace, 2020)
9	Yemen	4.425	Cold war tussle, religious and cultural differences between the north and south and external factor like the Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), an Islamist militant group, Fuel hike.	Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional organization based in Saudi Arabia backed by the United States brokered peace. As part of the GCC's timetable for a transition, the UN-sponsored National Dialogue Conference (NDC) convened 565 delegates to formulate a new constitution agreeable to Yemen's many factions
10	DR Congo	5.521	The eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to face challenges related to the actions of armed groups, including violence and massacres against civilian populations.	The Government of DR Congo and the United Nations (UN) agreed to progressively phase out the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), there are still needs to consolidate peace in several parts of the country.
11	Eritrean-Ethiopian War	70,000	War of independence,	On June 26, the UN Security Council called for an immediate cessation of armed conflict, and requested both side to allow the Organization of African Unity to mediate.
12	South Sudan	12,563	Power tussle between the nation leaders	The application of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)
13	Sudan	15,053	Bad governance, self determination, Darfur crisis, An age-old racial divide between Arabs and Africans, inequalities	South Sudan to the world community including the UN Security Council to institute an arms embargo on the warring parties in Sudan. The principal conflicts in the country between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) attract the attention of ACPP activities in Sudan to try and resolve the issue. This resulted in July 2002 in the Machakos Protocol, which provided solutions to the two main issues confronting the peace negotiators. Brusset, 2004
14	Central Republic Africa	6,186	Involving historical factors such as cattle wars and control of the diamond mines, discontent of minorities and absence of an effective state control.	In 2019, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), consult with armed groups, civil society and CAR's government to reach common understanding of the issues and grievances at play and to set the terms for a dialogue peace agreement itself was formally signed in Bangui, African Union (AU) and the United Nations, with support from

15	Russia-Ukraine	3,278	In 2021, bilateral tensions rose due to a Russian military buildup surrounding Ukrainian territory.	141 of the UN's 193 members voted in support of a UN General Assembly resolution condemning Russia in March 2022, major players including China and India have abstained on most UN resolutions on the war.
				ECCAS in the lead-up and follow-up to the process.
16	Israel - Palestine	2,555	when the new state of Israel was created, the bitter conflict between Arabs and Israelis has turned the Middle East into one of the world most troubled regions	UN involvement in maintaining a prolong crisis
17	Myanmar	943	Ethnic and religious violence in Myanmar for 70 years(majority ethnic Burmese group and other minority ethnic groups) and the global war on terror all play major roles in shaping the conflict	The conference of "1961 Taunggyi Conference". In the conference, the participants discussed the amendment of Union Constitution according to the draft by General Aung San (Sakhong, 2012). The military government held a national convention and not serious to implement the resolution

Table 2: Selected Record on Migrant, Refugees and Asylum seekers in the World

S/N	Migrants	Refugees	Asylum Seekers	Source
1.	i. Pakistan hosted 1.8 million in 2008	i. 2.5 million refugees recorded in 1970	i. Between 1988 and 1992 the number of application asylum seekers totaled 1.1 million	Ernesto, etal 2014, https//dawn.com
2.	Syria hosted 1.1 million	ii.8million refugees recorded in 1980	ii. Between 1975 and 1992, United States admitted about 1.7 million political refugees most from Asia, Vietnam, Soviet Union, Haiti and Cuba.	Jeremy Hein(1993)
3.	Iran hosted 980,000	iii.The government of Tanzania gave 162,000 Burundi refugees, Tanzania citizenship in 2010	"To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will welcome you, regardless of your faith." Canada's prime minister Justin Trudeau, sent that tweet in January 2017. Among the asylum seekers are Haiti, Nigeria, United States, Turkey, Pakistan, Mexico, India, Colombia, Venezuala Economist, 2018.	The Economist May 12, 2018
4.	Countries where these	The UNHCR report states that Yemen Eight year of war have	"Despite the conflict, Yemen hosts 137,000	UNHCR Report, 2022

| refugees are coming from: Afghanistan 2.8 million, Iraq 01.9 million | driven more than 4 million people from their homes and 20.7 million are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. And Half of Yemen's health facilities are shuttered or destroyed and years of economic decline and institutional collapse are pushing the country to the brink of a large-scale famine. | refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia and Ethiopia, making it the world's second largest host of Somali refugees". UNHCR, 2023 | |

UNHCR, 2023   UNHCR Report, 2022

In table one and two many of the country colonial legacy created its own division among the people leading to weak undemocratic states due to ethnicity and clannish clashes, undeveloped economic and widespread poverty in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The independent states sought to maintain their dominance by new elites who join camps or switch to another superpower to get aids like defunct the Soviet bloc encourage revolutionary movement and the US and her allies doing the same leading to "proxy wars in East-West struggle with the superior providing modern weapon" (Castle 2000, 179). Most conflict lead to refugee crisis or migrant crisis.

The intercontinental migration of undocumented people's into Europe has been termed European migrant/refugee crisis as millions of people from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and other nearby countries have fled regional violence and instability (Migrant Crisis, 2016). A central aspect of European migrant crisis, that tie together all of the countries involved is the media's role in perpetuating negative stereotypes. The media has set up a dichotomy between deserving refugees and undeserving migrants, exacerbating ethnic and cultural fears (Holme & Castaneda, 2016; Nair, 2017 cited in Jasper, 2022). The crisis has contributes to intergroup tensions and hinders progress towards constructive discourse regarding the issues that the refugee and the continent as whole face.

The UNHCR report of 2023 has it that the refugee crisis in Europe can only be understand from the dangerous mission embarked by some people. "In 2021 alone there were 114,000 sea arrivals into Italy, Greece, Spain, Cyrus and Malta. 4O% of the sea arrivals are women and children and in that same year there were over 3,200 individuals reported dead or missing due to dangerous land and sea journey. The UNCHR staff in their various locations does work to protect refuges and provide lifesaving assistance such as shelter, food, water and medical care to refugees who arrived in Europe. Again out of 2700 children in Greek centres have missed one to four years of school due to conflict in their home countries" (https//www.unrefugees.org). Inflow of migrants triggered a policy and political crisis within the European Union as many of the member States and the body which is European Commission was in disagreement over how to effectively handle the migrants' situation. Against in the Nation newspaper of May 2, 2023 reported that the current conflict in Sudan between the army and the paramilitary group have led to over 100,000 people to flew to neigbouring countries. The UN's International Organisation for Migration (IOM) said that an estimate of 334,000 people had been internally displaced by fighting which broke out on April 15, 2023. In April 2023 the UN human right Chief VoIker Turk raise his voice against the precarious situation of asylum seekers and migrant by calling for concerted efforts to rescue them.

Discussion

Some questions were raised for the purpose to extracting information and data from the migrants interviewed for analysis. A total of sixty people were interviewed on the causes of conflict, migration and refugee crisis in which forty five respondents say that insecurity and inflation couple with elite struggle for political position is among the causes of conflict and war. The remaining fifteen respondents are of the opinion that people moved out from war zone to populate another country thereby causing fiction among the refugees in camp leading to organised attack against the host state. Some of the migrants are skillful and migrating to places put them on the advantage position when coming to country where currency has been devalued when compare to dollars and pound sterling.

The second question centred on what is the response of government in attending to migrants and refugees across border? Out of the sixty persons interviewed, thirty five of the respondents answered that a neighbouring country officials are not friendly to migrants coming from a weaken state. And that they are friendly to other people not from weak state. For the sporadic inflow of migrants, twenty respondents answered that some government with low population figures appreciate refugee's who are skillful than unskilled to come to their country to cover the gap of workers in that country. The remaining five respondents maintain that whenever number of refugees are more than government official there is always tension in the camp leading to maltreatment. In West Africa Magazine report of 17th of December, 2022 most study show that government in the west including those of Germany, Britain, Switzerland, the Netherland, Austria and France are increasingly inclined to policy of restraint on migrants as a result of growing concern with its economic, social, cultural and political consequences.

The third question is why it is that migrants are not guided by the same common principles and approaches between south-south migration and south-north migration in the world? The respondents are of the opinion that selective approach is put in place to discourage weaken states migrants than developing countries under political crisis. In the word of Crawley (2018: 1) explains that:

First, better understanding and data are needed on the relationships between migration, inequality and development, not only in the context of Africa where migration between countries is so significant but also in relation to South-South migration more generally. Although South-South migration accounts for nearly half of all international migration (almost 70% in places), South-North migration to developed countries has disproportionately dominated research and policy debates, reflecting the political and policy interests of the Global North and the relative lack of research capacity in the Global South..Second, migration research and policy analysis need to be embedded in a deeper understanding of development process…One of the consequences of this approach is that the mainstreaming of migration in development policy, or of development in migration policies, has not been consistent or widespread. This needs to change. Policy makers need to take greater account of the ways in which migration influences specific sectors – labour market, agriculture, education, investment and financial services, and social protection and health – and, in turn, how sectoral policies affect migration.

The Crawley's position is tenable in our discussion from the perspective of double standard in the global system between the south-south and south – north migration. From the media position and dailies report of people migrating to advanced countries like Venezuela, Guatemala and other they embark on desperate movement in order to survive and escape

the economy crunch in their countries. Anelix Peri (2017) says that fact have shown that many migrants are subjected to discriminatory and dehumanizing experiences in Europe, North America and other area. (cited in Uzodike 2021). Furthermore, many of the young graduates from country like Nigeria where unemployment is above 67 percent as reported by the Nigerian Bureau of Statistic and those employed abandoning their job due to poor payment to seek for job oversea. The only avenue to escape for those who can afford it is to request for visa and fly out of the country and for those whose cannot raise sufficient fund .adopt the desert movement approach or passing the sea through Libya to Europe using deadly escape routes to achieve their mission. Report had shown the horrible treatment melted to them at each border in the entry point of some countries.

Pescinski (2016) proposes such a movement arguing that whole refugees are often treated as passive beneficiaries of aid; they are of course humans with the same fundamental rights as the rest of society. Migrants are persecuted as desirable and undesirable depending on their education, economic status, national identity and other characteristics (Mavroudi and Nagel, 2016). This has led to identity security as explain by the Copenhagen School of Securitization. Refugees and Asylum are considered as threat in the migration crisis in Europe. Again, Europe elite created crisis narrative (Square et al, 2021) resisting to the push back syndromes. The EU introduced the Hotspots Approach effectively dehumanizing irregular arrivals when dealing with refuge in transit states like Greece and Italy (cited Koinova, Kalantu and Kaunert, 2023). Anger among the refugee in lesions reception camp in Greece set the camp on fire by an Afghan nationality. The camp was hosting for time more than its capacity. Apart of overcrowding and sanitation issues, access of health care for refugees on the Greek Islands renewed extremely limited (Carnider et al, 2019). The early 1990s and 20th century were thus a period of panic about migration leading to European states reacted with a series of restriction i) changes in national legislation to restrict access to refugee status ii) temporary protection regime for people fleeing the war iii) non arrival policies iv) diversion policies designed to shift responsibility for protecting claims and providing protection to other countries (Castles, 2000)

Conclusion

The south and north global migration have become international issues that have not found a lasting solution. The cause of most migration problem is the conflict between and among states pushing a lot of people to run away from their permanent harbor. In another way the mismanagement of resources and bad governance have cause many in under developing and developing countries to migrant to another country for greener pasture. Also, the worry among scholars is the new thinking of the interpretation of south-south and north-south migration and the application of double standard in handling migration issues. In Africa, at the level of leaders of state executive council, they have adopted the migration policy framework for Africa (MPFA) in 2006 with the prioritization of youth employment and harmonizing of labour market information systems to solve crisis (Aniche & Moyo 2021:76). The international organisation and agencies handling migrants have come out with different resolution to resolve this crisis but the solution have not led to a reasonable solution. In the midst of solving the problem of migration there are problem of accommodating the migrant in the neighbouring country they run into to save themselves from the hands of rebels

Europe Union members states authorities registered 114,000 arrival of irregular migrants identified /rescued during the first eight (8) months of 2014 in the Mediterranean region, this is six times higher than 2013. The Italian authorities through Nostrain operation supported by Avalon Vessel rescued 150,000 migrants between 2013 and 2014. Among the migrants rescued in this part of the Mediterranean nationalities include Malians, Senegalese, Nigerians and Gambians and others (UNODC 2015 cited in Aniche & Moyo 2021:85). Following the migrant crisis, the EU spend 3billion Euros advancing security technology "drone" following the refugee in 2015-2017. Currently, a vast array of new digital barrier is experimental with and tested to stop people from entering the EU illegality. Observation towers are being equipped with long-reign camera, night vision and multiple sensors to generate data that will be sent to control centres and bring awareness of suspicious involvements to be analyzed with artificial intelligence (Koinova, Kolentaand Kaumant, 2023).

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