

Migration and Migrant Crises: The Economic Implication on the African Economy

Okwueze Felicia. O (PhD)

Onyeka Peter. A

Mr Mba Conelus. C

Eme Okechukwu

Department of public administration and local government studies University of Nigeria, NSUKKA.

Corresponding E-mail: osondu.okwueze@unn.edu.ng

Abstract

This research examined the migrant crisis and its economic implication on the African economy. Economic instability and insecurity in third world countries among other factors are contributing to migration crisis. Able bodied, energized and young Africans these days abandon their families, friends and relations and embark on a perilous journey to Europe through Sahara deserts and Mediterranean. Many lose their lives to traffickers in the Sahara, dozens get drowned in the Mediterranean sea, a few make it to Europe while some get deported. This is a descriptive study. Push and pull factors theory has been adopted using Everett Lee's theory of migration as a framework of analysis. The study recommended revision of various treaties and conventions as it concerns migration, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, diversification of economies, creation of more employment opportunities to reduce the high rate of migration and the tale of woes associated with it.

Keywords: Refugees, Asylum seekers, Migration, Mediterranean Sea, Europe and Africa.

Introduction

The world is currently experiencing the greatest migration crisis since World War II – originating in fragile states in the Middle East and Africa and now spilling over to Europe. Nearly 60 million asylum seekers, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have fled their homes to escape conflict, violence and starvation. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), 25,000 people fled to Italy from North Africa in 2005. The number dwindled to 9,575 in 2009. In 2011, the figure rose to 61,000 and skyrocketed to 130,000 in 2014 Asikason, (2015). This global migration crisis shows no sign of abating, with intense political discord in host countries compounded by a failure of international community to develop appropriate and sufficient strategies to assist the displaced (Lawrence, G. and Anna, R., 2015). In Nigeria, Shambhavi, V. S.& Oloruntuba, (2010), observed that poor socio-economic performance, are causing suffering and unfulfilled expectations as well as facilitated insurgency, conflict and political instability. The involvement of multilateral development agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in the management of the nation's economy further aggravated the development challenges. These conditions have led to massive migration of trained professionals like doctors, nurses, engineers and academics to developed countries in Europe and North America.

A divided European Union (EU) voted to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers, even though it currently hosts some half million asylum seekers. The United States plans only to raise its annual refugee camp from 70,000 to 100,000 by 2017 which would not abate the outpouring of humanity crossing International borders daily (OECD, 2015). Global migration has risen steadily over the last three decades, with migrants now accounting for over three percent of the world

population (IMF, 2015). Migration is a decision that impacts the welfare of the household, home community and in the end the whole economy in various countries.

According to Susan et al, (2013), they posited that between 2010 and 2012 some 700 natural disasters were registered worldwide, affecting more than 450 million people. More so, armed conflict and political crisis in Iraq, Pakistan, Libya, Mali, Cote D'Ivoire, South Sudan, and Democratic Republic of Congo affected millions more. Protracted conflicts in countries such as Somalia and Afghanistan have produced secondary irregular movements, highlighting the complex and exigent issues created in situations of conflict induced displacement. In Asia country of Japan, the triple disaster which happened in 2012 left 19,000 dead or missing and rendered about 40,000 people homeless (Armand V. et al., 2012). In 2012, for example, more than 10 million were affected throughout the Sahel region, (WFP, 2013).

Most of these migrants in order to survive the heated human and nature induced problems cum violence seek asylum and become refugees in various developed countries of Europe, United States of America and new emerging fast developing countries of Latin America and Asia. For instance, in 2014, 630,000 asylum requests were registered in European Union (EU) member countries, a number last reached during the conflict in Bosnia and Serbia in 1992. According to most recent data, up to 700,000 asylum applications were filled in the year (2015), and the number was expected to reach 1 million by the end of 2015. Also, an estimated 350,000 and 450,000 were granted humanitarian protection in 2015 (refugee status, subsidiary protection status to stay for humanitarian reasons), (OECD, 2015).

Regrettably, most of these migrants travel on foot, bus and few in airplane. According to Fronted data for the first eight months of 2015, 500,000 illegal border crossing were detected, compared with 280,000 for all of 2014. More than 330,000 people crossed the Mediterranean in 2015. According to UNHCR data, 15% of them were children and more than 80% of the adults were men. The global migration trend has impacted both negatively and positively in the economy of sending and receiving countries. For instance Moses and Letnes (2004) observed that through an applied equilibrium model that liberalization of International migration would add an efficiency gain of US \$774 billion for the sending countries over a specified period. Again the International political economy of migration and remittances has been conceptualized in the context of advantages for global capital and richer nations Gopackricha et al, (2010). The fatality of migrants is not only an issue here, rapid influx of these irregular migrants into European countries pose virile dangers to the economy and security of the various European countries. This trend has elicited genuine concerns amongst governments in the Mediterranean region, especially those of European extraction. European governments are not only nauseated by colossal loss of lives regularly encountered on the Mediterranean Sea routes but also the economic pressure and security threats to European continent associated with such trend. Thus, there has been an intensive collaborative effort amongst governments within the European Union (EU) in conjunction with other governments in the Mediterranean region with focus on stemming the tide. Even though an appreciable success has been recorded, the problem seems to overwhelm mitigating efforts as number of migrants plying the Mediterranean Sea route and resultant deaths keep escalating. It is on this footing that the need for this study is anchored.

This study, therefore, investigates the pre-disposing factors that encourage dangerous migration across the Mediterranean Sea, highlights the human cost and implications of this trend, and evaluates efforts targeted at containing this ugly development. We shall eventually proffer recommendations that may be considered as panacea in the global effort to reverse and redress the trend.

Methodology

The necessary data/information required to prosecute this study were all sought from secondary source. For this purpose, books, journals, monographs, seminar papers, unpublished research works, periodicals, newspapers, magazines, internet materials, conference papers, documents, and policy pronouncements constitute sources of data/ information for the study. Thus data/ information were collated from these sources and studied. Rigorous method of content analysis of written records and documents was adopted in our data analysis. This is a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication.

The central objective of content analysis is to convert recorded data or information into data which can be treated in a scientific manner so that a body of knowledge may be built up. The justification behind the use of content analysis of

documents and other secondary data is that it allows research on areas where the researcher cannot have physical access to the respondents and thus, cannot study by any other method.

Secondary Sources

This study was conducted through a qualitative approach that combined a number of research modules, across countries, in order to develop a comprehensive picture of the migration flows across the Mediterranean. The various modules were: Secondary research/literature review; Key informant Focus Group Discussion interviews with individuals who have a good sense of migration dynamics in their area; these modules are described in greater detail below.

Literature Review

At the outset of the study, a desk review of available literature was conducted on migration flows through the Mediterranean as well as a review of literature available on the migration dynamics of the countries in the sample. The purpose of this exercise was to allow for a comprehensive framing of the study and a deeper understanding of the historical context, as well as to ensure that the study was complementary to existing efforts. A list of the literature consulted during this review appears in reference section of this paper.



Source: AFP (2014) Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons in Syria

The above diagram represents the migration in Syria as a result of the escalating crisis in the country. The Syria civil war for instance has been one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time. It has been observed that half of the country's pre-war population of more than 11 million people have been killed or forced to flee their homes. Families are struggling to survive inside Syria or make a new home in neighboring countries while others are risking their lives on their way to Europe, hoping to find acceptance or opportunity. As at May, 2016, an estimated 282,283 – 402,819 people have been killed while over 4,800,000 people are refugees as at August 2016 estimate.

Litchfield and Waddington (2003), have argued that different migrants may have different motives for migrating. These scholars' research on Ghana and India showed that while half population of Ghana may be categorized as migrants, the reasons for migration may be very diverse, and only a small part of the population movement is directly related to work. Similarly in India, the largest proportion of migrants (particularly), short distance as registered in the census may be for marriage because most women move to their husbands' house and outside their village of birth. Recent migration patterns have been predominantly characterized by South-North flows. While migration between emerging market and developing countries (South-South) accounts for large part of the International migrants moving from emerging and low-income developing countries to advanced economies (South-North). North includes advanced economies while South comprises emerging market and low income developing countries. (IMF, 2015). Balazs et al, (2015), while alluding to the above statement, observed that more than half of global migrants reside in advanced countries, with Europe and North America being the main recipient regions. In some countries (e.g. Australia, Switzerland and United states), migrants represent more than 10 percent of the population.

Economic and Demographic Drivers of Migration

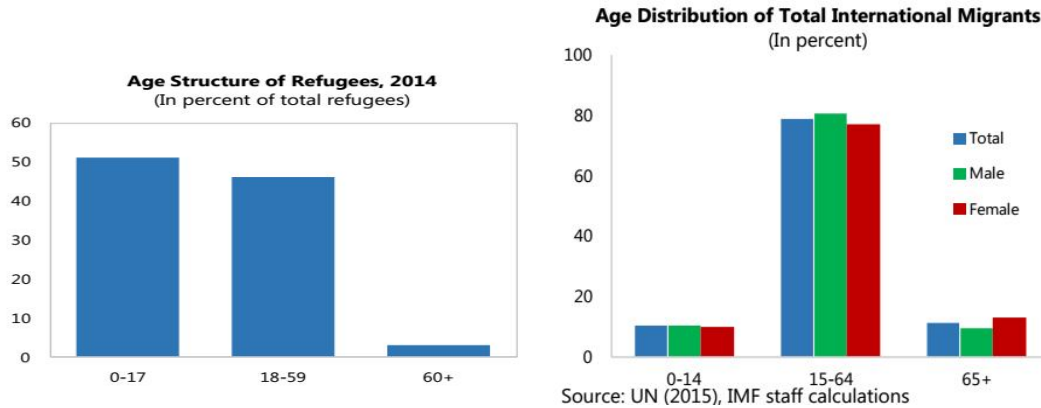
According to Castles and Miller (2009) “Migration does not only imply movement of people, but also movement of culture”. People migrate for a number of reasons; natural causes like famine, earthquake, flood and man-made causes like, war, economic depression, political instability and ethnic violence amongst others. There may be other reasons why people migrate, which maybe to reunite with family members and better employment opportunities. According to International Monetary Fund Report (2015), “Incentives to migrate are shaped by a combination of push and pull factors. These factors can be temporary or structural in nature reflecting economic, social and demographic forces.” And it includes:

- **Economic Incentives:** These have long been the main drivers of migration. Cross-country differences in incomes, wages and economic opportunities driven by productivity and employment differentials and income inequality create incentives for migration flows (IMF, 2015). Mandeslman and Zlate (2015), observed that “Business cycle conditions can create incentives to migrate, with immigration and remittance flows often behaving in a polyclonal manner.” According to IMF (2015), it is observed that on the average, the net migration rate is positively correlated with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and employment rate. But if economic development does not promote employment growth, the potential to exacerbate push factor to emigrate is enhanced (World Bank, 2015).
- **Social and Cultural Factors:** Migrants often tend to relocate to countries with similar social and cultural characteristics, such as common language or close geographical proximity in order to minimize migration cost (Baver and Zimmermann, 1999). Indeed recent evidence by IMF, on the impact of social and cultural factors on the migration trend suggested that about one-fifth of international migrants reside in countries that share common languages.
- **Demographics:** Demographic differences contribute to migration flows. Differences in population growth rates and other demographic characteristics between source and recipient countries directly impact on migration flows. Specifically, demographic changes can affect migration depending on countries’ stage of demographic transition. Mayada (2007), posited that in countries where population are relatively young and job opportunities are limited, the excess supply of labor resulting from a high working age population can result in high rates of structural unemployment.
- **Migration and Integration Policies.** Migration policies have a direct impact on migration flows. In the past ten years, many countries have revised their migration laws in response to changes in demography, labor market conditions, and political contexts. Evidence shows that migration policies can shape the level and types of migrants (Mayda, 2010). For instance, Canada has adopted a point system for selection of high skilled labor by considering potential migrants’ education, intended occupancy, language proficiency, age, and work experience. This policy according to Mckay (2003) has resulted in an increase in immigrants with specific skill characteristics catering to the country’s demand. The United States, however, has focused its migration policy on family reunification, with approximately two-thirds of total permanent immigrants coming from the family reunification program. Migration policies can also create international spillovers, in that a relatively open migration policy in one country could reduce migration flows to other countries (Timmer and Williamson, 1998; Boeri and Brvecker, 2005).

Age structure of migrants

Having viewed the major drivers of migration, it is important and pertinent to also look at the age structure of the migrants. Put differently, what are the age brackets of these migrants, asylum seekers and refugees who had been fleeing their countries for one reason or the other? The international migrant stock is dominated by working age individuals. Around 80% of total international migrants were in the 15-64 age groups in 2013. In other words, 4 percent of the world’s working age population resided in a foreign country. The share of working-age migrant in total migrants exceeded the share of working-age population in total population in almost every country, albeit with considerable cross country variations, (IMF, 2015). Becker (1964), was of the opinion that the propensity to migrate tend to decrease with the age as the expected net present value of benefits is higher for younger people, who can reap the benefits over a long time period. But the extent that labor flows from countries with young populations to those with aging populations can

help smooth asynchronous demographic patterns across. However, it can also intensify the decline in the labor force stemming from demographic changes in some countries, (IMF, 2015).

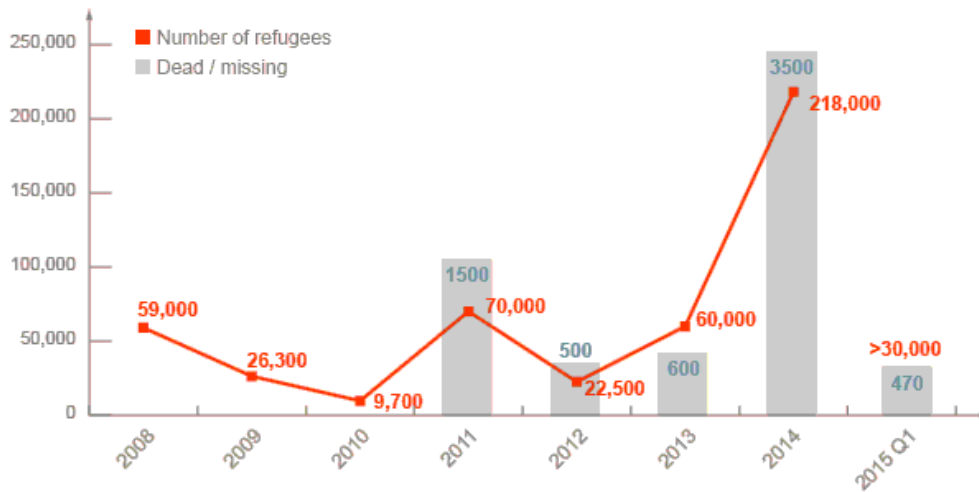


Source: UN (2015), IMF staff calculations

Modus of movement and its associated hazards

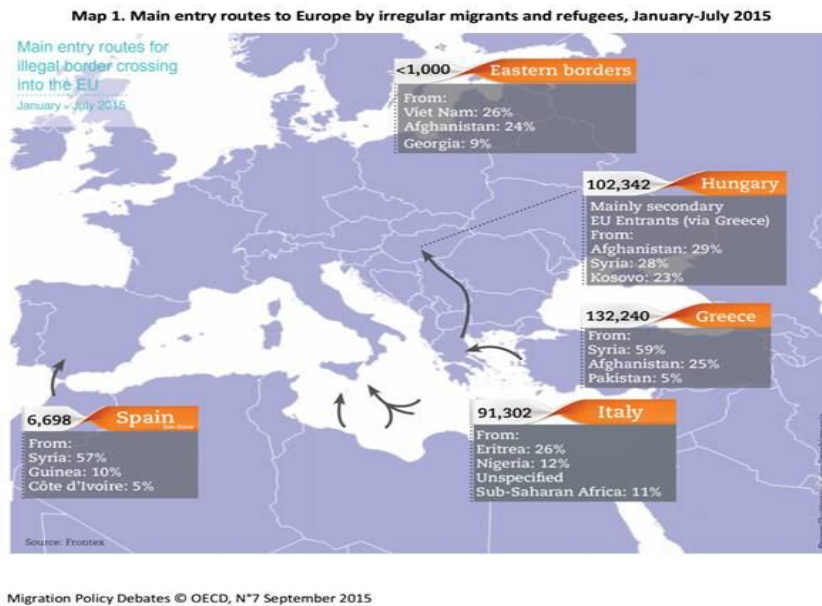
The “Central Mediterranean route” from Libya to Italy is so much used. Boats have continued to land in Italy in 2015, with 116,000 arrivals detected by the end of August 2015 (compared to 172,000 in all of 2014). The third channel, the “Western Mediterranean route” goes through the Spanish Ceuta and Melba enclaves or through the strait of Gibraltar. This route was traditionally used by sub-Saharanans.

Mediterranean: Refugees' 'most deadly' route



Source: UNHCR | April, 2015

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Most of these migrants, refugees and asylum seekers die in the course of their movement. According to Osborne (2016), hundreds of refugees are feared to have drowned in the Mediterranean Sea after their boat capsized. His comment followed a report by BBC Arabic quoting the Somalia Ambassador to Europe that 400 people had died crossing from Egypt to Europe. The refugees were fleeing to Italy from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea in four boats which were ill-equipped for the journey. The scene of this incidence is horrifying.



Source: Daily Mail, (2016), Corpses of drowned migrants Ship en route Italy from Ethiopia.

In the same vein, Yeung (2016), reported that at least 239 unaccompanied refugee children disappeared from care faculties in the United Kingdom (UK) in 2015. It represents a 75 percent rise in the number of lone asylum-seeking children missing from care facilities. There are fears that some of the children are being taken into slavery and exploitation, with Cannabis farms, the sex industry and sweatshops are the likely destinations.

The Europol (2016) reported that more than 10,000 unaccompanied child refugees have disappeared in Europe in the last two year that is 2014 – 2016. All these are happening owing to the high spate of global migration crises which has hit the world hard in the last decade. It is quite debilitating, the number of children affected by the current global migration crises. Shedding light on this, the OECD (2015) submitted “A particular striking and worrying characteristics of the current refugee crisis is the large number of unaccompanied minors (UAM) among asylum seekers. In 2014, 24,000 unaccompanied minors applying for asylum composed 4% of all asylum seekers in the EU. In Italy in 2014, the number was 10,500, while Sweden received 4000 UAMs, in 2013 and 7500 in 2014.”

Elucidating the causes of the global migration crises especially as it portends to Africa, Okeke (2008) poignantly submitted “low and eroding wages and salaries, poor and unsatisfactory living conditions, lack of good transportation system, inadequate housing and accommodation, under-utilization of qualified staffs, coupled with unsatisfactory working conditions, low and discouraging prospects of professional development, lack of research fund and research facilities, continuous decline in the quality of educational system, including an unstable academic calendar which is often disrupted as a result of strike actions by staff unions, violent student demonstrations, activities and general breakdown of law and order, reinforced by political instability, discrimination in appointment and promotions, which results in frustration among qualified and skilled personnel; and vexed issues of bad governance and corruption among many African countries.” The above factors create major problems for leadership and governance with the attendant policy.

The economic implication of global migration

The recent spate of global migration carries with it some economic implications. Here, the study looks at the economic implication from two perspectives of the sending countries and receiving countries. On recipient countries, IMF (2015) observed “concerns about the adverse economic impact of migration which has shaped the policy debate in recipient countries. Immigration presents an opportunity for many recipient countries to address pressures associated with population aging and shrinking populations. The overall economic impact depends on the characteristics of migrants including age, skill levels, and intended duration of stay (e.g. permanent versus temporary).

Again, on labor market outcomes, immigrants constitute a major source of labor force in many recipient economies. Since most migrants are young, immigration can have a large impact on labor force participation. For instance, immigrants accounted for almost half of the increase in the labor force in the United States and over two thirds in Europe over past decade, (OECD, 2012).

Still on the impact of migrants on recipient countries’ economy, another point worth taking into consideration is the fiscal implication. The impact of immigrants on public finances depends crucially on migrants’ ability to integrate into the labor market. Based on the above paragraph, IMF, (2015) noted that migrants’ workers bring in additional tax revenues and social contributions but they also consume welfare services and claim social benefits (e.g. healthcare, infrastructure, and unemployment benefits).

Importantly, on economic growth and welfare of recipient countries, the boost provided to labor force participation can lift economic growth by reducing wage pressures and stimulating investment through higher returns to capital. (IMF, 2015). Finally, on recipient countries, migrants can expand the economy’s productive capacity and increase overall welfare by stimulating product variety available in consumption and intermediate inputs, (Giovanni et al, 2015).

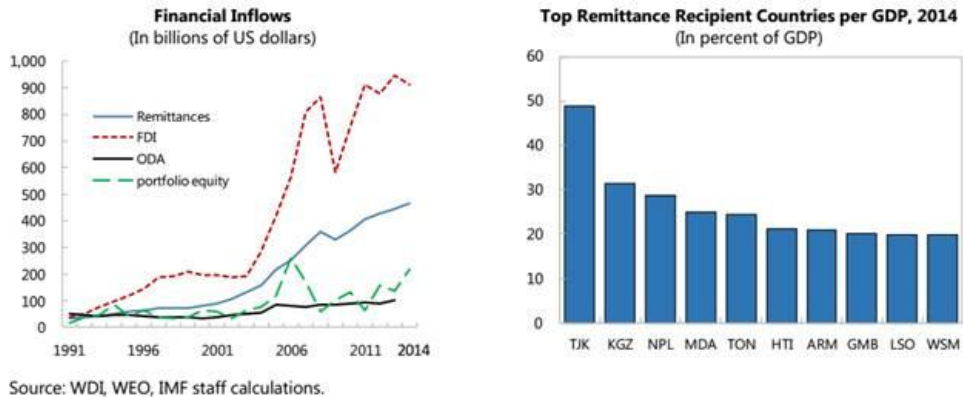
On the source countries, brain drain and remittances flow are increasingly gaining attention. Source countries face several challenges with respect to migration. While wages for those who stay behind may increase, the loss of high skilled workforce can have adverse consequences for human capital accumulation and the tax base. At the same, remittances constitute a major income source and can help improve economic development outcome, (IMF, 2015).

Another economic implication of global migration on sources countries is that, high-skilled emigration can lead to a sizable loss of human capital, (IMF, 2015). Mishra (2006), observed that Caribbean lost over 50% of their high-skilled labor between 1965 and 2000. High-skilled emigration can also have an indirect negative impact on productivity growth in source countries as more educated workers confer externalities in terms of know-how transfers to others, (IMF, 2015).

Importantly, the most acclaimed respite on the economic implication on source countries is the issue of remittance. Remittance according to Ghazi, and Abdullahi (2014) is a transfer of money by a foreign worker to an individual in his or her home country. Remittances constitute one of the most important income sources for individual household for a number of small source countries. Remittance flow to developing countries amounted to US \$436 billion in 2014 (IMF, 2015). Still on remittance, Raths, et al (2016) observed that migrants are now sending earnings back to their families in developing countries at levels above US \$4416 a figure three times the volume of official aid flows.

Again, according to migration and remittances Fact book (2016) submitted that in 2015, worldwide remittance flows are estimated to have exceeded \$601 billion, of that amount, developing countries are estimated to receive about \$441

billion, nearly three times the amount of official development assistance. The top recipient countries of recorded remittances are India, China, the Philippines Mexico and France. As a share of GDP, however, smaller countries such as Tajikistan (42%) the Kyrgyz Republic (30%), Nepal (29%), Tonga (28%), Molchors (26%) and host of others.



There is also evidence that remittance flows reduce aggregate output, consumption and investment volatility and improve overall credit ratings (Chami et al, 2009). Large and persistent remittances flows can also lead to real appreciations and a contraction of the tradable sector (IMF, 2015).

Table 1: Showing the summary of the Economic costs/benefits, Political effects and the social benefits/costs of migration,

Economic Costs	Economic Benefits	Political Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of young adult labour force The loss of those with skills and entrepreneurial talents, which may slow economic development Regions where out-migration takes place may suffer from a spiral decline that is difficult to halt. <p>The loss of labour may deter inward investment by private organization, increasing dependence on governmental initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced under employment in the source country Returning migrants bring new skills to the country, which may help to revitalize the home economy Many migrants send remittances home and much of this money is reinvested in the home economy in projects such as new buildings and services. There is less pressure on resources in the area, including basic supplies such as food and essential services such as health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to encourage natural increase Policies to encourage immigration to counteract out flow or to develop resources <p>Requests for international aid.</p>
Social Costs	Social Benefits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The perceived benefits of migration encourage more of the same generation to migrate which has a detrimental effect on social structure. There is a disproportionate number of females left behind The non-return of migrants causes an imbalance in the population pyramid <p>Returning retired migrants may impose a social cost on the community if support mechanisms are not in place to cater for them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population density is reduced and the birth rate decreases, as it is the younger adults who migrate. Remittances sent home by economic migrants can finance improved education and health facilities. <p>Returning retired migrants increase social expectations in the community, for example, the demand for better leisure facilities.</p>	

Source: Ace Geography (undated). *Effects of Migration*. www.acegeography.com/effects-of-migration.html.

Policies and Legislations in Response to Migrant crises

National governments, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and International Organizations like United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) have in one time or the other adopted legislation geared towards safeguarding the safeties and rights of those who either forcefully or voluntary cared to leave their homes and migrate to a new place. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides clear guidance in Article

13 that “everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.” (UNHR,1948). More so, since the refugee crises of the early 1990s, the institution and legal frameworks in Europe have changed drastically.

First, the adoption of the Treaty of Amsterdam in (1999), which moved asylum policy to the first pillar (community integration), and the council of Jampere (1999). In 2001, the Temporary Protection Directive allowed for a common EU response to mass influx of displaced persons unable to return to their country of origin. Secondly, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) started its operation in 2011 with the objectives to develop practical cooperation on asylum, to support EU member states under particular pressure.

Thirdly, the Dublin Convention which came into force in 1997, for the first twelve signatories has the aim of preventing multiple applications and limiting the risk of “asylum shopping” (OECD, 2015). Also, in 2013 as the part of the International Dialogue on Peace building and state building steps, were taken by the 97+ group of the 19 fragile and conflict affected countries, plus their development partners and other international organizations.

Interestingly, 2013 marked the 50 years since the creation of Organization of African Unity (OAU). As its success, the AU continued to promote the ratification and implementation of the Kampala Convention, a regional instrument that binds governments to provide legal protection for IDPs rights and well being. By the end of 2014, 39 countries had signed the convention and 22 had ratified it. The aforementioned strategies have in no small measures helped in ameliorating the plight of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons all over the worlds.

Theoretical Framework

This work adopts Everett Lee’s theory of migration as a framework of analysis. People migrate due to push and pull factors. Push and pull factors are forces that can either induce people to move to a new location or oblige them to leave old residences. They can be economic, political, cultural and environmentally based. Push factors are conditions that can drive people to leave their homes, they are forceful, and relate to the country from which a person migrates. The current world migration crises can be basically linked to be politically, economically and environmentally induced.

Politically, people migrate due to political instability. Countries like Syria, Middle-East and most other African countries where bad governance and corruption are forcing citizens to flee. Economically, most migrants from Africa and developing countries leave their abode in search of jobs, poor and unsatisfactory living conditions, low and discouraging prospects of professional development, continuous decline in the quality of educational system, including an unstable academic calendar like incessant strikes. Environmentally, migrants leave their places of abode due to adverse physical conditions like droughts, weather-related disasters like the tsunami, floodplains, earthquakes, and hurricanes. For instance, hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to move from Sahel region of North Africa because of droughts in their area.

United States and Canada have been the prominent destinations for economic migrants near these regions while Europe has been a larger destination for North African economic immigrants because it is closer than the United States and Canada.

Findings of the study

Given the attention migration and migrant crises have generated over the past decade and half and the implication it exerts on the economy of the sending and receiving countries. The following can be deduced from the study.

- Natural and Man-made disasters lead to an astronomical increase in global migration crises. For instance between 2010 and 2012, some 700 natural disasters were registered worldwide, affecting more than 450 million people. These disasters force people to leave their place of abode to migrate elsewhere. In their new places of abode, most of them who are not economically buoyant will stay in internally displaced person’s camp. More so, in 2012, the tsunami that happened in Asia country of Japan left numerous people dead including 10 million people affected in shale region in 2012. More so, during this period (2010-2015) nearly 60 million asylum seekers, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) fled their homes to escape from conflict, violence and starvation.

Again, insurgency and terrorism have ravaged various parts of the world especially in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, though Europe and America are not left out. The activities of Al-Qaeda, Boko-Haram and other terrorist organization have contributed immensely to global migration crises. Also, civil and inter-ethnic war currently experienced in some parts of the world like in Iraq, have added to the increase in the number of migrants. There is need for some sort of immensity in order to ameliorate the situation. From the study, it was conspicuous that most of the people migrating are youths who contribute more than 70% of the total migrants with children especially unaccompanied minors (UAM) and adults sharing the remaining percentage.

Other factors that have played prominent role in migrant crises apart from terrorism and natural disasters include;

- (i) Poor economic development in third world countries.
 - (ii) Political instability around the world.
 - (iii) Poverty
 - (iv) Humanitarian/colonial linkage
 - (v) Human rights violations
- From the information obtained from the study, it was clear that global migration crises may lead to global economic crises. The rise in migration has caused an astronomical increase in government spending almost all over the world. Both the economy of the sending countries and receiving countries has been affected greatly. The host countries especially OECD member countries, their various government have redoubled their spending in the area of provision of social and welfare packages in order to accommodate refugees, asylum seekers and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The sending countries' government has also redoubled their efforts in provision of employment opportunities, provision of securities and other welfare packages to discourage immigration.

The most tangible benefits of migrants to their home countries according to findings is remittances. Remittances have contributed in increase in Gross Domestic Product of their home countries. While the migrants have contributed in the increase in labor force and tax base of receiving countries.

Finally, there is the need to provide securities, education and increase in employment opportunities among others in order to reduce the number of migrants. Countries should adopt and ratify relevant treaties in order to curb the menace of migration. Awareness campaign is also important as it will help to increase the spirit of patriotism in people and it may go a long way in reducing the incidences of migration.

Recommendations

The recent increase in migrant crisis globally reached its crescendo from 2013 till date This constitutes a serious cause for alarm both to government, non-governmental organization (NGOs) and International Organizations like; International Organization for Migration (IOM), Internal Displacement Monitoring Centers (IDMC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) amongst other world bodies. Many people especially those from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regions, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and Asia are trapped by nature and man-made induced problems. To this end, therefore, the study hereby proffered the following recommendations.

There should be a serious round table conference which world leaders with non-government agencies (NGOs) and various International Organizations to discuss the increasingly rise in migrants globally and its antecedent causes. Also they should proffer solutions to remedy the situation.

Various humanitarian agencies overseeing migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and asylum seekers should re-double their efforts towards the safety and well being of the aforementioned in order to reduce drastically the causes and effects of global migration crises.

Again countries especially those MENA regions, SSA and Asia that produces highest number of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) should as a matter of urgency put up policies and legislations geared towards ameliorating the causes of insurgency, terrorism and insecurities currently experienced in the regions. Efforts also should be put in place to protect those in the internally displaced person's camps (IDPC), speedy measures should be put in place to return them to their various places of abode. Governments of those regions should set aside some portions of their earnings towards rehabilitating those war torn areas.

There should be revision of treaties like The Kampala Convention of 2013, Treaty of Amsterdam (1999) and Dublin Convention of (1997). Countries that have not signed and ratified these treaties should as a matter of urgency do so in order to put to an end the menace of global migrant crisis. All over the world, emigration and migration should be discouraged.

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