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| **AFRICAN INSTUTUTE FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT STUDIES**  **(AIPMS)-NIROBI-KENYA.**  **COURSE STUDY: FORCED MIGRATION STUDY**  **POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA**  **YEAR 2019.**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **COURSE UNIT THREE [3]:**  **CAUSES OF MIGRATORY AND REFUGEE MOVEMENTS**  **ATTEMPT QUESTION ASSIGNMENTS FROM ONE-SEVEN [1-7]:**  **SUBMITTED BY:**  **OKETA DOMINIC LABOKE**  **ADMISSION NO: 256/003/2019**  **SUBMITTED TO:**  **MODERATOR: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2019.**  **SUBMISSION DATE: 03/07/2019; SIGNATURE:** |

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| **Explain briefly international migration as well as forced migration?**  The question will begin by looking at the causes and dynamics of migration and forced displacement, and categorizing them according to types of cause, and phases of refugee producing situations and migration cycles. A short word on definitions: of course, the usual caveats about the categories of "refugees", "forced displacement" and "voluntary economic migration" apply. In reality, people's motives for migrating often comprise a complex mixture of political, environment and economic factors. Nonetheless, the distinction between forced displacement and voluntary migration is useful for policy purposes, as measures to address the economic and political causes of migration and flight will tend to differ. Scholars divide theories of international migration into three main types, which are not mutually exclusive.  Macro theories emphasize the structural, objective conditions which act as "push" and "pull" factors for migration. In the case of economic migration, push factors would typically include economic conditions such as unemployment, low salaries or low per capita income relative to the country of destination. Pull factors would include migration legislation and the labour market situation in receiving countries. Involuntary displacement would be explained through factors such as state repression or fear of generalized violence or civil war.  Most theorists agree that macro conditions such as these are crucial for explaining forced displacement and also so-called "pioneer" voluntary migration i.e. the first individuals or groups of migrants from a given country or area. However, they are less well equipped in accounting for the persistence of voluntary migration despite changes in economic conditions or legislation in receiving countries  Meso theories can help explain these discrepancies. They reject the macro focus on push and pull factors, instead locating migration flows within a complex system of linkages between states, two concepts are particularly important for meso theories: systems and networks. Migration is assumed to occur within a migration system, i.e. a group of countries linked by economic, political and cultural ties as well as migration flows. The resources that flow through networks make moving a more attractive and feasible option for other members of a network, and can generate what has been termed "chain migration": the phenomenon of serial, large scale migration from one particular area to another defined area. This meso level is less relevant for explaining forced displacement, although it can help explain the choice of destination for refugees’ systems and networks may make particular places easier to reach or obtain protection in, or more attractive as destinations.  Micro theories focus on the factors influencing individual decisions to migrate, analyzing how potential migrants weigh up the various costs and benefits of migrating. Costs could include the financial and psychological resources invested in moving and integrating in the country of destination, while benefits could include a higher salary or physical safety. Micro theories often draw on rational choice theory, which makes a number of controversial assumptions about how and why individuals take decisions. However, the micro perspective is an important level of analysis in terms of showing how individuals internally process and assess the various conditions generating migration. It therefore provides a form of check or control for macro and meso theories, describing how individuals actually make decisions on the basis of objective or relational factors.  **Summarizing** the relative strengths of these three approaches, one could conclude that macro theories offer most insight into the factors initially triggering "pioneer" voluntary migration, and also provide the best explanation for forced displacement. Meso theories are best at explaining the persistence of voluntary migration, and why it occurs from some areas and not others. They can also help explain the choice of destination for both voluntary migration and forced displacement. Finally, micro theories can help show how this macro and meso factors are translated into individual decisions to move.  **What are the dynamics of conflicts as well as repression?**  This study contributes to our understanding of the dynamic relationship between protest and repression. The results suggest that there is a reciprocal relationship between protest and repression and that protest is consistent over time. Democracies were found to be most likely to accommodate the opposition and, at the same time, were least likely to display continuous repressive behavior.  However, it is difficult for external actors to intervene to address these proximate causes of displacement once state repression or violent conflict is occurring. It therefore makes sense to look at the root causes, or underlying conditions which make escalation to violence or extreme acts of state repression more likely.  What follows is a very general account of the causal dynamics that often lead to violent conflict and state repression, which in turn trigger large-scale forced displacement.  One major root cause of both violence and repression is the existence of a weak or non-consolidated state. The state’s weakness may take the form of lack of external sovereignty contested borders or neighbouring states exerting a destabilizing impact; and lack of internal legitimacy. According to this schema, lack of legitimacy may stem from two often mutually reinforcing sources: the state’s failure to satisfy basic socio-economic needs, or a narrow power base.  Failure to meet socio-economic needs may be caused by exogenous factors such as natural disasters, demographic pressures or the impact of global economic trends or shocks. It may also be caused or exacerbated by state mismanagement, including poor policy planning and implementation, inequitable distribution, or corruption. Lack of legitimacy may also stem from a more fundamental perception of the state as unrepresentative, often because of a narrow ethnic composition, or because of biased distribution of rights and goods between different groups. Where there are deep social cleavages along ethnic lines, grievances over resource distribution may also take the form of ethno political conflict.  The weak states may respond to challenges to their legitimacy in different ways. One response is to seek to address grievances through policy reform, or democratization of institutions. Alternatively, the state may consolidate its power through repression. This may involve mobilizing support for a shared national identity, partly through the exclusion of “stranded” minority groups, as in the case of Ugandan Asians under Idi Amin. Repression is also likely to involve cracking down on dissidents and general infringements of civil liberties. Where the state is unable to consolidate a repressive regime in this way, a third possibility is descent into generalized violence or civil conflict. On both of the second scenarios there is likely to be forced displacement.  In the scenario of a repressive state, individual dissidents or members of particular ethnic groups may flee the regime as in the case of Tamils in Sri Lanka, Iraqi Kurds, or opposition groups in Zimbabwe. In the second case, refugees will be fleeing civil conflict, which is likely to be fought along ethno-political lines e.g. Burundi and Rwanda. Refugees may also be fleeing generalized violence caused by inter-state war or external military intervention e.g. Kosovo, Afghanistan.  Clearly, a number of conditions will influence whether victims of repression or generalized violence are able to secure protection in a safer area of the country, a neighbouring country, or a country further afield. Enabling conditions include personal resources, possibilities for travel, the existence of ties with a particular country of asylum [networks and migration systems], and legislation in the country of destination. It should be noted that in most refugee situations the majority of displaced people do not have access to the sorts of resources and information enabling them to travel to European countries, and therefore remain in their country or region of origin.  **With aid of a diagram, explain the dynamics of forced migration?**  Migration is one of the most contentious and relevant issues of our time, as evidenced by the increasing numbers of migrants and displaced persons and by inflammatory political discourse throughout the world. Migration is a fact of life for many of those who hail from the world’s poorest countries at least for those lucky enough to survive often dangerous journeys.  Exogenous causes of under-development  State mismanagement  Narrow power base, lack of  Contested borders, destabilizing neighbours  Deprivation of basic needs  Inequitable distribution of rights and resources  **Mobilization of support along ethnic or social lines (by state and/or opposition groups)**  Severe state repression  Violent conflict  **In Conclusion;** a substantial discussion has shown that conflict is a major push factor for forced migration. In contrast, the pull factors that make some destinations more desirable than others, as witnessed by the uneven distribution of asylum applications throughout Europe, remain poorly understood. Furthermore, the impact of particular spikes in asylum applications, which likely introduce structural breaks into long time series, is generally less well understood than the micro-effects of specific conflicts or the longer-term distribution of global applications.  **EXPLAIN IN DETAIL THE ROOTS CAUSES OF FORCED MIGRATION?**  Once may justified that root causes of forced migration'' or root causes of migratory movements traditionally are divided into ' Push and Pull factors'. Since our topic is concentrated on ' forced migratory movements ' the emphasis will be on the ' Push factors' and ' Pull factors' will be dealt with only in so far they are of importance to elucidate direction, size or speed of the forced migratory movement.  The factor led to forced migration today is violence caused by and directed against those whose territorial claims were overlooked in this reshaping of the political outlook of the world that may determine tension inherent in this process of State building: The intensifying conflicts between the majority and minority population within these newly-created Nation-States. Those tensions, again all too often traditional, were in the times of the colonization often utilized by the colonial power to play one population group off against the other according to the motto 'divide etimperia' Sometimes*.*  As a matter of fact, oppression by totalitarian regimes, the course of state and nation those countries dismissed into independence all too often resulted not in participatory and pluralist structures, but rather into totalitarian regimes which were used by the ruling elite tribe, clan, class, family etc. to defend and preserve their interests against the rest of the population. This oppression can be openly violent i.e. by means of direct persecution of minorities or indirect by concentrating political and economic power in the hands of the ruling elite.  It is argued that in the times after World War II, the ideological struggle between East and West withall its political, military, financial and socio-economic implications and dimensions was the major root-cause underlying refugee movements whereas "prior to World War II ethnic conflict was considered the primary cause of refugee flows". The end of the Cold War did not terminate the tensions created by those policies;  The Economic mismanagement and misplacement of developmental aid. The colonizers came not just soldiers and civil servants. They also imported and implanted their economical and educational systems in their colonies. This resulted in the destruction or violent, because its uselessness in competing with the master 's system of tradition methods of production and education and the imposition of system which originated in and satisfied the requirements of culture and society which was alien, thus unsuited, to the one being colonized. By forcing them to adopt this system if they wanted to have any share in the 'game' prescribed by the power, they raised a small elite of people educated and benefitting by the western ways.  In addition, Conflicts for the control and use of resources will increasingly determine the political events both domestically and internationally; the use of resources generate conflict among the state population for example in Sudan and South Sudan in 1983 when Sudan People Liberation Movement up raising took place in Torit- Call Torit Muting against the Sudanese government.  **In** **c**onclusion; as we have seen, the migratory movements are as old as human history, many root causes also of present day migratory movements are not the direct result of the present socio-economical global order. It cannot be denied, however, that size and dimension of presend forced mass migratory movements are influenced and determined by the present world order mirror essentially facts of our times and reveal the disintegration of the present ' social contract'.  **Explain the causes of voluntary economic migration?**  A Historian may define economic migration as the movement of people from one country to another to benefit from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country. For others, migration is the means to escape poverty, gain better opportunities for their children and obtain job security which may be lacking in their home countries.  **Voluntary migration** is where the migrant has a choice whether or not to migrate. Nevertheless, most people migrate for economic reasons, Cultural and environmental factors also induce migration, People decide to migrate because of push factors and pull factors. A push factor induces people to move out of their present location, whereas a pull factor induces people to move into a new location. The Causes of forced and voluntary migration.  On the other hand, environmental degradation as well as climate change and economic development will influence future migration trends over the long term. As mentioned above, the impact of climate change is already being felt across Africa and the Middle East, as prolonged droughts, desertification, and more frequent natural disasters are already eroding livelihoods and leading to displacement. This presents a particular challenge, given that the existing international legal framework for protecting refugees was established half a century ago, well before policymakers recognized the imminent threat of climate-induced migration.  Population growth and Economic development will be the other long-term determinant of future migration trends, given that so many people migrate in search of better economic opportunities. Here statistics offer a slightly more encouraging albeit still cautionary tale. Emerging economies have grown relatively quickly over the last several decades, and certain countries most notably China have lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty.  The economic factors cause international migration. Demographic factors such as age, education, marital status, and language impact one's willingness to migrate. Worsening political and environmental conditions abroad and/or improving conditions at home can lead to less migration.  **In conclude**, this paper has largely focused on economic causes of migration that could be undertaken. There is need for better Management of Migration. Conflict, underdevelopment, and climate change will continue to affect us for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, history suggests that people will find ways to move while the underlying causes of migration persist, regardless of efforts to stop it. No wall can be high enough, no border patrol sufficient; as long as there is demand for migration, people will find creative means and routes. It is therefore in everyone’s interest to implement sensible policy solutions to manage migration flows in a way that minimizes the human and economic costs associated and maximizes benefits for both sending and receiving countries.  **Explain the liberal theories of international relations**?  The first stage in a liberal explanation of politics is to identify and explain the preferences of relevant social and sub-state actors as a function of a structure of underlying social identities and interests. Among these social and sub-state actors, a universal condition is *globalisation*, understood as transnational interdependence, material or ideational, among social actors. It creates varying incentives for cross-border political regulation and interaction. State policy can facilitate, block, or channel globalisation, thereby benefiting or harming the interests or ideals of particular social actors.  **Ideational liberal**theories attribute state behavior to interdependence among social demands to realize particular forms of public goods provision. These demands are, in turn, based on conceptions of desirable cultural, political, and socioeconomic identity and order, which generally derive from both domestic and transnational socialization processes. Common examples in modern world politics include conceptions of 44 national or civic identity and self-determination, fundamental political ideology such as democratic capitalism, communism, or Islamic fundamentalism, basic views of how to regulate the economy social welfare, public risk, environmental quality, and the balance of individual rights against collective duties. The starting point for an ideational liberal analysis of world politics is the question: How does variation in ideals of desirable public goods provision shape individual and group demands for political regulation of globalization?  **Commercial liberal**theories link state behavior to material interdependence among societal actors with particular assets or ideals. In international political economy, conventional “endogenous policy” theories of trade, finance, and environment posit actors with economic assets or objectives, the value of which depends on the actors’ position in domestic and global markets i.e. patterns of globalization. The starting point for a commercial liberal analysis of world politics is the question: How does variation in the assets and market position of economic actors shape their demands for political regulation of globalization?  **Republican liberal**theories stress the role of variation in political representation. Liberals view all states and, indirectly, international organizations as mechanisms of political representation that privilege the interests of some societal actors over others Sin making state policy. Instruments of representation include formal representation, constitutional structure, informal institutional dynamics, appointment to government, and the organizational capacity of social actors. By changing the “selectorate” the individuals and groups who influence a policy the policy changes as well. The startin**g** point for a republican liberal analysis of world politics is the question: How does variation in the nature of domestic representation alter the selectorate, thus channeling specific social demands for the political regulation of globalization?  **How does the international law directly regulate social actors in international relations in situations of forced migration?**  A second way in which variation in social preferences helps explain institutional choice and compliance is that international law and organizations may regulate or involve social or “non-state” actors directly. Many international legal rules and procedures are not primarily designed to shape state policy and compliance, as in the classic model of public international law or conventional WTO dispute resolution, but to assist states in regulating domestic and transnational social actors [Alter 2008]. When states cooperate to manage matters such as transnational contract arbitration, money laundering, private aircraft, multinational firms, emissions trading, or the behavior of international officials, for example, or when they assist refugees; establish institutions within failed states; or combat terrorism, criminality, or piracy; recognize nationalist movements; or grant rights of participation or representation to private actors in international deliberations, they directly influence domestic and transnational non-state actors such as corporations, nongovernmental organizations, private individuals, political movements, international organizations, and criminal and terrorist organizations.  The legal enforcement of many such regulatory regimes functions by empowering individuals and groups to trigger international legal proceedings vis-à-vis states. As we shall see, the greater the range of private access to an international regime, all other things being equal, the more likely it is to be effective and dynamic. Many, perhaps most, international legal instruments are not “self-binding” for states at all, but are instead “other-binding”. They do not force the signatory states to delegate direct sovereignty over government decisions, but are designed primarily to constrain non-state actors. Some regulate international organizations, establishing international procedures or regulating the actions of international officials. Many other international legal rules oversee the behavior of private actors. Much private international law governs corporate activity, individual transactions, investment, communications, and other transnational activities, mostly economic, by non-state actors. Which non-state actors are regulated and how they are regulated by international law is itself determined by the interests and political strength of those and other social groups.  **Work cited:**  *Slaughter, Anne-Marie, and William Burke-White (2006).* “The Future of International Law Is Domestic (or, The European Way of Law),” Harvard International Law Journal, Vol. 47, No. 2, pp. 327–52.  *Slaughter-Burley, Anne-Marie (1993).* “New Directions in Legal Research on the European Community,” Journal of Common Market Studies, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 391–400.Stone Sweet, Alec (2000). Governing with Judges: Constitutional Politics in Europe (New York: Oxford University Press).  *Weiler, J. H. H. (1991).* “The Transformation of Europe,” The Yale Law Journal, Vol. 100, No. 8, pp. 2403–83.  *Weiler, J. H.H. 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