

MIGRATION, SECURITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Alumona, Stephen Chukwuma

Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Anambra State, Nigeria.

E-mail: stephenchukwuma288@gmail.com

Ekebosi, Nzube Christian

Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Anambra State, Nigeria.

E-mail: ekebosinzube@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper, Migration, security and development in sub-Saharan Africa discussed how migration in sub-Saharan Africa which hitherto had been an exercise geared towards people's self help can begin to be a threat to people and nations. It showed that over history, migration meant the movement of people especially of whole groups of humans from one place, region or country to another for the primary reason of moving to a place better than the first place with the intention of settling there temporarily or permanently and finding livelihood. The paper highlighted a number of factors, natural and social as causing human migration over history including the lure of more favourable regions, some adverse conditions as a result of the home condition of people. It also showed that the rise of industries and capitalism further stimulated migration as people search for employment and greater economic opportunities in urban industrial centres. It showed how the rise of the concept of globalisation and advances in transportation, education, communication among others has helped to increase the rate of migration. With the increase in migration rate is also the increase in the security risks involved. The paper therefore discussed how the weakening of borders has made the movement of people more profuse both legally and illegally across borders. It showed that insurgency in many parts of Africa has again intensified the rate of migration in sub-Saharan Africa and that many of the people who move are mercenaries who are hired to fight in foreign countries and against their home countries as a means of making money. Lastly the paper discussed the security risks of migration today which led people to try crossing the Sahara and other deserts on foot while others try to cross the Atlantic Ocean and other waters in mere boats and canoes which invariably expose them to many security problems.

Key Words: Migration, security, social development, sub-saharan, globalisation

Introduction

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling there either permanently or for a relative long period of time. Such movement of

people is caused by a number of factors including natural causes and artificial causes. For those migrating, migration remains a positive exercise. However, the area of concern becomes sometimes the reason for migrating and what follows after. The sub-Saharan Africa is geographically located south of the Sahara Desert. The countries that form the sub-Saharan region of Africa consist of all the countries that are either fully or partially located south of the Sahara. As at 2007, the population of sub-Saharan Africa was estimated to be 800 million with a growth rate of 2.9% per annum. This means that according to the United Nations predictions, the population of the region will rise to about 1.5 to 2 billion people by the year 2050. By comparison, the sub-Saharan Africa has a very high fertility rate and displays over 1000 languages which is about 1/6 of the world's total and holds the honour of being the region with the most linguistic diversity in the world.

The above therefore makes migration into and out of the sub-Saharan region of Africa a cause for concern. Migration as a result of violent conflicts, political persecution, environmental degradation and economic disparity are some of the primary concerns in the discussion of migration in sub-Saharan Africa. People have often discussed African migration to Europe while the situation in Sub-Saharan Africa as a region of destination and transit on the continent has received little or no attention. Other issues of concern in the discussion of sub-Saharan Africa include rapid population growth, refugee issues, militancy, hunger, disease and ultimately death for a large number of people. This paper therefore chooses and discusses the interplay between migration and security in the development of sub-Saharan Africa. That means that if migration as a process is not properly managed, it leads to security risks where the idea, process and activity of development become greatly hampered.

Concept of Migration

One thing is of note and that is that throughout the history of mankind, there has always been migration. People migrate in search of work, try to get away from war, persecution or natural disasters, search for a good place to live and desire to enjoy freedom of worship. The human desire to seek decent employment and livelihoods is at the core of the modern day migration and development. Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently in the new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another but internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. Migration may be individuals, family units or in large groups. There are countless of reasons why immigrants choose to migrate to another country. For instance, globalization has increased the demand for workers from other countries in order to sustain national economies known as economic migrants. These individuals are generally from impoverished developing countries migrating to obtain sufficient income for survival. Migration is a social, political and economic issue that has turned into a critical talking point in the most-affected regions.

Migration and other international movement of people have led to the creation of ethnically and culturally pluralistic societies (Haralambos & Holborn: 2008). This type of social existence creates a dangerous type of anonymity where people can under the cover of others do some unpleasant business in society.

As stated already, many have discussed the issue of migration. While some try to see some good in it, others see nothing good in migration. This is the point that anti-migration and anti-refugee sentiments come from. The key focus in this paper is migration in sub-Saharan Africa as it affects the security and development of the area.

An Overview of Sub-Saharan Africa

Migrations have growing implications for both countries of origin and countries of destination. In the latter, the presence of foreigners and of members of their families creates problems of integration, causes argument and brings mounting xenophobia. The Sub-Saharan Africa is a region characterized by high number of voluntary and forced migrants. It has the world's highest concentration of internally displaced persons according to statistics. Flight and expulsion, particularly as a consequence of armed conflicts influence the development, stability and security of the states concerned and give rise to great challenges for action by policymakers at all levels and international humanitarian assistance (Samman, 1993).

Migration as a Security Issue

Historically, migrations have remained a security threat to people. According to Kramer (2008), Beginning about 1200 BC, a new wave of migrations changed the face of practically all western Asia. From the Balkan Peninsula, in all probability came a conglomeration of peoples known as the Sea Peoples, who put an end to the Hittite Empire in Anatolia and infiltrated Syria and Palestine. Another writer has it that during the Second World War, migration of workers to centres of industry threw families into strange surroundings and unaccustomed ways of life. Many communities were unprepared to meet the new demands and as a result familiar influences and controls were lost and many youngsters soon were engaged in anti-social behaviour. During this period, many adults were too occupied with other pursuits to spend time with youngsters. At a time when strong family unity was needed to strengthen the youth front, children were exposed to broken homes, neglectful parents, immorality, lack of discipline, lack of religious training, incompatibility in the home, lack of sufficient recreational facilities, and above all a lack of adult guidance so necessary to steer boys and girls along the way to good citizenship. These and other unwholesome factors propelled youth toward lawlessness.

According to the Institute for Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University, over the last several years, poverty, harsh living conditions, deteriorating political and socio-

economic conditions, increasing youth and women unemployment and underemployment, armed conflicts, the threats to peace and security, violation of fundamental rights, natural disasters and famine as well as external pull factors have combined to trigger both voluntary and forced population movements from and within Africa. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people towards a new country. However, Africa south of the Sahara has a higher intraregional rate estimated at 65% or more, depending on the region of the continent. The securitization of migrants and migration over the years shows that migration has remained a cause for concern. Colonisers and conquerors, wanderers and settlers have all long been attracted to host communities thereby creating sudden rise in population of such places which in turn created scarcity risks in such areas. Parts of the population that could not get a viable means of survival turned to crime of sorts to survive. It is because of the perceived dangers of immigrants that led the United States of America to enact the Alien and Sedition Acts in as far back as 1798 which empowered the President to arrest and deport any migrant he considered dangerous. Even as at now, the Trump administration still applies that law. Following the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917, American Congress enacted new legislation in an effort to combat the introduction of Communist beliefs and tactics, extended the political basis for exclusion and deportation to include many radical beliefs. Subsequently thousands of migrants were arrested and deported. The deportation laws were invoked in the 1950s against a number of persons, including several union leaders who were alleged to be members of the Communist Party and to have entered the country illegally. In addition, deportation orders were obtained against migrants who at one time allegedly had been members of the Communist Party although they had later terminated their membership. During the late 1980s, approximately 23,000 migrants were deported annually from the United States.

Between 1798 and 1826, the British Parliament due to the perceived dangers of some migrants had in place statutes that enabled them to remove immigrants from France which supported the French revolution. To them, these people were potential threats. In the 1980s, Nigerian government had no options than to order foreigners mainly Ghanaians to leave Nigeria because of the threats of dangers of these migrants.

For instance, German citizens resident in the UK were interned there during World War II on the grounds that they may have been 'fifth columnists,' this was an attempt to stop the infiltration of dangerous German ideas. The Kurdish and Algerian diaspora were associated with terrorist attacks in Western Europe during the 1970s and 1980s. But the perception of migration as a threat to national security has certainly heightened in recent years, in part as the security agenda has become more prevalent across many aspects of policy, and in part in response to the rapid rise in the number of international migrants as a result of globalisation. Statistics show 214 million in 2010 according to the International

Organization for Migration and especially of irregular or illegal migrants (estimates vary from 30-50 million worldwide). After the devastating September 11, 2001 attacks on America, immigration policy for many countries of the world received immediate scrutiny. The concern had been that terrorists can enter a country without raising suspicion and as such many countries have continued to focus on immigration as a national security issue.

Labelling any issue a security threat has significant implications in terms of the laws, norms, policies and procedures that become justified in response. In the migration context for example, the label has been used to justify the more restrictive policies, the greater surveillance, detention and deportation of immigrants by countries. Such responses in turn impact the migrants involved, for example, by denying asylum seekers access to safe countries, driving more migrants into the arms of migrant smugglers and human traffickers and by contributing to a growing anti-immigrant tendency among the public, within the media, and in political debate in many countries.

The arrival of large numbers of migrants, especially from very different social or cultural backgrounds than the receiving communities can also pose serious challenges to social cohesion. This can have practical implications for states. For example, regarding the allocation of resources as well as more conceptual implications regarding models of integration and national identity. Migrants can compete with locals in the labour market, especially during periods of recession and thus become magnets for resentment. There is a significant level of xenophobia in South Africa and some other African countries against immigrants in such places. Where significant numbers of people are settled in a restricted area for a long period of time as is the case in some refugee and IDP camps, they can have a perceived or real detrimental effect on the local environment. In other words, migration can be a threat to national security if unchecked.

Migration within Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) migration is mostly an intraregional activity. The recipients of intra-SSA migration flows are countries with relatively larger and more diversified economies. For instance statistics show that Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, and Nigeria were the top three countries with the largest stocks of migrants in 2013, respectively hosting about 2.3, 2, and 0.9 million people from other SSA countries. This is reflected in the main migration corridors: the largest one running from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire, followed by the corridors from Zimbabwe to South Africa and from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire. These corridors are facilitated by cultural and linguistic affinities. Meanwhile, migrant-sending countries are typically close to the main destination countries, have relatively fewer economic opportunities, and tend to be prone to political instability or natural disasters.' (Gonzalez-Gacha, Hitaj, Mlachila, Viseth & Yenice, 2016).

Apart from the above, a number of studies have looked at the determinants of migration within SSA. While some studies analyzed the determinants of migration from SSA, others however looked at the factors explaining migration within the region or the continent. For instance, Hatton and Williamson (2002, 2003) used data for the whole of Africa to estimate the determinants of net out-migration rates. They found that wage gaps and demographic booms in the sending countries were the main explanatory factors. Among the few studies that looked at intraregional migration in SSA, some focused on rural-urban migration. For instance, Barrios, Bertinelli, and Strobl (2006) emphasized the role of a general decline in rainfall in SSA since the 1960s as an important factor in migration toward urban centres. This point is typical of some places. Meanwhile, Marchiori, Maystadt, and Schwaninger (2012) also investigated the role of temperature and rainfall anomalies in SSA as factors explaining rural-urban migration and migration to other countries. The migration patterns within SSA were also studied by Ruyssen and Rayp (2014) using bilateral migration data. They found that intraregional migration is predominantly driven by geographic proximity (distance and adjacency), income differences, wars in the home country, political stability in host countries, network effects, and environmental factors.

As described above, conflicts and natural disasters are important determinants of intraregional migration. These two factors explain the flows of refugees and internally displaced persons defined as people forced to flee their country because of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality. Having seen the above, a number of theories will now be looked at to explain the issue of migration all over and as it affects sub-Saharan Africa. These are the relative deprivation theory and the world systems theory.

Relative Deprivation Theory

The relative deprivation theory was propounded by sociologist Samuel Stouffer during the Second World War (WW II). He developed the theory while studying soldiers of the period who measured their personal success according to the experience they had within their individual units and not with the standards set by the military. The relative deprivation theory states that people are bound to react to a situation where they feel to be deprived of something they should have. So migration can be triggered by people's awareness of the income difference between them and their neighbours. Neighbours here also refer to people from other countries. The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas that have a high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality but in the long run they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for a worker: first, they invest in human capital formation and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their new capital to provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families. Successful high-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbours and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success. This study is of the view that people who are deprived of

things deemed valuable in society, money, justice, status or privilege, join social movements with the hope of redressing their grievances.

World Systems Theory

The world systems theory was developed by sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein. His approach was a look at world history and social change that suggests that there is a world economic system in which some countries benefit while others are exploited. The theory emphasizes the social structure of global inequality, (Ritzer, 2011). World systems theory looks at migration from a global perspective. It explains that interaction between different societies can be an important factor in social change within societies. Trade with one country which causes economic decline in another may create incentive to migrate to a country with a more vibrant economy. It can be argued that even after decolonization, the economic dependence of former colonies still remains on mother countries. This view of international trade is controversial, however and some argue that free trade can actually reduce migration between developing and developed countries. It can be argued that the developed countries import labour-intensive goods which cause an increase in employment of unskilled workers in the less developed countries, decreasing the outflow of migrant workers. The export of capital-intensive goods from rich countries to poor countries also equalizes income and employment conditions, thus also slowing migration. In either direction, this theory can be used to explain migration between countries that are geographically far apart.

Patterns of Migration of Sub-Saharan People

More and more people leave their home countries either voluntarily or due to some unsavoury circumstances in the sub-Saharan African region. For some years now the amount of international migrants has more than doubled. About 200 million people live outside their home countries. Public attention in the past merely focused on labour migration from the South to the North with migration being perceived mainly as either an issue of interior policy or labour policy. Development policy, too, in recent years has predominantly dealt with the causes and impacts of South-North migration. Today, we look at migration and the risk of brain drain much more consciously than a decade ago. We now know and appreciate much better the developmental potential of migration such as the extensive remittances of migrants which far outweigh some of our Official Development Assistance (ODA) (Gonzalez-Gacia, Hitaj, Mlachila, Viseth & Yenice, 2016).

Focusing on migration mainly from the African perspective, exploring the links between South-South migration, displacement, and security is highly relevant to development policies for several reasons. For instance, high numbers of South-South migration, that is migration between developing countries outnumbers every other form of migration. This

is particularly true for migration between African countries, who take up more migrants than their neighbours. Until 2005, only one-quarter of Sub-Saharan African migrants went to Organisation for Economic Development (OECD) countries. These are the developed countries of the world. 63 percent of migration flows took place within Sub-Saharan Africa. Internal displacement makes up a large share of migration. People fleeing armed conflicts, violence, or poverty move to other regions within their countries or within the continent as is the case in northern Nigeria and some other regions of the sub-Saharan Africa. Today, an estimated 12 million Africans are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (Gonzalez-Gacia, Hitaj, Mlachila, Viseth and Yenice, 2016).

Again South-South migration is a consequence of insecurity. People migrate as they run away from poverty, lack of employment opportunities, war, environmental degradation, and climate change. A large percent of all Africans still live on less than one dollar per day and about 487 million labourers do not earn enough to feed their families. About another 1.3 million earn less than two dollars a day-they need to work under humiliating conditions with no labour rights and social standards to protect them. Another reason for high migration and refugee numbers in Africa are wars. 40 percent of all wars of the last decade were fought in Africa. Multiple inter- and intra-state conflicts witnessed forced displacement, so-called ethnic cleansing, and severe violation of human rights. On the other hand environmental degradation and climate change deprive humans of their resources for survival. UNDP estimates that more than 100 million people in southern Africa alone are severely threatened by desertification and drought. Therefore, much of South-South migration is a consequence of insecurity and a lack of security, which results in a lack of development.

Research has shown that in the wake of terrorism in Africa, more than two-thirds of all migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa migrate to other countries within Sub-Saharan Africa (approximately 16.3 million). Sub-Saharan Africa is also a region characterized by high numbers of forced migrants. It has the world's highest concentration of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and hosts approximately 20 percent of the world's refugee population. In the region, we find both sending and receiving states. We also find States that are both, or that are transit countries. Tanzania, Chad and Uganda are amongst the top ten refugee-hosting countries worldwide. Cameroon, Sudan and Kenya are amongst the countries in Africa that hosted the highest amount of new refugees in 2007. About 17 African States have refugee populations of more than 50,000 persons each. Flight and expulsion particularly as a consequence of armed conflicts, influence the development, stability and security of the states concerned and give rise to great challenges for action by policymakers at all levels and international humanitarian assistance, (Gonzalez-Gacia, Hitaj, Mlachila, Viseth & Yenice, 2016).

Consequences of Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa

South-South migration as a cause for insecurity has become a course for security concerns. South-South migration is not only a consequence of insecurity but at the same time the very cause for insecurity. Migration increasingly impacts developing countries stability in various ways. Migration can threaten the sovereignty of a host country with uncontrolled mass migration violating border control and sovereign territory. Migration threatens host countries economies which as well impact negatively on social development.

High immigration is a burden to a country's infrastructure and increases competition for local resources (land, fuel, water). It can even cause conflict and thus hamper development. Extremist immigrants may abuse receiving countries as safe havens for planning assaults, with radical immigrants even recruiting support in their host countries. Migrants may also be perceived as a threat to cultural identity. In closed ethnicities, migration may lead to the discrimination and suppression of minorities. These are sufficient reasons for dealing with the topic of migration and security in African countries.

Recommendations

A point to note is that if migration as a process is not properly managed, it leads to security risks where the idea, process and activity of development become greatly hampered. As more people cross borders to work in the coming years, fair and effective migration policies that protect the rights of migrant workers and reduce the costs of labour migration will be essential for achieving economic growth and enhancing development outcomes for migrants and their families and for countries of origin and destination. The ILO works with governments, employers' and workers' organizations to improve labour migration policies that can achieve more equitable development with a focus on the needs of working men and women who generate the benefits towards development and who support their families and communities in countries of origin and destination.

A point to note is that if migration as a process is not properly managed, it leads to security risks where the idea, process and activity of development become greatly hampered. As more people cross borders to work in the coming years, fair and effective migration policies that protect the rights of migrant workers and reduce the costs of labour migration will be essential for achieving economic growth and enhancing development outcomes for migrants and their families and for countries of origin and destination. Governments, employers' and workers' organizations should work with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to improve labour migration policies that can achieve more equitable development with a focus on the needs of working men and women who generate the benefits towards development and who support their families and communities in countries of origin and destination.

There is need to ensure international migration policy development processes, adopt integrated planning approaches that inter alia promote meaningful partnerships between actors at all levels, as well as progressively integrate humanitarian, peace and security elements and actors. There is a need for harmonization of various national, regional and international policies to ensure coherent and efficient responses. For instance, this could be achieved by integrating international policies on migration into national and regional development planning. It is important to strengthen collaboration and coordination between international, regional and national structures, and build strategic alliances with civil society and grassroots organizations, including in accelerating implementation of key regional and global migration policies, such as the African Common Position on Migration and fostering the exchange of good practices and lessons learned.

Promote joint efforts to foster reintegration, which remains one of the durable solutions for addressing the challenge of forced migration. Enhance global solidarity, cooperation and responsibility in addressing the plights of migrants and refugees, including through the implementation of the outcomes of various international forums, such as the Valletta Summit on Migration. Ensure coherence, synergy and coordination in the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular with respect to Agenda 2063's First 10-Year Implementation Plan's flagship project on 'Silencing all Guns in Africa by 2020' and Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals on 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

The leadership and coordinating role of African regional and sub-regional organizations is crucial for preventing and addressing the root causes of conflicts and forced migration on the continent. As such, regional and sub-regional organizations should: recognize the linkages between migration and conflict and adopt holistic rather than exclusive approaches as well as invest in long-term solutions to effectively address the root causes of conflicts and forced migration, including by promoting regional cooperation and solidarity. Be proactive in engaging their member states towards upholding the rule of law and consistently safeguarding the interest of their citizens. Ensure African voices, perspectives, narratives, frameworks and common positions are adequately reflected in all global debates and negotiations on migrants and migration. Document and showcase good practices of migrants and refugees' contribution to economic growth as a way of promoting tolerance within host communities. Promote the role of hegemony countries in championing and providing regional leadership in addressing the root causes of conflicts and forced displacement.

In conclusion, this paper will take at length the recommendations of late Kofi Annan in the paper Africa and the global security architecture as part of its working recommendation for Africa to try to stem the tide of continuous migration and the attendant threats. Late

Annan had noted that the challenge of security in Africa is often a political challenge revolving around the acquisition and use of power. African leaders, like leaders everywhere must remember that they are at the service of their citizens and not the other way around. At the global level, he noted that Africa must have a strong and consistent voice at the pinnacle of the international security architecture - in the Security Council. Ideally, this means African permanent seats. But until that can be accomplished, Africa must ensure that its positions on international security concerns - and not just African issues - are carefully coordinated and well presented.

Again, that at the regional level, we should recognize and applaud the work of the AU and the sub-regional organisations, which have acquired considerable and commendable experience in mounting peace operations. Third, looking to the national level, the most urgent challenge is to create enough jobs for the continent's youth by each country to reduce continuous migration. According to the World Bank, eleven million young people are expected to enter Africa's labour market every year for the next decade. Elections that meet legal form but fail the test of integrity are only pyrrhic victories that usually store up trouble for the future. Member States with support from African regional and sub-regional organizations and development partners should strive to better integrate and/or link their migration and national development policies, in ways that establish coherent and constructive approaches to the issue of migration and development. The international community, including the United Nations, should enhance support to the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities in accelerating the full implementation of the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development policy framework.

References

Africa and the global security architecture By Africa Progress Panel on 20.04.2016 in Panel News Speeches

Barrios, S., Lujano, B., & Eric, S. (2006). Climatic Change and Rural-Urban Migration: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa." *Journal of Urban Economics* 60 (3):

Bauder, H. (2006). *Labour Movement: How Migration Regulates Labour Markets*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Beine, M., Frederic D., & Hillel, R. (2001). Brain Drain and Economic Growth: Theory and Evidence. *Journal of Development Economics* 64(1): 275-89.

Chaichian, M (2014). *Empires and Walls: Globalisation, Migration, and Colonial Control*, Leiden: Brill.

- Collins, R. O. & Burns, J. M. (2007). *A History of Sub-saharan Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Conflict-Induced Migration in Africa: Maximizing New Opportunities to Address its Peace, Security and Inclusive Development Dimensions High-Level Expert Group Meeting, 23-24 November 2015, Durban, South Africa
- De La Torre, M. A., (2009). *Trails of Terror: Testimonies on the Current Immigration Debate*, Orbis Books.
- "Deportation." Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.
- Gonzalez-Gacia, J., Hitaj, E., Mlachila, M., Viseth, A. & Yenice, M., (2016). Sub-Saharan African migration: Patterns and spillovers. *International Monetary Fund, Publication Services*
- Hanlon, B. & Vicino, (2014). *Thomas J. Global Migration: The Basics*, New York and London: Routledge.
- Ekwe-Ekwe, .H. (2014, May 2). *What exactly does Sub-Sahara Africa mean?" Pambazuka News*.
- Idyorough, A.E. (2015) *Sociological Analysis of Social Change in Contemporary Africa*, Makurdi: Aboki Publishers.
- International Monetary Fund, Publication Services PO Box 92780, Washington, DC 20090, U.S.A.
- Khalid, K. (2011). *When is Migration a Security Issue?* Thursday, March 31,
- Knörr, J. (2005). *Childhood and Migration. From Experience to Agency*, Bielefeld: Transcript.
- Kramer, S. N (2008). "Assyria." Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation.
- Migration for Employment*, Paris: OECD Publications, 2004.
- OECD International Migration Outlook* (2007). Paris: OECD Publications.

Otilia, A. M. (2017). *Senior Researcher, Office of the Executive Director, ISS Pretoria. Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime.*

Reimers, D. M., & Dinnerstein, L. (2008). "Immigration." *Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation.*

Samman, M. L. (1993). Questions on International Migrations. *International Review of Education.*

Shillington, K. (2005). *History of Africa. Rev. (2nd ed.) New York: Palgrave Macmillan.*

World Bank (1997). *Taking Action to Reduce Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. World Bank Publications.*