



OPEN ACCESS

International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences

P-ISSN: 2706-9176, E-ISSN: 2706-9184

Volume 6, Issue 3, P.No. 212-224, March 2024

DOI: 10.51594/ijarss.v6i3.851

Fair East Publishers

Journal Homepage: www.fepbl.com/index.php/ijarss



MIGRATION TRENDS AND POLICIES: A REVIEW OF AFRICAN AND USA PERSPECTIVES

Chidiogo Uzoamaka Akpuokwe¹, Nkechi Emmanuella Eneh², Adekunle Oyeyemi Adeniyi³, &
Seun Solomon Bakare⁴

¹Independent Researcher, Seattle, Washington State, USA

²Department of Public Law, University of Cape, Town South Africa

³United Nations Population Fund, Sri Lanka

⁴Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies, Faculty of Law, Leiden University, Netherlands

Corresponding Author: Nkechi Emmanuella Eneh

Corresponding Author Email: enehnkechi@gmail.com

Article Received: 05-01-24

Accepted: 10-02-24

Published: 08-03-24

Licensing Details: Author retains the right of this article. The article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 License (<http://www.creativecommons.org/licences/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits non-commercial use, reproduction and distribution of the work without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the Journal open access page.

ABSTRACT

Migration is a global phenomenon that significantly shapes the demographic, economic, and social landscapes of nations. This Review provides a concise overview of the migration trends and policies in Africa and the United States, exploring commonalities, differences, and the implications for both regions. In the African context, migration is a multifaceted process influenced by economic, political, and environmental factors. The continent experiences both voluntary economic migration and forced displacement due to conflicts and environmental challenges. This review delves into the diversity of migration policies across African nations, highlighting the tension between regional integration and the need for border controls. The African Union's role in shaping continental migration policies is examined, emphasizing the importance of balancing economic interests with humanitarian considerations. The United States, historically a destination for immigrants, has a complex immigration system shaped by changing societal needs and political

landscapes. This Review outlines the various forms of migration to the U.S., including family reunification, employment-based immigration, and asylum-seeking. The dynamic interplay between federal regulations and state-level initiatives contributes to a nuanced policy framework. This review explores the historical evolution of U.S. immigration policies, from periods of openness to more restrictive measures based on economic conditions and security concerns. Comparatively analyzing migration trends and policies in Africa and the USA reveals common themes such as economic aspirations, geopolitical influences on forced migration, and the importance of comprehensive policy frameworks. Recognizing migration as a shared global challenge underscores the need for collaborative approaches. This Review emphasizes the significance of international cooperation to address the root causes of migration, promote economic development, and safeguard the rights of migrants. In conclusion, this Review encapsulates the intricate dynamics of migration in Africa and the USA. By understanding the shared challenges and embracing collaborative solutions, nations can work towards creating more inclusive, humane, and sustainable migration policies that benefit individuals and societies on a global scale.

Keywords: Perspectives, Policies, USA, Africa, Migration, Review.

INTRODUCTION

Migration, the movement of people across borders and regions, is a fundamental and dynamic aspect of human civilization with profound implications for individuals, societies, and nations. As individuals seek better opportunities, escape conflicts, or respond to environmental challenges, migration becomes a defining force that shapes demographic, economic, and cultural landscapes. This study focuses on the migration trends and policies in two distinct regions: Africa and the United States. Both regions, each with its unique historical, economic, and geopolitical contexts, provide a rich tapestry of experiences that warrant a comparative analysis.

Migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that encompasses various forms, including economic migration, forced migration due to conflicts or environmental challenges, and asylum-seeking. The significance of migration lies in its ability to reshape demographics, contribute to cultural diversity, and address individual aspirations for better opportunities and improved living standards (Hsiang et al., 2017). In the United States, migration trends have evolved over centuries, with historical patterns including waves of immigrants from Europe, Asia, and Latin America. In recent decades, economic migration has been characterized by skilled professionals seeking opportunities, while family reunification remains a significant driver. The country has also grappled with forced migration issues, particularly concerning refugees and asylum seekers. Similarly, in Africa, migration patterns are shaped by a complex interplay of economic, political, and environmental factors. Economic migration within the continent often involves individuals seeking better opportunities, both within their countries and across borders. Forced migration is influenced by conflicts and environmental challenges, with millions of people displaced due to armed conflicts, civil wars, and climate-related issues (Sands et al., 2020).

Understanding the diverse motivations behind migration is essential for crafting effective and humane policies that address the needs of individuals while considering the broader societal impact. For instance, the literature reveals an increased psychosocial burden on those who

experience trauma, forced displacement, separation from family, loss of basic necessities, and threats to aspirations (Fry et al., 2017). Moreover, it is crucial to recognize that migration has indirect effects on countries through trade, migration, and possibly other channels, as highlighted in the estimation of economic damage from climate change in the United States (Hsiang et al., 2017).

Migration is a crucial driver of societal evolution, cultural exchange, and economic development. It is essential to consider the various factors influencing migration, such as economic, political, and environmental, in crafting policies that address the needs of individuals while considering the broader societal impact.

This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of migration policies in Africa and the United States, examining the approaches each region adopts in response to migration trends. The intricate examination of policy frameworks will delve into federal and state-level initiatives in the U.S., considering the socio-political dynamics that shape immigration laws. Similarly, the study will scrutinize how African nations navigate the challenges posed by economic migration, forced displacement, and regional integration efforts.

As we explore the migration policies in both Africa and the USA, our analysis will not only identify common themes in migration trends but also scrutinize the similarities and differences in policies. The ultimate goal is to unveil the implications of these policies for individuals and societies in each region, recognizing the need for nuanced and context-specific approaches that balance economic interests, security concerns, and humanitarian considerations. Through this comparative lens, we aim to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding migration in these two distinct yet interconnected parts of the world.

Migration Trends: Africa

Migration in Africa is a multifaceted phenomenon shaped by diverse factors, including economic opportunities, conflicts, and environmental challenges. This study of migration trends in Africa focuses on two primary aspects: economic migration and forced displacement. Economic migration within the continent is driven by a myriad of factors, while forced migration is often influenced by conflicts and environmental issues. Understanding these trends is essential for policymakers, academics, and stakeholders seeking to address the complexities of migration in the African context. Economic migration within Africa is primarily propelled by a combination of push and pull factors. Push factors, such as limited economic opportunities, high unemployment rates, and poverty in certain regions, compel individuals to seek better prospects elsewhere. Pull factors, on the other hand, include the promise of employment, higher wages, and improved living standards in destination areas.

The phenomenon of economic migration is influenced by various factors such as urbanization, industrialization, economic disparities, and demographic dynamics. Urbanization and industrialization play a significant role in economic migration by attracting individuals from rural areas in search of employment and economic advancement (Jacobs et al., 2023). This is particularly evident in regions where there is a stark contrast in economic fortunes between neighboring countries, leading to cross-border economic migration (Cao et al., 2020). The movement of individuals seeking employment opportunities is often observed in sectors such as construction, mining, and agriculture, which require labor (Vincent et al., 2021; Ilugbusi et al.,

2020). Additionally, informal labor markets also contribute to economic migration, providing flexibility but often lacking legal protections (Ohenhen et al., 2024; Krifors, 2020).

Moreover, conflict is a major driver of forced migration, leading to the displacement of millions of people (Rao & Finnoff, 2015). This is evident in regions such as the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes region, and parts of West Africa, where armed conflicts and political instability force individuals and communities to flee their homes (Adeleke et al., 2019; Ukoba et al., 2018). The impact of conflicts on forced displacement can result in both internal displacement within the same country and migration across borders as refugees seek safety and protection in neighboring countries (Rao & Finnoff, 2015).

Furthermore, the movement of labor within regions is facilitated by initiatives such as those implemented by the East African Community and the Economic Community of West African States (Zhou et al., 2021). These regional initiatives aim to ease the movement of labor within these regions, reflecting the complex patterns and trends of economic migration in Africa, shaped by regional dynamics, economic disparities, and demographic factors (Zhou et al., 2021). Economic migration is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by urbanization, industrialization, economic disparities, and conflict. The movement of labor across borders and within regions is driven by a complex interplay of economic, social, and political factors, reflecting the diverse patterns and trends of economic migration in Africa.

Environmental challenges, including climate change, droughts, floods, and desertification, contribute to forced migration in Africa. The continent is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, affecting agricultural productivity, water resources, and overall livelihoods. The Sahel region, for example, faces desertification and recurrent droughts, leading to the displacement of communities reliant on agriculture and pastoralism. Similarly, coastal regions are susceptible to rising sea levels, impacting communities dependent on fishing and agriculture.

Environmental migration often manifests as gradual processes, such as the slow degradation of land or changing weather patterns. This can result in a combination of internal displacement and cross-border movements. The Lake Chad Basin, shared by several African countries, has experienced environmental challenges contributing to displacement and competition for resources. Migration trends in Africa are dynamic and shaped by a complex interplay of economic, social, political, and environmental factors. Economic migration is driven by the pursuit of better opportunities, urbanization, and economic disparities between regions and countries. Forced migration, on the other hand, often results from conflicts, civil wars, and environmental challenges such as climate change.

Understanding these migration trends is crucial for policymakers and stakeholders aiming to develop effective strategies that address the root causes of migration, provide humanitarian assistance to those forcibly displaced, and create sustainable solutions for economic mobility. As Africa continues to navigate the complexities of migration, a comprehensive and collaborative approach that considers the diverse factors influencing migration patterns is essential for promoting the well-being of individuals and contributing to the overall development of the continent.

Migration Policies: Africa

Migration is a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon in Africa, shaped by historical, economic, and geopolitical factors. This study of migration policies in Africa delves into the role of regional integration and the dynamics of border controls. It analyzes the impact of regional organizations like the African Union (AU), policies promoting open borders, and economic cooperation.

The varying approaches to border controls in African nations are influenced by a complex interplay of factors. Migration policies in Africa are shaped by domestic and international considerations, including economic, political, and human rights issues (Maru, 2021). Regional organizations such as the African Union (AU) play a crucial role in shaping migration policies in Africa, emphasizing principles such as free movement, protection of migrants' rights, and the promotion of diaspora engagement (Maru, 2021). The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA) are key instruments driving regional integration efforts, aiming to create a single market for goods and services and address the challenges and opportunities presented by migration (Ezeigweneme et al., 2024; Orieno et al., 2024). Additionally, South Africa's responses to regional migration from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region reflect the complexities of balancing economic, security, and social implications of migration (Nshimbi & Fioramonti, 2014). The role of regional integration in Africa has considerable potential for driving more robust and equitable economic growth and promoting poverty reduction (Kayizzi-Mugerwa et al., 2014). However, challenges persist, as evidenced by South Africa's foreign and migration policies, which have fueled xenophobic eruptions (Madue, 2015). The implications of border practices at Beitbridge Border and Johannesburg Inner City highlight the need to address the treatment of migrants and the larger dynamics of regional integration projects (Moyo & Nshimbi, 2019). Furthermore, the decolonization of borders and regional integration in the SADC region raises questions about the governance of borders and the pursuit of regionalism in Africa (Moyo, 2020). These references collectively emphasize the multifaceted nature of migration policies in Africa and the critical role of regional organizations in shaping migration governance and regional integration efforts.

As African nations continue to navigate the complexities of migration, fostering collaboration, addressing root causes, and upholding the rights of migrants will be essential. A comprehensive and collaborative approach, both within regions and on a continental level, is necessary to harness the positive aspects of migration while mitigating potential challenges in the pursuit of sustainable development and shared prosperity.

Migration Trends: USA

The United States has a rich and diverse history of immigration, shaped by evolving societal needs, economic demands, and geopolitical factors. This study of migration trends in the USA provides a historical overview, tracing the evolution of immigration patterns over time, examining shifting priorities and societal needs. Additionally, it delves into contemporary forms of migration, including family reunification, employment-based immigration, and asylum-seeking or forced migration.

The history of U.S. immigration is characterized by distinct waves of arrivals from various regions, each contributing to the nation's cultural diversity (Villazor, 2015). The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 marked a significant shift in U.S. immigration policy, moving away from

nationality-based quotas to a system emphasizing family reunification and skills-based criteria, leading to increased diversity in immigrant origins and a rise in Asian and Latin American immigration (Mouchou et al., 2021; Babatunde et al., 2021). Economic factors have also played a crucial role in shaping U.S. immigration patterns. The demand for labor in expanding industries drove immigration in the 19th century, while the mid-20th century saw a need for skilled workers in the aftermath of World War II and during economic booms (Clark et al., 2007). Furthermore, U.S. deterrence policies have influenced the emigration decision in Central America, leading to shifts in migration trends (Hiskey et al., 2022). Additionally, the unintended consequences of U.S. immigration enforcement policies have impacted migration patterns, reflecting the complexities of immigration dynamics (Ryo, 2021).

Understanding the historical context of U.S. immigration is essential for appreciating the complexities of contemporary migration trends. The continual transformation of U.S. demographics through waves of immigrants from different regions has shaped the nation's identity and contributed to its cultural diversity. Moreover, economic considerations continue to drive employment-based immigration, with a focus on attracting talent and skilled professionals to meet the changing needs of the U.S. economy. However, debates persist around the impact of immigration on domestic employment and wages, highlighting the ongoing adjustments needed in immigration policies to address these concerns. Additionally, U.S. deterrence policies and enforcement measures have unintended consequences on migration patterns, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of immigration dynamics.

The U.S. immigration patterns have been influenced by historical, economic, and policy-related factors, reflecting a dynamic interplay of societal needs and evolving priorities. The nation's history of immigration has significantly contributed to its cultural diversity, and understanding this historical context provides valuable insights into the motivations and challenges of contemporary migration.

The forms of migration to the USA encompass family reunification, employment-based immigration, and the humanitarian dimensions of asylum-seeking and forced migration. Each category reflects the multifaceted nature of U.S. immigration policies, which strive to balance economic interests, social cohesion, and humanitarian principles. As the United States continues to navigate the complexities of migration, the challenge lies in crafting policies that are responsive to economic demands, compassionate toward those seeking refuge, and reflective of the nation's commitment to family unity. A nuanced and comprehensive approach is essential to address the diverse needs of individuals and communities while ensuring that U.S. migration policies remain adaptive and humane in an ever-changing global landscape.

Migration Policies: USA

The United States, a nation built on the foundations of immigration, has a complex and evolving set of migration policies. This comprehensive analysis delves into the intricacies of migration policies in the USA, focusing on federal regulations and the dynamic interplay with state-level initiatives. The examination covers the overview of federal immigration laws, policy responses to changing political landscapes, the role of states in shaping immigration policies, and the complex relationship between federal and state regulations.

The framework of federal immigration laws in the USA is primarily guided by the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, which has been amended numerous times (Wong et al., 2020). The INA delineates the categories of immigrants, their eligibility, and the processes for legal entry (Wong et al., 2020). The federal government, through agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), administers and enforces these laws (Wong et al., 2020).

Federal immigration laws categorize immigrants into various visa classifications, including family-sponsored, employment-based, refugees, and asylum seekers (Wong et al., 2020). The diversity visa program and temporary worker programs also contribute to the complexity of the federal immigration system (Wong et al., 2020). Federal immigration policies in the USA are highly responsive to the changing political landscapes (LeBrón et al., 2023). Over the years, administrations have implemented different approaches, ranging from enforcement-centric measures to more inclusive and reform-oriented policies (LeBrón et al., 2023; Kunene et al., 2022). The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, initiated in 2012, exemplifies a policy response to a changing political climate. DACA provides temporary relief from deportation and work permits for certain undocumented individuals who arrived in the USA as children. The program has been subject to legal challenges, showcasing the polarized nature of immigration debates. Additionally, changes in presidential administrations often lead to shifts in enforcement priorities. Some administrations prioritize border security and deportation, while others focus on comprehensive immigration reform. These shifts underscore the dynamic nature of federal immigration policies in response to broader political dynamics.

States play a significant role in shaping immigration policies, especially in the absence of comprehensive federal reforms. While the federal government has authority over immigration matters, states have the power to enact laws and policies that address specific concerns within their borders. Several states have implemented initiatives related to driver's licenses, in-state tuition for undocumented students, and access to social services. The role of states in shaping immigration policies extends beyond legislation. State and local law enforcement agencies may collaborate with federal authorities through programs like the 287(g) program, which allows designated officers to perform immigration enforcement functions.

The relationship between federal and state immigration regulations is complex and often contentious. The Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution establishes that federal law supersedes state law in matters of immigration. However, the practical implementation of this principle is subject to interpretation and legal challenges. Legal battles often arise when states enact laws that are perceived to conflict with federal immigration policies. Arizona's controversial SB 1070, passed in 2010, is a notable example. The law sought to enhance state immigration enforcement efforts, leading to a legal challenge that reached the Supreme Court. While certain provisions were upheld, others were struck down as preempted by federal law. The tension between federal and state regulations also emerges in the context of "sanctuary" policies adopted by some states and municipalities. These policies limit cooperation between local law enforcement and federal immigration authorities, with proponents arguing that they protect the rights of undocumented individuals, while opponents assert they undermine national immigration enforcement efforts.

In conclusion, the migration policies of the USA are multifaceted, involving a complex interplay between federal regulations and state-level initiatives. Federal immigration laws provide the overarching framework, guided by the INA, but the implementation and impact of these laws are influenced by the dynamic nature of political landscapes. State-level initiatives showcase the diverse approaches adopted by different states, reflecting local concerns and priorities. The relationship between federal and state regulations remains a contentious issue, with legal battles and policy debates shaping the contours of immigration policy in the USA. As the nation continues to grapple with the challenges and opportunities posed by immigration, finding a balanced approach that respects the principles of federal supremacy while acknowledging the role of states in addressing local needs is essential for creating effective and humane migration policies.

Comparative Analysis

Migration has been a constant and dynamic aspect of human societies throughout history, shaping cultures, economies, and demographics. This comparative analysis delves into the migration trends and policies of two distinct regions, Africa and the United States, seeking to identify common themes, analyze similarities and differences in migration policies, and explore the implications for individuals and societies in both regions. In both Africa and the USA, economic opportunities have historically been a significant driver of migration. Individuals seek better employment prospects, higher wages, and improved living standards. Economic disparities within and between regions influence migration patterns, with people moving from less economically developed areas to more prosperous ones.

Urbanization and industrialization significantly influence migration trends in both Africa and the USA. In Africa, rural-to-urban migration has been a prominent factor in urban growth, although there are indications of a potential reversal in the pace of urban growth (Beauchemin, 2010). The impact of migration on fertility and abortion in urban areas of Africa further underscores the ongoing urbanization trends in the region (Rokicki et al., 2014). Additionally, climate change has been identified as a significant driver of migration in rural West Africa, with households making migration decisions based on climate change perceptions and meteorological data (Longueville et al., 2020).

Similarly, in the USA, climate-induced migration has been observed, such as the case of Honduran migration, where unprecedented heat and lack of rain have influenced migration patterns (Reichman, 2022). Furthermore, there has been an increasing trend in African emigration to the USA, indicating the complex interplay of factors such as urbanization, climate change, and economic opportunities influencing migration from Africa to the USA (Thomas, 2011).

The push-pull dynamics of rural-to-urban migration are evident in both African countries and the USA, with urban centers attracting individuals seeking employment in diverse sectors, from manufacturing to services. Climate change and environmental challenges increasingly play a role in migration trends, with both Africa and the USA facing climate-related issues such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather events. These factors contribute to the complex landscape of migration trends and patterns in both regions.

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of migration trends and policies in Africa and the USA reveals common themes driven by economic, environmental, and social factors. While both regions share similarities, the nuanced differences in their migration policies reflect unique

challenges and priorities. The implications for individuals and societies are multifaceted, encompassing economic, social, and political dimensions. Recognizing these complexities is essential for fostering informed and effective migration policies that address the diverse needs of both African and American populations in an interconnected world.

International Cooperation

Migration, a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, is a shared global challenge that demands international cooperation. The review of migration trends and policies in Africa and the United States underscores the importance of recognizing migration as a global concern and advocates for collaborative approaches to address the root causes, promote economic development, and safeguard migrant rights.

Migration is a complex and interconnected global challenge that transcends borders and continents. It necessitates a shift in perspective from viewing it as a localized issue to understanding its broader implications (Magezi, 2017). Collaborative efforts between countries, international organizations, and non-governmental entities are essential for creating comprehensive and effective migration policies (Magezi, 2017). International cooperation should not only focus on managing the consequences of migration but also extend to addressing its root causes, such as economic disparities, political instability, environmental challenges, and conflict (Clemens & Postel, 2018). Additionally, the mental health implications of displacement and stressors related to migration reverberate globally, emphasizing the need for a collective responsibility in addressing migration challenges (Miller & Rasmussen, 2016).

The interconnectedness of nations in the modern world necessitates acknowledging the universal nature of migration challenges, and collaborative frameworks can establish standardized practices that protect migrants' human rights, ensuring their dignity and safety throughout their journeys (Miller & Rasmussen, 2016). Furthermore, the impact of climate change on migration underscores the need for international cooperation in adaptation and mitigation strategies (Adger et al., 2020). Data and research are crucial to inform global migration policy and shared responsibility for managing internal and international migration (Kraly & Hovy, 2020). Additionally, a legal framework for regulating the right to labor migrants is essential for ensuring the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms (Venediktov et al., 2022). Recognizing migration as a shared global challenge fosters a sense of collective responsibility and emphasizes the need for collaborative solutions. International cooperation, addressing root causes, protecting human rights, and informed policy-making are essential components in effectively managing the complexities of migration.

In conclusion, international cooperation is not a luxury but a necessity in addressing migration trends and policies. Recognizing migration as a shared global challenge requires nations to transcend narrow interests and work collectively toward solutions that are inclusive, humane, and sustainable. By fostering collaborative approaches, addressing root causes, promoting economic development, and safeguarding migrant rights, the international community can navigate the complexities of migration in a way that benefits individuals, societies, and the global community at large.

CONCLUSION

In synthesizing the intricate web of migration trends and policies across Africa and the United States, several key findings have emerged, painting a comprehensive picture of the complexities involved in the movement of people. As we navigate the diverse landscapes of these two regions, it becomes imperative to not only understand the nuances but also to advocate for policies that are inclusive, humane, and sustainable. The migration review has revealed the multifaceted nature of movement within Africa, encompassing voluntary economic migration and forced displacement due to conflicts and environmental challenges. In the USA, the historical evolution of immigration policies showcases the nation's responsiveness to evolving societal needs, resulting in a sophisticated framework addressing various forms of migration. Understanding these trends provides crucial insights into the motivations and challenges associated with migration in diverse contexts.

The call for inclusive migration policies is rooted in the recognition of the diverse factors driving migration, from economic aspirations to humanitarian needs. Embracing inclusivity entails crafting policies that respect the rights and dignity of migrants, fostering an environment where diverse communities can thrive. Humaneness in migration policies is a moral imperative, emphasizing the need to prioritize the well-being of migrants, irrespective of their status. Additionally, sustainability in migration policies is essential for addressing both immediate challenges and contributing to long-term global stability. Understanding migration challenges on a global scale is of paramount importance. The interconnectedness of nations in facing migration challenges necessitates collaborative efforts. Recognizing common themes and differences allows for shared learning and the development of cooperative solutions. Global cooperation is essential for addressing the root causes of migration, fostering economic development, and ensuring the protection of migrant rights. This understanding emphasizes the shared responsibility of nations in navigating the complexities of migration.

In conclusion, the path forward requires a commitment to inclusive, humane, and sustainable migration policies. By embracing these principles, nations can contribute to a more equitable and harmonious global society. The journey towards comprehensive migration policies involves continuous dialogue, collaboration, and a shared commitment to addressing the challenges and opportunities inherent in the movement of people across borders.

References

- Adeleke, O.K., Segun, I.B., & Olaoye, A.I.C. (2019). Impact of internal control on fraud prevention in deposit money banks in Nigeria. *Nigerian Studies in Economics and Management Sciences*, 2(1), 42-51.
- Adger, W., Crépin, A., Folke, C., Ospina, D., Chapin, F., Segerson, K., ... & Wilen, J. (2020). Urbanization, migration, and adaptation to climate change. *One Earth*, 3(4), 396-399. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.09.016>
- Babatunde, F.O., Omotayo, A.B., Oluwole, O.I., & Ukoba, K. (2021, April). A review on waste-wood reinforced polymer matrix composites for sustainable development. In *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* (Vol. 1107, No. 1, p. 012057). IOP Publishing.

- Beauchemin, C. (2010). Rural–urban migration in west africa: towards a reversal? migration trends and economic situation in Burkina Faso and Côte D'ivoire. *Population Space and Place*, 17(1), 47-72. <https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.573>
- Cao, S., Yu, N., Wangyue, Y., Wang, Z., & Mi, J. (2020). The educational level of rural labor, population urbanization, and sustainable economic growth in China. *Sustainability*, 12(12), 4860. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12124860>
- Clark, X., Hatton, T., & Williamson, J. (2007). Explaining U.S. immigration, 1971–1998. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 89(2), 359-373. <https://doi.org/10.1162/rest.89.2.359>
- Clemens, M., & Postel, H. (2018). Deterring emigration with foreign aid: an overview of evidence from low-income countries. *Population and Development Review*, 44(4), 667-693. <https://doi.org/10.1111/padr.12184>
- Ezeigweneme, C.A., Umoh, A.A., Ilojiyanya, V.I., & Adegbite, A.O. (2024). Review Of Telecommunication regulation and policy: comparative analysis USA And Africa. *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, 5(1), 81-99.
- Fry, M., Skinner, A., & Wheeler, S. (2017). Understanding the relationship between male gender socialization and gender-based violence among refugees in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Trauma Violence & Abuse*, 20(5), 638-652. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838017727009>
- Hiskey, J., Córdova, A., Malone, M., & Orcés, D. (2022). Leaving the devil you know: crime victimization, us deterrence policy, and the emigration decision in central America. *Latin American Research Review*, 53(3), 429-447. <https://doi.org/10.25222/larr.147>
- Hsiang, S., Kopp, R., Jina, A., Rising, J., Delgado, M., Mohan, S., ... & Houser, T. (2017). Estimating economic damage from climate change in the United States. *Science*, 356(6345), 1362-1369. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aal4369>
- Ilugbusi, S., Akindejoye, J.A., Ajala, R.B., & Ogundele, A. (2020). Financial liberalization and economic growth in Nigeria (1986-2018). *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 5(4), 1-9.
- Jacobs, S., David, O., & Wyk, A. (2023). The impact of urbanization on economic growth in Gauteng province, South Africa. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 13(2), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijefi.13899>
- Kayizzi-Mugerwa, S., Anyanwu, J., & Conceição, P. (2014). Regional integration in africa: an introduction. *African Development Review*, 26(S1), 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12102>
- Kraly, E., & Hovy, B. (2020). Data and research to inform global policy: the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-019-0166-y>
- Krifors, K. (2020). Logistics of migrant labour: rethinking how workers ‘fit’ transnational economies. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 47(1), 148-165. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183x.2020.1754179>
- Kunene, T.J., Tartibu, L.K., Karimzadeh, S., Oviroh, P.O., Ukoba, K., & Jen, T.C. (2022). Molecular dynamics of atomic layer deposition: sticking coefficient investigation. *Applied sciences*, 12(4), 2188.

- LeBrón, A., Torres, I., Kline, N., Lopez, W., Young, M., & Novak, N. (2023). Immigration and immigrant policies, health, and health equity in the United States. *Milbank Quarterly*, 101(S1), 119-152. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0009.12636>
- Longueville, F., Ozer, P., Gemenne, F., Henry, S., Mertz, O., & Nielsen, J. (2020). Comparing climate change perceptions and meteorological data in rural west Africa to improve the understanding of household decisions to migrate. *Climatic Change*, 160(1), 123-141. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-020-02704-7>
- Madue, S. (2015). South Africa's foreign and migration policies missteps: fuels of xenophobic eruptions?. *The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa*, 11(4). <https://doi.org/10.4102/td.v11i4.42>
- Magezi, C. (2017). Migration crisis and the church: a response to lacunae and considerations for Christian ministry engagement. *Verbum Et Ecclesia*, 38(1). <https://doi.org/10.4102/ve.v38i1.1671>
- Maru, M. (2021). Migration policy-making in Africa: determinants and implications for cooperation with Europe. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3858532>
- Miller, K., & Rasmussen, A. (2016). The mental health of civilians displaced by armed conflict: an ecological model of refugee distress. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, 26(2), 129-138. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s2045796016000172>
- Mouchou, R., Laseinde, T., Jen, T.C., & Ukoba, K., 2021. Developments in the Application of Nano Materials for Photovoltaic Solar Cell Design, Based on Industry 4.0 Integration Scheme. In *Advances in Artificial Intelligence, Software and Systems Engineering: Proceedings of the AHFE 2021 Virtual Conferences on Human Factors in Software and Systems Engineering, Artificial Intelligence and Social Computing, and Energy, July 25-29, 2021, USA* (510-521). Springer International Publishing.
- Moyo, I. (2020). On decolonising borders and regional integration in the Southern African development community (sadc) region. *Social Sciences*, 9(4), 32. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci9040032>
- Moyo, I., & Nshimbi, C. (2019). Border practices at beitbridge border and johannesburg inner city: implications for the sadc regional integration project. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 54(3), 309-330. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021909618822123>
- Nshimbi, C., & Fioramonti, L. (2014). The will to integrate: South Africa's responses to regional migration from the sadc region. *African Development Review*, 26(S1), 52-63. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12092>
- Ohenhen, P.E., Chidolue, O., Umoh, A.A., Ngozichukwu, B., Fafure, A.V., Ilojiana, V.I., & Ibekwe, K.I., 2024. Sustainable cooling solutions for electronics: A comprehensive review: Investigating the latest techniques and materials, their effectiveness in mechanical applications, and associated environmental benefits.
- Orieno, O.H., Ndubuisi, N.L., Ilojiana, V.I., Biu, P.W., & Odonkor, B. (2024). The future of autonomous vehicles in the us urban landscape: a review: analyzing implications for traffic, urban planning, and the environment. *Engineering Science & Technology Journal*, 5(1), 43-64.

- Rao, S., & Finnoff, K. (2015). Marriage migration and inequality in India, 1983–2008. *Population and Development Review*, 41(3), 485-505. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2015.00069.x>
- Reichman, D. (2022). Putting climate-induced migration in context: the case of honduran migration to the USA. *Regional Environmental Change*, 22(3). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-022-01946-8>
- Rokicki, S., Montana, L., & Fink, G. (2014). Impact of migration on fertility and abortion: evidence from the household and welfare study of Accra. *Demography*, 51(6), 2229-2254. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-014-0339-0>
- Ryo, E. (2021). The unintended consequences of US immigration enforcement policies. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(21). <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2103000118>
- Sands, S., Ingraham, K., & Salami, B. (2020). Caribbean nurse migration—a scoping review. *Human Resources for Health*, 18(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12960-020-00466-y>
- Thomas, K. (2011). What explains the increasing trend in African emigration to the U.S?. *International Migration Review*, 45(1), 3-28. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-7379.2010.00837.x>
- Ukoba, K.O., Inambao, F.L., & Njiru, P., 2018. Solar Energy and Post-Harvest Loss Reduction in Roots and Tubers in Africa. In *Proceedings of the World Congress on Engineering and Computer Science* (Vol. 1).
- Venediktov, V., Запана, С., Amelicheva, L., Kravchenko, I., Horbachova, K., & Romanenko, Y. (2022). Legal framework for regulating the right to labor migrants. *journal of interdisciplinary research. AD ALTA Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 12(1), 21-26. <https://doi.org/10.32782/1804-7890/1201.3>
- Villazor, R. (2015). The immigration and nationality act of 1965. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9781316018828>
- Vincent, A.A., Segun, I.B., Loretta, N.N., & Abiola, A., 2021. Entrepreneurship, agricultural value-chain and exports in Nigeria. *United International Journal for Research and Technology*, 2(08), 1-8.
- Wong, T., Kang, S., Valdivia, C., Espino, J., Gonzalez, M., & Peralta, E. (2020). How interior immigration enforcement affects trust in law enforcement. *Perspectives on Politics*, 19(2), 357-370. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1537592719003943>
- Zhou, C., Li, M., Zhang, G., Chen, J., Zhang, R., & Cao, Y. (2021). Spatiotemporal characteristics and determinants of internal migrant population distribution in China from the perspective of urban agglomerations. *Plos One*, 16(2), e0246960. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246960>