

War events in North Africa as the cause of new migrations

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.9.08.2019.p92109

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.9.08.2019.p92109>

Abstract- The current migrant crisis, that threatens to become epic disaster situation, can also be seen through ecological causal relations. Namely, the sudden rise in food prices has been caused by hunger, unemployment, social unrest and conflicts that have been used by great powers to meet their interests. The devastated countries on which territories war is being led and continues, are also endangering survival of its environment in which they lived until then. People are fleeing and facing new sufferings on the road to a better future.

Index Terms- Migrations, wars, Africa, Europe, suffering, hope

I. INTRODUCTION

Europe is tempting, beautifully sounds everything on which it has built its image, when it comes to Europe there is a feeling of security, protection and peace that come to mind. Europe is democracy, respect and appreciation of all, the giving of equal rights to everyone, the common life of different nations, religions, races. And whether that is so, Europe has found itself in the crisis unprepared, without any idea or a plan how to deal with the influx of a large number of people in a short period of time, faced with terrorist attacks on its territory, only increased the fear of the entry of potential terrorists, began to be some spirits thought to have remained somewhere in the past, such as chauvinism, intolerance and intolerance towards other nations And cultures, the fear of diversity.

The world's media report every day on the scourge that people are on their way to a better life. Scenes are terrifying, inhumane transport conditions, the sinking of overcrowded ships, the plethora of people who are trying to get rich on another's misfortune, trafficking of human beings, violence, refugee camps. Then violence again by the border authorities of countries through which they try to make their way to the final destination mainly as the ultimate goal of Germany). People who travel are mostly aware of what can happen to them, but the conditions from which they flee to save themselves and their children are obviously even more scary. And in Europe, the fear of people who have left everything and can not come back from where they escaped, is constantly heating up.

II. SITUATION IN NORTH OF AFRICA

A several thousands people, (mostly women and children), have been starving in attempts to reach Europe, fleeing from impossible conditions for life, war, illness ... People who left their homes in the past few years (from 2012), were primarily victims of the politics great powers of to gain their natural resources, primarily oil. Refugees originate mainly from Iraq, Libya, Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, sub-Saharan countries (Sudan, Eritrea), the territory under the control of the so-called "Islamic state". These are countries where war destruction, murder, hunger, illness, poverty, political persecution of everyday life, climate change in Syria has led to severe drought that has sparked social dissatisfaction and rebellion against the power that has grown into a bloody war that has the effect of shaking the entire planet.

In the war-torn areas there is desolation, hunger, disease, and the population abandons Syria massively. Young military-capable men emigrate not to be mobilized because they do not want to fight for any of the parties in this war. Turkey, which probably has the most direct impact in Syria, uses its own war against the ISIS as a platform for attacks on the Kurds, to date the most successful fighters against ISIS in Syria, Iraq and Turkey itself.¹

Syria is an agricultural country; residents are engaged in agriculture and cotton growing for the production of textiles, cultivation of fruits, vegetables and tobacco. A series of related events, which certainly are the most important long-term drought, and the population on the rise, have led to water shortages, limiting agricultural production and cotton production. About 55 percent of Syria makes a step, where about 1.5 million Bedouins live by and from cattle growing. The drought turned the grassy step into the desert, which in the north-east around Hassake, led to a dramatic exodus towards cities.

The great cities of Syria had a sudden increase in the population. Damascus officially has 4.12 million, and unofficially 7, it needs to provide electricity, water, work, education, treatment and food supplies. By 2050, estimations are that 75 percent of Syria's population will be living in cities.² In 1999, the population amounted to 17.2 million; By 2009, this number has increased slightly more than 21 million people. In addition, there are about

¹ Glass Charles, (2015), In the Syrian Deadlands, The New York Review of Books, dostupno na <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/2015/10/22/syrian-deadlands/pristup17.6.2016>

² Leukefeld K. ,(2011), Syria: A Historical Perspective on the Current Crisis Global Research,Global Research, dostupno na <http://www.globalresearch.ca/syria-a-historical-perspective-on-the-current-crisis/24568,sajtu pristupljeno 16.6.2016>

a million Iraqi refugees and some 500,000 Palestinian refugees living in Syria (from 1948 with their descendants).

Before armed conflicts in Syria, despite the political, important role played the long-standing chronic social and economic crisis. In general, dissatisfaction and a difficult social situation, people react in different ways and begin to recognize certain social phenomena and relationships, which in normal life circumstances would not give any significance, nor would they pay special attention to them. It happened in Syria.

These reactions of the dissatisfied masses need not only concern the strengthening of the prevailing consciousness and the desire for political change, but they can also spread to, terrain of ethnic or religious intolerance and intolerance, which can further represent the front of armed conflicts, civil wars and other widespread catastrophes size. It just happened in Syria.³

Conflicts in Syria began in March 2011. in the city of Daraa, located near the Jordanian border. The local population began to demonstrate an open support to the revolutionary forces in Egypt, which was followed by the reaction of the Syrian police. Shortly thereafter, a series of protests began in the capital Damascus. They then assumed a form of armed conflict.

Always on the ground where there is a war conflict, even in Syria, there are indications that chemical weapons were used for mass destruction of the population. Chemicals are available, and have been used for decades for various tests and experiments around the world are produced by simple chemical processes, which are cheap and do not require expensive and modernly equipped laboratories.

So far, according to official reports of UN, about 320000 people died, more than 4 million Syrians have fled the country, and 7.6 million have been internally displaced. As Syrian neighbors are overwhelmed by refugees, hundreds of thousands of Syrians are now seeking refuge in Europe, which turned out to be one of the biggest challenges in the history of the EU.⁴

The factor of Europe attractiveness for the people who seek to refuge in, must be seen through the prism of development in many fields, from information and communication systems (six billion mobile phones in the world), respect for human rights and universal moral values, to unfair distribution income and various other inequalities around the world. Terrorism and religious extremism also have a major impact, but Europe is fighting it.

Wars, such as those in Libya and surrounding deserts, around the Great Lakes and their surroundings, as well as the long-standing conflict in Somalia, simply "produce" asylum seekers and refugees. Cruel African regimes also contribute to increasing their number. In doing so, it upsets the shyness that African leaders show when they refer to migration, which are related to the Africans themselves. However, this does not provide a complete picture.

Africans who die in the desert or at sea are decisive. They do not want to accept their fate and are ready to risk their lives for that. The youngest population in the world, African, sees developed European countries as the closest lighthouse of hope.

³ Parezanović M.,(2012), Sirija i arapsko proleće dostupno na <http://www.nspm.rs/savremeni-svet/sirija-i-arapsko-prolece.html?alphabet=1>, pristupljeno adresi 17.06.2016

⁴ <http://www.nationalgeographic.rs/vesti/865-velika-seoba-ljudi.html>

For them, this is a house where human rights are respected, in which they will understand their situation and where they will find a job. African youth will still grow when the rest of the world starts to grow old. The failure to accept the fact that wealth is currently in countries whose population is old unsustainable often leads to the most basic economic policy proposals. By accepting the demographic challenge, social and political elections should be thoroughly re-examined in order to ensure a stable economy. We are witnessing the limitations of transfer of value from production and work to knowledge and financial control, and we also see the limits of the leading economic models.

III. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE MIGRATION CRISIS IN EUROPE

As an example, it can be shown a letter, a public letter, from mayor of Lampedusa, Italian small city, which is the first meeting point for the lucky ones who managed to survive the hell of escape across the Mediterranean Sea and the first shore they encounter on their way to the unknown. Lampedusa is the closest point to Africa, and the first straw of salvation for thousands of unfortunate people fleeing from one evil comes up. Lampedusa, with its 6,000 inhabitants, has never lost humanity during these tragic years that does not distinguish between citizens and illegal immigrants.⁵ Lampedusa Mayor is not a representative of any major political party, she is an environmental protection expert, is struggling to protect the natural beauty of Lampedusa, she does not have much help in this but bravely cope with all the problems and provides assistance to refugees as much as possible within their capabilities.

A letter:

"I am the new Mayor of Lampedusa. I was elected to this position in May 2012, and by November I handed over 21 corpses of people who drowned in an attempt to reach our shores. It's unbearable and very painful for me and our island. We had to ask for the help of the other mayors of this province, to dignify the last 11 bodies, because there was no longer any place in our graveyard. We'll figure it out somehow, we'll dig up new rakes, but I wonder how much it should be that cemetery? I am indignant at the epidemic proportions; I am disturbed by the silence of Europe that has just received the Nobel Peace Prize, and is silent in spite of this massacre, because here people die as if they were war.

Every day I am more and more convinced that European immigration policy consciously agrees to these victims in order to stop immigration flow. Perhaps he sees it as a deterrent. But if the boat is the last gimmick of these people's hopes, then their death is a European embarrassment. If Europe behaved as if it were our dead, then I would like to receive a telegram of co-existence for each drowned person. It's like they have white skin, as if it's about our son who drowned during the break.

⁵ Gatti Fabrizio, (2013), Lampedusa deserves the Nobel Peace Prize, Le Monde/PressEurop, dostupno na <http://www.voxeurop.eu/en/content/article/4215301-lampedusa-deserves-nobel-peace-prize>, pristupljeno 11.5.2016

Mayor Giusi Nicolini " 6

Irony in the whole situation is that Lampedusa is a poor place, which depends on fishing. Its inhabitants in search of a better life go to the coasts of the African continent, and on the coasts of Tunisia and Morocco the most, there are villages that are inhabited by Italians who have found the place to themselves provide for existence. The Lampedusa are Europeans, the first to which ships and refugee boats are on their way to salvation.

Regardless of the years in which hundreds of thousands of people, mostly from sub-Saharan areas, hit a catastrophe of epic proportions, hunger, unemployment, epidemics, crossed the Lampedusa, the domestic population does not perceive them as a threat, and a problem. They are still only people with problems, someone to help to, in the same tragedy that has hit them.

While the rest of Europe is struggling with the virus of xenophobia and racism, while raising the fences across the continent, there are people here, who are overwhelmed by existential problems with hearing and willing (but with so little funds and support from the international community) to ease at least this first step of refugees to escape from all the troubles that drove away from the hearth.

One of the absurds is that European Union received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012. It's absurd because anyone who has looked at at least one report or read a news story about the tragedies of people who seek help, seek salvation, and become victims of a mass grave called the Mediterranean Sea, or other disasters on alternative routes, can conclude that they in fact, the victims of " inaction or inactivities" of politicians who lead Europe. The death of refugees served as part of a European refugee policy, it is part of the deterrence strategy.

IV. EUROPE'S RESPONSE TO THE MIGRANT CRISIS

After the initial shock, Europe has consolidating its lines and closed the door, before the wave of refugees. In July 2015, the parliament adopted amendments to the asylum laws (on seeking and granting asylum), legal treatment of asylum seekers, and in conclusion, Hungary closed the border with Serbia, which has become the main route for the passage of refugees from Greece and North Macedonia to Europe. Soon the same were done by Croatia, Slovenia Austria ... In vain was statemen in which UN officials agreed and expressed their concern.⁷ To their criticism, Prime Minister Orban replied that he "defends" Hungary and "he defends" and very European Union.⁸

⁶ Nicolini G., (2013), *Evropska Sramota*, dostupno na www.freitag.de/autoren/robert-zion/brief-der-buergermeisterin-von-lampedusa, pristup 4.4.2016.

⁷ UN News Centre, (2015), „UN cites strong concerns over Hungarian border fence plan that could deter refugees and asylum-seekers“, dostupno na http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=51201#.VY2d5_mqqk

⁸ Hungary Today, (2015), "Hungarian Parliament Passes Law Amendments to Tighten Immigration Rules", 6. jul 2015,

The Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees - signed in 1951, regulates the position of refugees after the Second World War. That convention defines the refugee status, determines the minimum obligations that the receiving State has to fulfill towards refugees. An additional protocol was adopted in 1967, which included refugees who became members after 1951.

Final agreement on this issue has been reached between the European Union and Turkey, according to which all refugees and migrants must remain in Turkey.⁹ In return, Europe has committed itself to providing material assistance to Turkey, as well as a number of concessions ... According to what is known in this agreement, this agreement will bring all refugees and migrants from Turkey to Greece return to Turkey. This closed the Western Balkan route and found a temporary solution for further migration of migrants. This is a major violation of the rules and norms on which the European Union is founded.¹⁰

The main problem of the current migration crisis in Europe is that the European Union has outlined its basic principles, the principle of the freedom of movement of people, goods on which the concept of the European Union is based; allowed us to disregard the human rights of migrants in the 21st century, and in particular the right to naturalization, as well as the rise of xenophobia, and that hatred towards foreigners and neighbors is practiced by countries with which they always represent, declaratively, respect for the principle of equality and tolerance, accusing other nations for disregarding these principles.

A historic absurd is the refusal of the European Union to accept, at the quotas, a part of the refugees by countries like Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Poland from which the people's rivers were leaving for Refugees at one time. They have discovered a real relationship with the EU, refusing to share the burden of the refugee crisis, have shown that they only want a one-sided benefit from that relationship. During this crisis, Europe has shown complete unpreparedness and a high degree of disorganization, and too much surprise, and some EU members even panic in facing the migrant wave, although it has been extensively running since 2011 and intensely since 2014.¹¹

Europe will have to wonder if the anomaly or natural reaction is that the nation-state is abolished and the rejected national sovereignty as anachronous phenomena overnight returns to the big door into political life. The latest decision by the Union that all migrants who are not from Afghanistan, Iraq or Syria are declared as economic migrants is direct discrimination and violates the right of migrants to access asylum as individuals, which UNHCR criticized as a decision. The anomaly is that the great, if not the greatest burden of the migrant crisis is now being borne by countries that have not in any way contributed to the

dostupno na <http://hungarytoday.hu/news/hungarian-parliament-passes-law-amendments-tighten-immigration-rules-56850>

⁹ "Refugee crisis: EU and Turkey reach 'breakthrough' deal", *Al Jazeera*, dostupno na engleskom jeziku na <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/03/refugee-crisis-eu-turkey-agree-proposal-160308021149403.html>

¹⁰ Kilibarda Pavle, (2016), Faust, dostupno na <http://pescanik.net/faust>

¹¹ Simeunović D., (2015), Migracije kao uzrok političkih anomalija U Evropi, *Journal of Criminalistics and Law, Kriminalističko policijska akademija, Beograd*

creation of a crisis hotspot in Iraq, Libya and Syria from which refugees mostly come to Europe, nor are these European countries currently the most Affected by a migrant wave like Serbia, anything benefited from the wars that have been or are being led in these countries.¹²

It is increasingly apparent that the migration burden has not been evenly distributed. This anomaly is enhanced by the fact that countries that are currently experiencing the greatest burden of migration are at the same time the poorest or in a severe financial crisis like Greece.

The European Commission is mostly trying to solve the migration crisis with money, and shows its increase in resources for this problem. From May to September 2015, these resources grew from 4.6 to 9.5 billion euros. In addition, the European Commission has announced the granting of 100 million euros as an emergency aid to the most affected EU member states, and 600 million euros in additional assistance to the competent European bodies in 2016, and to add another 300 million euros to the EU humanitarian aid fund in 2016, and that in 2015 additional 200 million euros will be given to organizations such as UNHCR and WFP.

It has been decided to help countries in the EU, Turkey with billion of euros (which was later increased to 3.4 billion euros), and Serbia and North Macedonia together totaling 17 million euros (which has not even been partially realized so far). It was also decided that additional financial injections were injected into countries where refugees were massively deported, such as Lebanon and Jordan, in order to minimize the number of refugees from those countries and move to Europe. It was also concluded that the Union should increase efforts to stabilize those African countries that are the main source of migration.

The European Agenda for Migration was also announced the establishment of EU land and water borders as well as the security and military surveillance of these borders by the newly-designed European Border Guard. Maybe building walls. This is supported by the fact that in Brussels confirmed the right of Hungary to lift the wall towards Croatia and thus strengthen the idea of enclosing the member states of the Union.

Migration can also have positive economic consequences, both in countries receiving migrants, but also in countries from which refugees come. These positive impacts on the countries of origin are that by leaving a large number of people, unresolved social problems are being reduced and the financial benefit of the remittances sent to their families is gaining.

And for the land of reception, they are useful if they are planned, dosed and desired. In most developed countries, immigration has always been an important factor of industrial growth and economic progress, as well as the only opportunity to correct the demographic balance, which has been disturbed by a drastic increase in the trend of aging.¹³

Even despite Europe's fear of terrorism and migrants, it is planned to use a huge pile of the cheapest possible workforce.

Developed countries do not have to move factories where workforce is cheap and costly transport costs for their goods produced in the distance. It is only necessary to concentrate this workforce and use it in a planned and systematic way, and a rich part of Europe will make money on migration.¹⁴

If they are concentrated in one place, immigrants will be forced to work for even less money. The same logic, for example, is used by Japan, which literally imports migrants from less-developed parts of Asia, and despite the great disgrace of the negligence of the Japanese population. However, the important difference between Japan and some European countries is that, in the end of September 2015, Japan donated \$ 830 million to help refugees from Syria and Iraq and showed that it is not only profit-oriented in its attitude towards migration, while some European countries that claim to be threatened by the arrival of migrants "have forgotten" to pay funds for refugees even for 2014.

Although in migrations the most uneducated or low educated migrants are prevalent in the mass, if the war hits countries with a better educated population like Syria, a great number of migrants are with higher education or doctorates, and they are very welcome into developed countries, they usually know the language of the country in which they migrate and, generally speaking, they are easier to fit into a new environment. Due to possibility that the European economy benefits from cheap labor and "brain drain", the goal of European Union is to make the migration merged and integrated into its plans, making those "unwanted" become desirable and regular, and as such being embedded in the social development agenda of the member countries.¹⁵

Positive and negative migration factors

Migration as a social message has negative and positive factors.

Negative factors are in fact those reasons that led people to leave their place of residence and origin. refer to the place they leave and represent the reasons for leaving the place of origin. There may be hunger, poverty, poor health system, political persecutions and killings, natural disasters.

Positive factors are related to the place where the migrant has started and are the reasons why he chose that particular destination. Of the positive factors, the most important are physical security, better treatment conditions, a higher standard of living, opportunities for employment of education and training opportunities, and relatives who have already settled on the same territory. Positive factors for the state lie in the arrival of the young migrant population, because the developed countries usually follow the lack of young people who will fill vacant posts and increase their state coffers with their contributions and taxes. With filled jobs, productivity rises and the economy develops faster. Immigrants bring new energy, ideas and culture, and multicultural places for life can be created.

¹² Simeunović D., (2015), Migracije kao uzrok političkih anomalija U Evropi, Journal of Criminalistics and Law, Kriminističko policijska akademija, Beograd

¹³ Simeunović D., (2015), Migracije kao uzrok političkih anomalija U Evropi, Journal of Criminalistics and Law, Kriminističko policijska akademija, Beograd

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When mixing very different cultures, there may be tensions between minority and majority communities and cause racial, national, and religious conflicts. In countries of departure, unemployment is reduced, and emigrants, by sending money to their loved ones, indirectly help the country of their origin. Emigrants return with better education, skills, money and international contacts.

Negative side of emigration is the loss of a young and educated workforce, which also has economic consequences in the long run. In addition to economic and cultural influences, emigration can also have a positive impact on social issues such as the preservation of the environment or the improvement of the rights of vulnerable categories of society. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement suggests that migration is not seen as a disadvantage, but as an advantage and a sign of adaptability, especially if we take into account the inevitable consequences of climate change. In their opinion, it is necessary to utilize the full economic and social potential of migration, and to counteract the negative effects, both in the countries of origin and in the countries of arrival.¹⁶

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¹⁶ <http://elementarium.cpn.rs/elementi/fenomen-migracija/>