

# THE ROOT CAUSES AND MOTIVATIONS FOR REFUGEE MIGRATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

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**Abstract:** The study multifaceted dynamics driving refugee migration in the Great Lakes region of East Africa. Focusing on factors such as ethnic tensions, land disputes, lack of peace and security, natural disasters, and socio-economic challenges, the study delves into the root causes and motivations compelling individuals to flee their home countries. Drawing from macro, meso, and micro theoretical perspectives, it examines the complexity of refugee movement, encompassing both forced displacement and voluntary migration. The research emphasizes the need to address structural and systemic issues to mitigate further migration, advocating for proactive measures to counteract the triggers of immigration.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Displacement, Ethnic tensions, Forced migration, Great Lakes region, Land disputes, Natural disasters, Refugee crises, Socio-economic challenges, Structural factors, Voluntary migration, War.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The movement of refugees and population displacement has been a crisis that has affected the Great Lake region of East Africa, including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The case has led to the call for protection by both the domestic nation and the international body to make them live peacefully. Over an extended period, people who have been displaced from their various places of resident from within their own country have been facing difficulties and dangers in their movement. The crisis has occurred either while leaving their own country or while in the move. Their rights have been violated in the hosting countries and do not enjoy some of the reasons.

The Great Lakes Region is faced with refugee crises and it is apparent that it is one of Africa's most adversely affected regions by the large volume of refugee influx. The region has seen wars, starvation and violence resulting in a number of individuals moving away from their countries of origin. The region is too wide, not only comprising of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania but it also includes South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Angola, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Malawi, and Eritrea. All these countries share and experience internal and external conflicts which result in large volumes of refugees migrating in the region and to other countries outside the region.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. THE ROOT CAUSES OF REFUGEE MIGRATION

Majority of the people around the globe have had a chance to leave the places they were born, perhaps moving as far as the adjacent city or locality. Nonetheless, for others, they will have to leave their home places not just for the short time, but in other circumstances for eternity. The rational for the movement of people to other countries so as to rebuild their lives is

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<sup>1</sup> Omeje, K. and Hepner, T.R. (eds), *Conflict and Peace Building in the African Great Lakes Region*. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press ,2013).

multifaceted; while others leave to further their education and search for decent jobs, others are compelled to leave in order to avert the violation of their rights as well to avoid persecution and torture. Millions have fled to from wars and violence, while others feel unsafe because they may be targeted on the basis of their beliefs and other factors such as ethnicity and political affiliations.<sup>2</sup>

These excursions, which all beginning with the expectation for a good future, can likewise be loaded with threat and dread. A few people risk falling prey to illegal exploitation and different types of abuse. Some are confined by the government officials when they show up in another nation. While some may settle and acclimatise to the new life, they begin to face prejudice and elements of discrimination. Others end up lonely and in desolation because of losing touch with relatives, colleagues, and other supportive networks.

Studies have indicated the reasons why it is usually difficult or lethal for individuals to stay in their home countries, including fleeing from wars, starvation, disasters, harsh climate, and poverty. Others such as women and young girls flee because of their gender or sexual orientation. In most cases, individuals will always face an amalgam of these unfortunate circumstances.<sup>3</sup>

Overall, while a number of people will flee from their countries to avert forms of danger, others want to secure good education or job opportunities in other countries. Others may wish to link up with their relatives who live in other countries; as such, the rationale for the movement of people to other countries is usually complex.

The leading legitimate reason for the influx of refugees in the Great Lake region is political crisis and war between different tribes that have forced movement of people to a secure excellent lake region. War in the neighboring countries has resulted in people moving away from their place to the lake region. An example of this is the Rwanda genocide. Five hundred thousand innocent people lost their lives during this genocide, while the people who managed to escape end up finding themselves settling as refugees in the Great Lake region of East Africa.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.1 Ethnic Division in the Great Lakes Region

Literature on the disturbances in the Great Lakes Region indicates that ethnic tensions are the major drivers of refugee migration in the Great Lakes Region. The Great Lakes Region consist of diverse ethnic groups scattered all over the regional countries. For instance, ethnic conflicts in Burundi, Rwanda, DRC and Uganda have been fuelled by ethnicity or which is promoted by political leaders for their own political gains. Ethnic tensions in the Great Lakes Region are not only confined to Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda but extend in places such the Rwanda-Burundi borders and other nations such as the DRC. Some feel affiliated to tribes such as the Banyarwanda in DRC's North Kivu province and the Banyamulenge in DRC's South Kivu province.<sup>5</sup>

The civil wars that have been affecting Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Southern Sudan have resulted in community migrating to East Africa Great Lake region. Over two million Rwanda people migrated to Uganda great lake region.<sup>6</sup> The harsh conditions in their country could not allow them to stay in their homeland.

### 2.2 Inequitable Access to Land in the Great Lakes Region

Land and its importance are often the main cause of widespread violence and an important factor in building peace and economic recovery in post-war situations. If access, control and use of land are not properly managed, this could affect peace building in the post-war region. Many countries in the region have land agencies and policies that serve as mechanisms for resolving land disputes<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>B Rutinwa, 'The end of asylum? The changing nature of refugee policies in Africa' (2002) Refugee survey quarterly 12.

<sup>3</sup> Ibis, n.p.

<sup>4</sup> K Landgren, 'The Future Of Refugee Protection: Four Challenges' (2016) 11 Journal of Refugees Studies.

<sup>5</sup> R Amici, *Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes Region*. Conference Report. (London: The Council of the Democratic Federal Republic of Congo, 1999)

<sup>6</sup> L Hovil, 'Self Settled Refugees In Uganda. Alternative Approach To Displacement?' (2017) 20 Journal of Refugees studies <<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/20/4/579/1526566>> accessed 13 November 2019.

<sup>7</sup> Cole Georgia. 'The role of semiotics in connecting the spaces, words and embodied experiences of refugee politics' (2017) vol. 42, no. 2 Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 303.

Land problems in the Great Lakes region are among the causes of conflict in the remote communities. Rwanda introduced laws under the Arusha Agreement to help refugees recover their property after returning home. This is an effective way to prevent ethnic conflicts on land. The current political crisis in the region has sparked controversy over the decision of lawmakers to continue the constitutional rule of the president, pushing back thousands of refugees who have limited their responsibilities in Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Despite the instability of many international organizations due to continuing instability, most refugees do not return home due to the possibility of returning to a long-armed conflict<sup>8</sup>.

The use and access to land in the Great Lakes constitutes a portion of the reasons that influence the prevalence to tensions and conflicts in the region. For instance, in Rwanda, the inequitable access to land catapulted the 1994 Genocide. The limited access to land, aggravated by the unfair distribution, population displacement, and the irregular state distribution of land have been cited as exacerbating the prevalence of tensions and violence in the region.<sup>9</sup>

It is undeniable that inequitable access to land in the Great Lakes Region is a major cause of conflicts in countries such as Burundi. Inequitable access to land contributes to poverty and famine which results in political disturbances leading to unending coup d'états in the region. In the DRC, land remains a cause of conflict and violence amongst ethnic groups.<sup>10</sup>

### 2.3 Lack of Peace and Security in the Great Lakes

The Great Lakes Region is characterised by numerous conflicts and these conflicts are either interstate or intrastate. The conflicts are widespread and complex due to the fact that the conflicts involve a number of parties both regional and international.<sup>11</sup> The conflicts involve miss governance, exploitation and unequal distribution and access to natural resources. Governments in the region have failed to manage the various ethnic groups in the region and this has largely contributed to refugee migration in the region. It is as result of such inability that there is lack of peace, tranquillity, and safety in the region and the lack of peace and security in the Great Lakes Region is one of the contributors of refugee movement in the Great Lakes Region.<sup>12</sup>

Further, armed groups fuel the migration of refugees in that they recruit people on ethnic grounds to fight across borders. There is rampant exploitation and illicit trade of natural resources such as gold and diamonds which at the end fuel conflict regional levels. The armed groups have support from politically influential people who supply arms and fiscal resources which flow across state boundaries. As a result, populations are compelled to flee their settlements and cross the region to avert forms of violence, hunger and elements of injustice.

The presence of armed groups such as the United Democratic Party in the eastern part has worsened the security crisis, killing innocent men and women. Such attacks drive away thousands of people, forcing them to cross borders to peaceful countries. In Kenya, for instance, hundreds of thousands of refugees stay in Dadaab and Kakuma camp. Presently, Kenya hosts more than 2 million refugees from the Great Lakes region.<sup>13</sup>

### 2.4 Natural Disasters in the Great Lakes Region.

The other legal cause that has made people fled is human or a natural disaster like famine and the violation of human rights. Hunger has been another big, legitimate reason for people migrating. In Ethiopia, a prolonged drought affected many people, and it led to the loss of lives in the region. Due to this, families fled to look for a place they will be able to get food for survival, and they end up settling in Kenya and some parts of Uganda. Somalia also was affected by food security due to drought ending up paying in Kenya lake region as refugees<sup>14</sup>. The displaced communities had to travel from their homeland

<sup>8</sup> J Crisp, 'Africa's refugees: patterns, problems and policy challenges' (2000) Vol.18, no.2 Journal of Contemporary African Studies 157.

<sup>9</sup> P Uvin, *Aiding Violence: The Development Enterprise in Rwanda* (West Hartford: Kumarian Press, 1998)

<sup>10</sup> P Le Billon, The Political Ecology of War: Natural Resources and Armed Conflict. *Political Geography*, 20, pp. 561–584.

<sup>11</sup> N Ansorg, How Does Militant Violence Diffuse in Regions? Regional Conflict System in International Relations and Peace and Conflict Studies (2011) Vol. 5, no. 1 *International Journal of Conflict and Violence* 173.

<sup>12</sup> M Van Leeuwen, 'Imagining the Great Lakes Region: Discourses and Practices of Civil Society Regional Approaches for Peacebuilding in Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo (2008) vol 43, no. 2 *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 393.

<sup>13</sup> R Lemarchand, 'The fire in the Great Lakes.' *Current History* 98, no. 628 (1999) 195

<sup>14</sup> KR Mills Norton, 'Refugees and Security in the Great Lakes Region of Africa' (2019) 5 *Civil Wars* <[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254228071\\_Refugees\\_and\\_security\\_in\\_the\\_great\\_lakes\\_region\\_of\\_Africa](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254228071_Refugees_and_security_in_the_great_lakes_region_of_Africa)> accessed 13 November 2019.

where there was violence and look for a better place where they can be accommodated. The community ends up settling in the great lake side of Kenya where they were welcomed and provided with the basic needs<sup>15</sup>.

Hunger and diseases have affected people in the lake regions. Due to famine and disease, it has forced many to leave their respective countries to escape starvation in the most developing countries. Government of their various countries has failed to create opportunities and the necessary sources which ensure a steady supply of food to the citizen. Therefore, their citizens are forced to migrate to a more developed country. Health problems like a breakout of diseases have made citizens migrate from the affected areas to escape the plague<sup>16</sup>.

The threats towards refugees originate from many sources such as organised crime, rowdy government forces, militia groups, local populations and the refugee groups themselves<sup>17</sup>. The susceptibility of refugees is worsened in circumstances where they have constrained material and fiscal resources because their community structures have been broken down. Refugees who often lack any assistance or secure legal status may be targeted for cries and abuse by the host population.

### 2.5 Socio – Economic Problems in the Great Lakes Region

The Great Lakes Region consists of countries which are mostly poor and most of them have experience conflicts which continue to occur now and then. These conflicts are not resolved and as a result there is no stability in the region. Poverty is so extreme in the Great Lakes Region and it is regarded as one of the causes of the refugee migration in the region.

The eruption of land disputes in the Great Lakes Region is also another factor which contributes to refugee migration in the Great Lakes Region. Land ownership is identified as one of the causes of unending violence in the region. Access to, control and usage of land is poorly managed and administered in the Great Lakes Region and that makes violence to erupt due to land ownership disputes. For instance, in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, land disputes have been one of the major causes that have ignited conflicts in rural communities. To that end Rwanda has put in place a legislative framework, as part of the Arusha Agreement, for refugees to repossess their properties upon return as a way to prevent land based ethnic conflicts and violence in the region.<sup>18</sup>

## 3. EXPLAINING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Prior to highlighting the models of migration, it is pertinent to lightly differentiate between the types of explanations most often raised. Scholars classify the theoretical perspectives of international migration into three broad categories. The Macro theoretical perspective usually reiterates the structural and objective functions that facilitate migration.<sup>19</sup> For the instance of economic migrations, the push factors would typically include unappealing remuneration, massive unemployment and low per capita income. On the flipside, the pull factors connote aspects such as migration laws and the market situations of the receiving nations.

Involuntary displacement can be conceived from a variety of factors such as state repression and fear of violence resulting from civil strife. The “push” and “pull” theoretical conception of migration is prone to one or more shortcomings. For one, it fails to explain why there is persistent voluntary migration despite the variation of economic conditions of the receiving countries. Besides, it fails to explain why much migration takes place from comparatively few places: a variety of push factors exist in the sending areas, but whereas in certain cases they create mass emigration, in others there is almost no movement.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Willie B and others, ‘Conflicts in the Congo: from Kivu to Kabila’ (1999) vol. 8, no.5 African Security Studies 33.

<sup>16</sup> H Lambert, 'The EU asylum qualification directive, its impact on the jurisprudence of the United Kingdom and international law' (2006) Vol. 55, no. 1 International & Comparative Law Quarterly 161.

<sup>17</sup> H Goitom,, ‘Refugee Law and Policy: Kenya’ (2016) In *Law Library of Congress*.

<sup>18</sup>Y Kalikat, *Assistance des populations affectées par les déplacés. La Banque Mondiale mobilise 50 millions de dollars supplémentaires pour la RDC. Forum des as* (2015) 21 December, p. 8

<sup>19</sup> The theories have been deemed to push or pull international migration.

<sup>20</sup> James SA, ‘Credibility, proof and refugee law’ (2009) vol. 21, no. 4 International Journal of Refugee Law 700.

The Meso theories can effectively account for the presence of such migration incongruities. In practice, they denounce the macro theoretical reliance on push and pull factors and instead emphasise the notion of complex connections among states, wherein the concepts of systems and networks prevail.<sup>21</sup> Migration is deemed to take place within a migration system, that is, among a group of countries that are essentially linked socioeconomic and political ties. On the other hand, networks refer to the multiple ties, such as religion and families, which link individuals. Once solidified, they influence the volume of migration through the provision of fiscal and social support. In particular, the resources that flow from a network enable migration, making it attractive to potential migrants. As such, the meso conception cannot be used to explain the rationale for forced migration, although it can explain the reasons for choice destination among refugees.<sup>22</sup>

The Micro theories mostly rely on the factors which influence an individual person's decision to migrate, usually investigating how probable migrants indulge in the cost-benefit analysis of migrating. They usually draw from rational choice theories, which explain why and how people make decisions. While costs would include the financial and psychological incurred in moving, the benefits include higher wages and safety. In a nutshell, the micro theories provide a framework to check or control the previous theories, explaining how people actually make decisions based on rationality and objectivity.<sup>23</sup> In a summary, one would say that among the three theories, the macro theories offer the most appropriate explanation for forced migration. On the other hand, the Meso theories best illustrate the rationale for the prevalence of voluntary migration, as well as the choice of destination for migrants. Lastly, the micro theories how the two theoretical postulations translate into a migrant's decision to relocate.

The typology of the above theories provides an appropriate background for analysing the causes of migration, which are typically categorized as root causes, proximate causes, enabling conditions, and sustaining factors. This notwithstanding, the major task is to analyse the policy responses that can aid in alleviating these causes. The root causes refer to structural and systemic factors that provide an impetus for migration, and may include factors such as unemployment, underdevelopment, and plain social fragmentation. The proximate causes include the immediate causes that invoke migration, and may include violence and persecution. These are usually related to the theories of conflict prevention, which can be structural, micro and macro. Notwithstanding, scholarship and practice in conflict prevention have emphasized the essence of categorizing the causes of conflict according to the probable intervention levels as well as the policy tools to prevent conflict.<sup>24</sup>

Typically, the categories include context or root causes that can be resolved by "structural" or "heavy" intervention; and proximate or triggering factors that can be avoided through "operational" or "light" intervention. Both types of categories, such as the collapse of local livelihoods or a new opportunity abroad, are important to our frame work. Enabling conditions enable the actual travel, entry and stay to be made possible in the destination countries. Factors such as infrastructure, regulations and border restrictions, transport possibilities, and networks will require them. Finally, continuous or chain migration from unique locations or countries of origin is facilitated by enduring influences. This are almost entirely a feature of networks of migration. As we shall see these four groups of triggers suggest distinct forms of policy reaction.

#### 4. THE DYNAMICS OF CONFLICT AND REPRESSION

In the instance of forceful displacement, the macro factors assume dominance over the meso factors. Studies in the genesis of refugees have established that the levels of displacement are directly related to the violence experienced in the refugee's country of origin.<sup>25</sup> However if state violence or armed confrontation happens, it is hard for foreign parties to interfere to resolve these proximate causes of displacement. Therefore, it makes sense to look at the root causes or structural

<sup>21</sup> The State of Freedom of Movement for Refugees in Tanzania: An Overview - United Republic of Tanzania." Relief Web. Accessed November 13, 2019 <https://reliefweb.int/report/united-republic-tanzania/state-freedom-movement-refugees-tanzania-overview>

<sup>22</sup> Crisp J and Karen J, 'Refugee camps reconsidered' (1998) 3 no.12 Forced Migration Review 27

<sup>23</sup> *ibid*

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>25</sup> K Khamanga , 'International Refugee Law In East Africa: An Evolving Regime' (2015) 3 Georgetown Journal of International Affairs <[https://www.jstor.org/stable/43133472?seq=1#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/43133472?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents)> accessed 13 November 2019

circumstances that make it more likely that aggression or serious acts of state repression will intensify. A very general account of the causal processes that frequently contribute to armed confrontation and state repression, which in turn cause large-scale forced migration, is what follows. The account is kept generic so that most big refugee generating circumstances will "fit". Each unique case obviously requires a much more detailed and complex description. Consequently, this scheme is meant to be a basis for categorizing the stages and types of policy response, rather than a stand-alone justification for any disagreement in question. The presence of a poor or non-consolidated state is one major root cause of both conflict and repression. The weakness of a state may assume the form of the lack of external sovereignty of internal legitimacy.<sup>26</sup>

According to this system, the loss of legitimacy may emerge from two causes (often mutually reinforcing): the inability of the state to fulfill basic socio-economic requirements, or a small power base. Exogenous causes, such as natural disasters, population pressures or the effects of global economic developments or shocks, may be responsible for failing to fulfill socio-economic needs. State mismanagement, like inadequate policy preparation and execution, inequitable representation, or corruption, can also cause or intensify it. Lack of legitimacy can also derive from a more underlying view of the state as unrepresentative, often due to a limited racial makeup, or due to the biased allocation between various classes of rights and goods. Where there are deep social wrangles based on ethnic differences, such grievances over scarce resource distribution may assume the form of ethno-political conflicts and confrontations<sup>27</sup>.

In different ways, weak states can respond to challenges to their legitimacy. One reaction is to attempt to resolve concerns through legislative change, or systemic democratization. Alternatively, by coercion, the state can consolidate its control. This may include mobilizing support for a common national identity, partially by removing 'stranded' minority groups, as in the case of Ugandan Asians under Idi Amin, Kurds in Iraq or Albanians in Kosovo before 2000.<sup>28</sup> It is also possible that persecution would include cracking down on activists and general abuses of civil liberties. If the state is unable to consolidate an authoritarian system in this manner, generalized aggression or civil war is a third option.<sup>29</sup>

In both of the second instances, forced relocation is expected to occur. In the case of Tamils in Sri Lanka, Iraqi Kurds, or Zimbabwean opposition parties, individual activists or members of particular ethnic groups could avoid the regime in oppressive conditions. In the second example, the refugees flee civil conflicts, potentially carried out in an ethno-political manner (e.g. Bosnia, Croatia and Rwanda). Refugees may also escape from pervasive inter-state or international military action (e.g. Kosovo, Afghanistan). This categorization of conditions to various degrees of escalation in the situation of refugees helps to recognise alternative modes of action to escape the causes of migration in the near future.

These devices would be discussed later in the chapter and their shortcomings. There are apparent conditions that influence whether refugees are allowed to obtain security in a protected part of the country, in a nearby region or a country farther abroad, for example, victims of persecution or widespread abuse. Accommodating factors include external causes of underdevelopment, state mismanagement, low power base, loss of authority, disputed boundaries, destabilised neighbours, shortage of fundamental need, unequal allocation of rights and wealth, and mobilizing support along racial or social lines (by government and/or rebel factions). It should be remembered that in several refugee cases, the plurality of asylum seekers have little links to the sort of services and knowledge that allows them to migrate to European nations.

In the debate on violent repression, it was believed that such objective push forces are enough to produce takeoff. In comparison, meso-level considerations play a much bigger part in the case of voluntary massive immigration. Probable refugees are required to make choices in countries of origin and destinations based on the relative evaluation of the circumstances and prospects. This means that their judgement is often shaped by the existence of migration processes and structures, and not just by macro factors. Yet it helps to track cycles of events that contribute to overall and massive

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<sup>26</sup> G Okoth-Obbo, 'The OAU/UNHCR Symposium on Refugees and Forced Population Displacements in Africa-A Review Article' (1995) vol 7 *Int'l J. Refugee L.*

<sup>27</sup> K Landgren, 'The Future Of Refugee Protection: Four Challenges' (2016) 11 *Journal of Refugees Studies*

<sup>28</sup> L Hovil, 'Self Settled Refugees in Uganda. Alternative Approach to Displacement?' (2017) 20 *Journal of Refugees studies* <<https://academic.oup.com/jrs/article-abstract/20/4/579/1526566>> accessed 13 November 2019

<sup>29</sup> G Cole, 'The role of semiotics in connecting the spaces, words and embodied experiences of refugee politics' (2017) vol 42, no. 2 *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 303.

migration, just like in the case of internal evictions. Again, it will allow us to identify potential interference thresholds by means of various government policies.

It is now normal to find that significant emigration does not take place in the least developed countries. Instead, it would come from countries that have access to reliable infrastructure, resources and connections to countries of destination for a large number of persons. This would be less normal in the impoverished communities where people survive by small farms, no commerce or interaction with other places.<sup>30</sup>

However, there are other explanations why more refugees are originating from the countries described as middle-incomers. International migration arrives from social and economic transformation countries requiring economic reform. This may interrupt agricultural or conventional manufacturing practises, trigger inflation or decrease incomes. Wage and jobs discrepancies between numerous regions in the country (mostly rural-urban) are likely to contribute to immigrants. Initially, this displacement is mostly domestic, however as the urban regions are overwhelmed with refugees, it typically becomes foreign migration. Such industrialization macro stresses can be compounded by other situations. One of them is overpopulation, which puts more strain on labour markets, raises the lack of agricultural soils, or creates worsening of the ecosystem. Another is the societal change that can disrupt existing social systems triggered by industrialisation. The introduction, for instance, of international firms that hire local employees will generate a vast pool of low-skilled, high-migrant manufacturing wage labour in cities. The transfer of the business and the resulting layoffs could cause the mass migration.<sup>31</sup>

Industrialisation is also paired with female's rising involvement in work which means women's mobility is much greater and more likely to relocate in order to pursue better opportunities abroad. Migration would most likely take place among nations that have a moderately high trade, social, cultural, linguistic or other connection within a migration mechanism. Such ties are also formed in countries near the reception countries that are major trading partners or beneficiaries of foreign capital, such as Central European and EU countries or Central America and the US. They could have come from a former reciprocal migrants' job deal like they had been with a number of European states in southern Europe, Turkey and North Africa, as was the case for the 'Guest Worker' agreements in the 1930s and 1960s. Colonialist relations were also important in the growth of professions, particularly where the former imperial force, as in the case of European countries such as France and the UK, had a very open view of immigration and border protection. Urbanization is expected to expand current linkages with expanded access to information and modern products, leading to greater awareness to the culture of the West and growing perceptions of opportunity for industrialised and modernised countries.<sup>32</sup>

Career conditions in host countries are also critical in shaping migration decisions and flow path. There are also many important "pull" influences in the receiver nations in addition to macro drive factors and migration processes. The largest is potentially the huge demand for inexpensive, moderately low-skilled labour.<sup>33</sup>

With the stresses of globalisation forced production firms to become more versatile and innovative, many increasingly rely on suppliers of low-cost flexible work, which is also used on an intermittent basis.<sup>34</sup> The majority of nations still rely on additional low-skilled immigrant workers in hospitality and farming, as well as domestic assistance. In the receiving country, other related requirements include regulations on immigration, such as bilateral treaties or other labour migration quota schemes. Sustainable causes are also self-perpetuating until migration is started from individual countries (or places within them). Original immigrants will have support and assistance, which make the transfer for potential migrants within one social network far less costly and risky. In countries of birth, community migration can usually be viewed as the best approach for growing wages or social status, or as an incentive for a more stable life for young people. Therefore, channels not only minimise migration risks and costs, but can also create a community" of relocation in shipping areas.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Crisp, Jeff. "Africa's refugees: patterns, problems and policy challenges." *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 18, no. 2 (2000): 157-178.

<sup>31</sup> W Breytenbach and others, 'Conflicts in the Congo: from Kivu to Kabila' (1999) 8(5) *African Security Studies* 33.

<sup>32</sup> Martin F and Straubhaar Large-scale economic migrations has often occurred from countries not in such a transition phase, but usually in the context of a migration recruitment scheme, or as chain migration once a migration network has been established. (1997), 97-8

<sup>33</sup> Sassen (1988)

<sup>34</sup> Martin F and Straubhaar (1997), 98-9, 16

<sup>35</sup> Martin F and Straubhaar (1997), 98-9, 16

Emigration is more created by increased jobs for future migrants and returning migrants, which is likely to decrease in the industrial growth. There is also expected to be a need for increased cheap labour under these circumstances, generating migrants from other nations. Thus, a drop in emigration has been characterized by an increase in migrant movements in the former emigration countries of Southern Europe and more recently, in several Central European countries. Established policy experience in EU states means highly restricted opportunities for low-skilled employees to move annually. Where no access is possible through family event and temporarily employed jobs, unlawful access or legal admission to a temporary visa and eventual overtime is the only other choice for potential emigrants. In the event of unlawful entry, it would in the majority of cases need significant financial capital to pay or to pay to be smuggled to an EU state for forged papers, tickets and papers. These journeys also pose substantial dangers, as has been well reported. The viability of the (anomalous) residency and the job would rely on connections and networks in the country of destination for people with the possibility to receive a seasonal tourist visa (including those from CEECs into the Schengen countries).

In either case, immigration monitoring systems, particularly in countries of destination, would have a considerable effect on the expenses, threats, and viability of unauthorized or over-related entry and of irregular jobs. Which clearly makes immigration more complex and irregular stays more complicated for the border protection, local checks on people and employer restrictions.

This making requirements for migration can also be restricted in stringent law and its compliance by means of police, border checks and sanctions. But it is important to emphasise two requirements. Second, these control mechanisms are simply a blank mechanism which does not differentiate willing migrants from migrants. Secondly, intervention to restrict these facilitating situations would not eradicate the source and close cause of migration, thereby stopping people from seeking to emigrate. Rather, they frequently contribute to the unintentional impact of facilitating greater opportunities for more advanced smuggling and risk-taking in their travel arrangements.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The refugee crisis in the Great Lakes region of East Africa stems from a web of interconnected issues. Ethnic tensions, land disputes, lack of peace and security, natural disasters, and socio-economic problems collectively drive the mass displacement of populations. These root causes intertwine, exacerbating conflicts and forcing people to flee their homes. The region's complex history, involving wars, political strife, and the unequal distribution of resources, has led to widespread instability, making it challenging for communities to thrive or find security within their own borders. Understanding the multifaceted nature of this crisis is crucial in crafting effective solutions. Addressing each aspect from fostering peace and security to equitable land policies and socio-economic development demands a holistic approach. It necessitates not only regional cooperation but also international support to tackle the root causes systematically. A comprehensive strategy that combines conflict resolution, resource allocation, and sustainable development efforts is essential to alleviate the plight of refugees and build a more stable future for the Great Lakes region.

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