



Causes and Effects of Escalating Europe Refugee Crisis

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Abstract

Through the fatalistic Sahara Desert, the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere, there has been worrisome upsurge of emigration to Europe from countries of the 'South', especially in Africa and the Middle East. This influx is putting serious pressure on Europe thereby creating fear in the minds of European leaders on the effects of accommodating the increasing refugees. Adopting secondary sources of data and Content Analysis as well as Systems Theory, this paper examined the causes and effects of escalating European refugee crisis. The paper discovered that the internally and externally engineered catastrophic wars cum ethno- religious and political crisis in the Third World, especially in Africa and the Middle East [such as the protracted Libya conflict, South Sudan crisis, Mali debacle, intractable catastrophic Syria war, Yemen logjam, Iraq and Afghanistan wars, etc]; the worsening economic condition of Third World countries as well as the increasing wave of devastating insurgency and terrorist activities [especially in the Middle East and Africa] are some of the major causes of the refugee surge in Europe. The paper also ascertained that besides loss of lives and human resources in the countries of emigration, the exodus to European countries is adversely affecting Europe in terms of financial problems of accommodating and maintaining refugees; disunity among European Union members over managing refugee upsurge; increasing unemployment due to displacement of domestic workers; unintended acculturation as well as rising insecurity due to terrorist infiltration. The paper recommends among others that in order to remove the root cause of forced migration to Europe, European countries and their allies [like U.S.A] should abstain from their destabilizing and impoverishing imperialistic politico – economic foreign policy actions in the Third World and that the people of the Third World countries must endeavour to enthrone by all means, non – corrupt nationalistic leaders that shall [devoid of collaboration with neo-colonialists] achieve self – reliant economy with its attendant political stability that discourages unnecessary migration of citizens to other lands.

Keywords: Refugees, Europe, Third World, Systems, Theory Imperialism and Neo-Colonialism

Introduction

Europe is experiencing high rate of refugees influx from some countries in the Third World. The rate has assumed a crisis situation that the European nations are worried on how to manage it without overwhelming adverse socio-political and economic consequences. According to International Organization for Migration (IMO), Europe is the most dangerous destination for irregular migration in the world; and the Mediterranean, the most dangerous border crossing. These migrants and refugees came from Africa, the Middle East and South Asia; with the highest from Syria, as a result of the civil war and the reactionary forces of the Islamic States (ISIS) in Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria. Africa is also contributing

due to the ethnic strife and political repression in parts of the continents. More so, a threatened number of people were displaced around the world, especially from South Sudan, Libya, Yemen, Burundi, Niger, Congo and Central America.

The present situation of refugees escalation in Europe started in 2011 due to the Arab spring that affected most countries in North Africa and Middle East. Starting with Tunisians who began to arrive at the Italian Island of Lampeduba and later Libyans as a result of the post Gaddafi political crisis era. The migrants from Libya were not only the Libyans but other sub-Sahara Africans who migrated to Libya before the crisis. As a matter of fact, the Sahara desert and the Mediterranean Sea in recent times have become a de facto “burying ground” for thousands fleeing from Sub – Sahara Africa and parts of the Middle East – leading to enormous loss of useful human resources in the troubled regions. International Organization for Migration record shows that more than 464,000 migrants have crossed into Europe by sea for the first nine months of 2015. Latest record from UNCHR put the current number of migrants and refugees that have landed in Europe so far at 380,000; dwarfing the number of 216,000 that arrived Europe in 2014 (UNCHR, 2016). On daily basis, the number keeps increasing despite the risks along the coast and the difficult situation of refugees in the receiving countries. UN High Commissioner, Antonio Guterres warned in June 2017 that the world is witnessing a paradigm change, an unchecked slide into an era in which the scale of global forced displacement as well as the response required is now clearly dwarfing anything seen before. This has presented European leaders and policy makers with serious challenges on how to manage the crisis and avert the inherent consequences.

These situations have posed the following perturbing questions that needed to be answered with respect to the escalating European refugee crisis, viz; What are the causes and effects of the crisis? What is the necessary panacea to obviate the worrisome Europe refugee crisis? These are some of the questions that this paper attempts to answer.

Theoretical Framework

For appropriate study of the escalating European refugee crisis, we adopted the System theory. The theory was originally used in the study of Biological Science. The theory was adopted by David Easton in Political Science; and has presently remained a veritable framework for analysis of phenomenon in national and international political system. System theory appears to be the common explanation for the influx of refugees from the Third World particularly, Sub-Sahara African countries and the Middle East to Europe. According to Akpotor (2011), system approach aids in determining a political system’s capacity for maintaining its equilibrium in the face of stress and for adapting to changes that are forced internally and externally. The system theory states that every system is made up of various component parts that are distinct in their characteristics and relationship with one another but are integrated thereby making for entire whole.

Rapoport (1964) argues that a whole which function as whole by virtue of the interdependence of its parts is called a system. In the words of John Burton (as quoted in Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff (1990), where as the sub- system as in its self can be isolated, a system level refers to a complex of relationship comprising all units at the level. In the international system each state is a sub-system and is the guardian of its own security and independence. According to Akpotor, a country is a sub system, whatever her behavior, it either destabilizes or maintains equilibrium. Since the international arena is seen as a system, whatever happens in any of the sub system or unit must be felt by the general system. As it is observed in biological science, once there is problem in any part of the body, the other parts of the whole body feels the impact.

The system stress, system overload and system breakdown in sub Sahara Africa and the Middle East are crises in the sub-systems of the general international system. In a nut- shell, the main explanation System Theory provides is that, Europe as part of the global or general international system must take a share of the impact of political crises and economic destabilization in the Middle East, Sub-Sahara Africa and elsewhere which comes in form of forced emigration and hence, refugees influx.

Conceptual Framework

Refugees

The term Refugees was first used in France to represent a group of people who were leaving France as a result of revocation of the Edicts of Nantes in 1685 that sent protestant Huguenots to flee as a result of French king Louis XIV religious persecution in the old days. These people who were running away from religious persecution were referred to as

refugees. According to the UN 1951 refugee convention adopted in Article 1.A.2, refugees are people owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the country; or who; not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it (Wikipedia, 2015). This definition represents correctly the situation in Syria but did not envisage a situation where a group of people will desperately leave their country to more prosperous country in search of fortune as it is with most migrants from Sub Sahara Africa. The Organization of Africa Unity convention 1967 protocol governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa accepted the 1951 refugee convention and also expanded it to include, every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality (OAU, 1969). In its own contribution to the concept of refugee, the UNHCR stated that those who are outside their country of nationality or habitual residence and unable to return there owing to serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalized violence or events seriously disturbing public order are regarded as refugees (UNHCR, 2016).

It will be more rewarding to state the European Union concept of refugee since the member countries are presently receiving the heat of the escalation. According to EU Article 2 of the Directive, No. 2004/83/Ec and by virtue of Article 2 © and 15 of the same Directive, persons who fled a war-caused generalized violence are, at certain conditions, eligible for complimentary form of protection called subsidiary protection. The same form of protection is foreseen for displaced people who, without being refugee, are nevertheless exposed, if returned to their country of origin, to death penalty, torture or other inhumane or degrading treatment (EU, 2004). This definition of the European Union is where the migrants are hanging on to claim refugees. On the final note, the refugee is an asylum seeker whose claim has been approved.

Third World

According to *Online Etymology Dictionary*, the term Third World was formulated in 1952 by French economic historian Alfred Sauvy to mean countries that were neither part of the West nor of the Soviet Bloc. Third World countries were labeled during the Cold War to reference those nations that were not aligned with either the United States organized NATO and capitalism or the Soviet Union communist ideology.

Presently, Third World is a phrase commonly used to describe a developing nation. It generally denotes countries that have not developed to the same levels as OECD countries. The Third World was normally seen to include many countries with colonial pasts in Africa, Latin America, Oceania and Asia. They were colonised and later gained political independence without economic freedom. This is why many of these countries are faced with the challenges of nation building and economic development. These countries are characterized by low levels of education, poor infrastructure, improper sanitation and poor access to health care. In a more elaborate term, *Third World* has long served to describe countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America that have been seen to share relatively low per-capita incomes, high rates of illiteracy, limited development of industry, agriculture-based economies, short life expectancies, low degrees of social mobility, and unstable political structures. The 120 countries of the Third World also share a history of unequal encounters with the West, mostly through colonialism and globalization. {<http://science.jrank.org/pages/8117/Third-World.Html#ixzz4qhm2uJCP>} With these features, the terms Third World and developing nation are often used interchangeably. A good number of people in some very poor Third World countries live below poverty line and the economies, highly underdeveloped.

Imperialism

Imperialism is an economic phenomenon of an unequal economic relationship between states which creates political and economic dependence of one state on the other. It is the economic control and exploitation of foreign lands arising from the necessity of counteracting the impediments to the accumulation of capital engendered by the internal contradiction of the domestic capitalist economy (Obi Emeka 2015). In the words of Lenin (1983) imperialism is capitalism at that stage of development at which the dominance of monopolies and financial capital is established, in which the export of capital has acquired pronounced importance; in which the division of the world among international trusts has begun, in which the division of all territories of the globe among biggest capitalist powers has been completed. Lenin listed the five basic features of imperialism as:

- The concentration of production and capital has developed to such a high stage that it has created monopolies which play a decisive role in economic life.
- The merging of bank capital with industrial capital and the creation, on the basis of this finance capital, of a financial oligopoly.
- The export of capital as distinguished from the export of commodities acquires exceptional importance.
- The formation of international monopolist capitalist associations which share the world among themselves.
- The territorial division of the whole world among the biggest capitalist powers is completed.

Obi Emeka added to the concept of imperialism by stating that imperialism is globally associated with monopolistic privileges and preference, plunder of raw materials, seizure of territories, enslavement of the indigenous population, nationalism, racism and militarism (Obi Emeka (2015). The under development of the economic of the third world therefore becomes a resultant effect of the phenomena of imperialism.

This was also collaborated by Theotonia Doe Santos who opined that “imperialism is a situation, in which a certain group of countries have their economies conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy, to which the former is subject. The relation of interdependence between two or more economies and between these and world trade assumes the form of dependence when some countries (the dominant) can expand and give impulse to their own development, while other countries (the dependent) can only develop as a reflection of this expansion. This can have positive and or negative effects on their immediate development. In all cases, the basic situation of dependence leads to a global situation in dependent countries that situates them in backwardness and under the exploitation of the dominant countries. The dominant countries have a technological, commercial, capital resources, and social-political predominance over dependent countries (with predominance of some of these aspects in various historical moments). This permits them to impose conditions of exploitation and extract part of the domestically produced surplus. From the above, it is quite clear that the poor economic situation of the third world that created economic migration from Third World Countries to Europe is an outcome of imperialism.

The Refugee crisis situations in Europe

Politically, Europe is classified as the West and economically, classified as the North. Europe is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the North, the Atlantic Ocean to the West and the Mediterranean Sea to the South. It covers about 10,180,000 square kilometers (3,930,000 sq. m). There are fifty sovereign states that make up Europe with Russian federation, the largest and most populous having 39% of the continent and a population size of about 15% of the total Europe {<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/europe>}.

Economically, Europe belongs to the group of the most developed countries of the world. Though European countries maintain different degrees of economic growth and development but the least developed country in Europe is greater than the highest developed country in the Third World. In 2009, Europe was presented as the wealthiest region in the world with an asset of 33 billion US dollars. This could be one of the reasons migrants from Third World countries have chosen Europe as a destination. The influx of migrants from Middle East, Sub Sahara Africa and some other troubled countries to Europe created crisis of high dimension. According to UNCHR (2014), Europe refugee crisis is a term given to a period beginning in 2015 when rising number of people arrived in the European Union (EU), traveling across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through the Southern Europe. The rate of influx is high which created the phenomenon of escalation. Some are asylum seekers, economic migrants and some members of the dangerous Islamic state militants with evil intention.

The European countries are not finding it easy, so also the migrants themselves. The situation is becoming too complex that it is generating more debate on how to control it. There is nothing that draws world attention in these present times like the present refugee crisis in Europe. The quick intervention of the European Navy saved most migrants from danger in the Mediterranean Sea. Those who were rescued found themselves in a camp where they have to be registered first as required by European Union regulations that states that those seeking asylum must register in the country they first landed. The refugees are placed in overcrowded camps waiting to pass through the difficult and time wasting process of registration that exposed them to hardship and humiliation. It is after this registration that they can move into other European countries. Within the period of perfecting the document, the refugees are kept in detention centres in an open air, sometimes lack of adequate food, water and medical care.

Causes of Europe Refugees escalation

A critical analysis of the issue surrounding the influx of refugees into Europe points at some factors responsible for the present current trend. Though, these factors are external to Europe, the systemic interaction, contact and relationship within the component units of the general international system creates the impact in Europe. This paper examines the following factors as responsible for the escalation of European refugee crisis

The political conflict in the Arab world that led to the up spring was a conflict in the Middle East that has adverse effect in Europe in the form of refugee influx. A problem in one sub system has affected other sub-system in the general international system. This is where system theory becomes very useful in this study. The Arab spring was a series of anti-government protest, uprising and armed rebellion that spread across the Middle East in the early 2011. The uprising led to the fall of regimes in some Arab states with serious consequences on humanitarian crisis. The Arab spring started in Tunisia through a 26 years old Mohammed Bouezizi who set himself on fire for being humiliated by a female police officer in public. The action of Mohammed sent dangerous signal to the masses in Tunisia, which generated an attack on government offices and institutions. This led to a nationwide protest that culminated into other anti-government protests in Egypt, Libya, Syria and Yemen. Libya and Syria went into full blown war that led to the displacement of millions of people. Some of these displaced people migrated to Europe through the Mediterranean Sea for protection. In Libya for example, a good number of people from the sub-Sahara African states who hitherto took refuge in that country saw the war as an opportunity to migrate to Europe.

According to International Migration Organization (IMO) report, the number of illegal border crossing detection in the EU started to surge in 2011, as thousands of Tunisians started to arrive at the Italian Island of Lampedusa following the onset of the Arab spring. The report stated further that, the Sub-Sahara African who had previously migrated to Libya followed in 2011-2012, fleeing unrest in the post-Qaddafi era. There were also the Iraq and Afghanistan armed struggle. These two states have been in conflict for so many years starting from the period of the Gulf war. For all these years, an appreciable number of people have left the crisis ridden territories to Europe thereby adding to the numbers of refugees. The existence of a group of Arab militants called the Islamic states (ISIS) that operated along the border of Iraq and Syria is another factor in the Middle East that destabilized the region and forced many people into various refugee camps. They are reactionary forces that have unsettled the Middle East. The activities of this group, led to the migration of the affected people to Europe

Second to the Arab Upspring is the Syria War. Though, Syria is part of Middle East, but we decided to treat Syria separate in this paper due to its enormous contribution to the present trend of refugee influx in Europe. This is a civil war orchestrated by a dictatorial regime of President Bashar Al-Assad of Syria. What started as a protest against bad governance that impoverished the people later metamorphosed into a full blown Civil War. This was as a result of government high handedness in managing the protest. The people of Syria took up arms to defend themselves against government attack. According to BBC News, the war which has been on for the past six (6) years has claimed over 300,000 people, devastated the country and drawn in global powers. According to UN (2006), five million people including women and children have fled Syria to neighbouring Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey but that as the war continues, and resources and opportunities dried up, more of the displaced have begun looking to Europe for shelter. International Development and Relief Foundation report on Syria, on Humanitarian crisis, shows that the Syria conflict has been for six years, resulting in nearly 14 million people who are in need of humanitarian assistance. The report stated further that this carnage to the Syria city of Aleppo has sparked mass migration into neighbouring communities. (www.idrf.com/surian response).

The constant ethnic and political violence in sub Sahara Africa has generated poverty, insecurity as well as hampering political, economic and social development in the continent. This sad situation started a long time ago in various countries of the sub Sahara Africa and still continues till date. Ethnic strife and political repression have remained unabated with serious consequences on humanitarian crisis. Sudan and South Sudan are good examples of where political crisis has led to the displacement of thousands of people who seek refuge in Europe. Somalia is not left out in conflicts which made it the third largest source country of refugees. The situation is made worst by the activities of Al-Shabab, an Islamic insurgent group.

Some refugees were not made by ethnic or political violence. These sets of refugees are classified as economic refugees. They left their country of origin as a result of poor economic situations of their countries as well as harsh

economic policies of their government. The level of poverty and hardship became so high that they could no longer cope and took the risk to migrate to Europe through desert land and the Mediterranean Sea. This is the fate of most refugees from Nigeria, Niger, Ghana, Togo, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali and some other countries of Africa who were encouraged by the information they got from Africans in Europe. As far as the world is a global village and presented as a system with existing sub-systems relating and interacting with each other, issues no longer have boundaries. What happens in one unit must have effect in other units of the same general system. The resultant effect of the poverty created in Third World countries by European Powers [via colonialism and neo – colonialism] has come back to affect Europe.

Angela Merkel inspired statement should also be considered as one of the encouraging factor that brought about the rush by migrants from Syria. The statement by German government to take all Syria asylum applications shows the seriousness the world especially Germany attached to the war in Syria and the resulting humanitarian crisis. German Chancellor, Angela Merkel specifically made a promise to all Syrians refugees that if they can manage to physically reach Germany, they can apply for asylum in Germany. Though this statement is humanitarian in nature but it is an invitation that contributed greatly to the refugees surge in Europe. The Syrians who may have been able to manage the situation in their country saw the open invitation as an opportunity to have a stay in Europe.

Finally, The US/NATO hegemonic tendencies in the Middle East and Africa contributed to the Refugee crisis in Europe. According to Sera (2015), the US in collaboration with NATO has directly or indirectly been involved in Wars, starvation sanction and planned destabilization of countries of the Middle East and Africa that are against Western interest. The US is only backing regimes in any country where her interest is protected. Eze (2015) argued that directly or indirectly, International terrorism is the cumulative effect or by-product of the adverse imperialistic decisions, actions, inactions, practices and injustices of the US and her allies against weaker States and non State actors. He stated further that the American-led roadmap and mediation for peace in the Middle East remain smoke screen for pursuing US economic and geostrategic interest in the region. In Libya, US and NATO played major role to pull down the government of Muammar Gaddafi because he was an anti-West. The action of US/NATO destroyed the entire infrastructure, disorganized the country and displaced millions of people both Libyans and other African who worked in the oil companies. Syria is another country where US/NATO member countries directly and indirectly sustained anti – Assad rebels, and hence, a protracted war that displaced millions of people and sent them into refugee camps in Europe. The US/NATO collaboration to disorganize Syria started with sanctions and later, with the help of Saudi government, armed and financed mercenary forces against the government of Bashar al-Asad of Syria. This singular action of the US/NATO collaboration contributed heavily to the migration surge in Europe. The US was also involved in Somalia crisis through sales of arms to the government. According to Nolutxolo (1994) in Eze (2015), record shows that the total amount of money raised through arms sale to Somalia by the US between the year 1981 and 1992 was \$153.979m. These imperialist powers have also been involved in crisis in Sudan that led to the secession of South Sudan, the Iraq War, Afghanistan and Ukraine etc. In all these wars, a lot of people were displaced and their final destination was economically and security safer Europe as refugees.

The Effects of the Escalating European Refugee Crisis

The escalating European refugee's crisis cannot come without remarkable effects. The effects may be positive or negative and we hereby interrogate them.

Disunity among EU countries

Firstly, the crisis is shaking the foundation of the existing unity in Europe by creating confusion among the European countries. Greece and Italy are under pressure because they are the entry points of the migrants. The EU Dublin Regulation on migrants provides that asylum claim is supposed to be processed in the country where he/ she first arrives. Germany and Sweden have been the choice of destinations of most refugees after registering in their first country of call. The pressure is high for these countries that they expect other Europe countries to show solidarity and share the burden. But most Europe countries are keeping away from these responsibilities. Greece has not been happy with other European partners for failing to share responsibility of thousand of migrants in that country. It got to a point that Greece had a serious row with the E.U. Her anger is that at the standpoint of her enormous economic problems it cannot be European holding centre for migrants. Macedonia and Hungary built a razor-wire fence to prevent migrants from entering their countries against E.U. regulations. Some willing European countries like Germany and Austria are not happy with the action of these anti-migrants countries.

Security Threat

The refugee surge in Europe has created security challenges in the accepting countries. It was discovered that some of the refugees may be agents terrorist organizations [like Al-Qaeda, ISIS, Al-Shabab etc] sent to attack Europe. Weiss (1999) opined that the humanitarian aid directed at refugee relief has sometimes been utilized to fund the acquisition of arms by rebels and terrorists. He stated further that the support from a refugee-receiving state has been used to enable refugees to mobilize militarily, enabling conflict to spread across borders. More so, some refugees who may not be able to do tangible job will constitute security risks to the Europeans by increasing criminality and other social vices. Most of these refugees are stark illiterate who may not be able to conform to the life style in Europe thereby constituting nuisance and disorderliness in the states.

Pressure on Infrastructures

Too many refugees put much pressure on the infrastructure and public services in Europe. Their children must go to school, hospital and other utility centres. The male Arab refugees marry many wives and give birth to too many children. All these increase the population in Europe and put more pressure on the existing infrastructure. On health care, UNHCR recommended integrating access to primary care and emergency health services with the host country.

Economic Effects

The economic effects of escalating European refugee's crisis cannot be overemphasized. The escalation definitely has a serious effect on the economy of Europe. The migrants in the first place moved to Europe because of the economic prospect and the assurance of good life and protection. As the number of refugees increases, the domestic workers will be forced out of the labour market thereby creating unemployment and lower wages. Most migrants are unskilled labours that are ready to do odd jobs at a lower rate. This situation will exert a slightly negative impact on domestic wages. But some economist noted that the wages dampening may even have positive side-effect for the domestic labour market. According to Mette Foged and Giovanni in their recent paper on job situation in Denmark between 1991 and 2008, domestic workers pushed out of low skilled industries by refugees, changed job to other less manual and more cognitive labor-intensive sections. It therefore means that domestic workers who are unskilled and do manual job will be mostly affected by the presence of refugee workers. Del Carpio and Wagner (2015), also stated that the effect of refugee labour market in Turkey shows that even most Syrians under temporary Protection in Turkey do not have a work permit, they have displaced informal domestic workers but have also pushed formal wages up through increased demand for goods and services. Foged and Peri, (2015) supported this argument by stating that immigrants, who usually have a lower level of education and experience, displace native workers towards occupations with less manual work, and a higher amount of specialization and possibly remuneration.

More so, a lot of finance is needed to attend to the refugees in their host countries. This comes in the form of expenditure on humanitarian assistance to provide food and shelter, and basic income support in the area of monthly allowances. More expenditure is also required to provide additional support to assist recognized refugees to integrate into the labour market. According to Lu Frenette and Schellenberg (2015), a study of social assistance received among refugees in Canada shows that 50% rely on social assistance shortly after opening that refugee camp. Though, it was discovered that the impact varies among nations with small margin. From the OECD (2013) report, it was ascertained that the estimate of the fiscal impact of total immigration are quite varied across studies, but are usually small with some indicating net fiscal benefit and other net fiscal cost to most countries. It therefore shows that in the short run, additional public expenditure will provide a small positive impact on GEP concentration in the main destination country. Over a long term, depending on the speed and success of the integration of refugees in the labour market, the increase in the labour can have a more lasting impact on growth and the public finance (IMF, 2006).

On the final note, the Report of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Union Commission, release by President of the European commission Jean-Claude Juncker shows that the EU is adversely feeling the refugee surge. According to the president, what has happened to Europe are the signs of deep trouble. Economic growth has stagnated. European values and the identity of member states are questioned. Unemployment rates have reached their highest levels in some EU states. Terrorist attacks by native-born citizens have raised security fears all over the continent. Moreover, all these are compounded by the huge flow of incoming asylum seekers seems to be a burden for the future of the EU.

Conclusion

In this study, we examined the escalating refugee crises in Europe with a view to finding the actual causes and effects of the crisis as well as the required panacea. With logical chain of evidence and inferences, we deduced that the real causes of the worrisome Europe refugee crisis include the increasing catastrophic internally and externally masterminded political violence in the Third World; worsening dehumanizing economic condition in the Third World arising from the overwhelming Western imperialism and engendered corrupt neo-colonial leadership; and the increasing wave of insecurity-oriented insurgency cum terrorist operations in the Third World especially in Sub - Sahara Africa and the Middle East.

We also ascertained that apart from the increasing loss of human resources in refugee home countries [especially in Africa and Asia], the Europe refugee crisis is having adverse effect on European countries in terms of increasing high cost of maintaining the refugees and their camps; creation of disunity among E.U members over acceptance of and assistance to refugees; job displacement of European citizens by registered refugees; acculturation/distortion of European values; and enhanced opportunity for terrorists infiltration.

In view of the foregoing, this study, therefore, recommends that:

- In order to remove of the major causes of forced migration to Europe, European countries and their allies [like U.S.A] should abstain from their destabilizing, and impoverishing imperialistic politico – economic foreign policy actions in the Third World [such as their national interest-oriented direct and indirect regime-change military involvements in Libya, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, etc]
- The people of the Third World countries must endeavour to enthrone by all means, non–corrupt nationalistic leaders that shall [devoid of collaboration with neo-colonialists] achieve self – reliant economy with its attendant political stability that discourages unnecessary migration of citizens to other lands.
- Since the refugee crisis is already in Europe, in line with E.U resolutions, there should be corroborative effort by all E.U member states in managing the situation devoid of aloofness and rancor as the problem is to a great extent a self - inflicted injury arising from their obnoxious actions and inactions in the countries of the ‘South’.

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