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**THE DILEMMA IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: AN ERA OF WEAPONIZED IMMIGRATION AND
GEOPOLITICS**

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THE DILEMMA IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: AN ERA OF WEAPONIZED IMMIGRATION AND GEOPOLITICS

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Abstract

At the end of both World War I and II, there was an influx of refugees caused by death, destruction and displacement of many groups of people. Most of these groups constituted minorities living in the collapsed Ottoman, Habsburg empires after WWI and the communities affected by Nazi occupation of Central Europe which had culminated into WWII. Both wars created refugee crises which required resettlement of displaced peoples. Refugee crises have never ended because human kind has a propensity to dispute and hence conflict. This has seen a persistent number of people displaced across the world. From the influx of Guatemalan refugees to the United States during the late 20th Century, to the Afghan war, Iraqi war and, currently, the Syrian and Libyan refugee crises affecting Europe courtesy of the endless conflicts that have ravaged those nations. Such conflicts create social and economic difficulties which push people to migrate. When all these issues happen simultaneously, it is bound to create a situation that is exploited by certain parties in order to advance their own agendas, at the expense of immigrants.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

“Some men aren’t looking for anything logical, like money. They can’t be bought, bullied, reasoned, or negotiated with. Some men just want to watch the world burn.”~Alfred Pennyworth to Bruce Wayne, The Dark Knight, 2008.

International Migration is an established feature of contemporary social and economic life of states in modern times. As governments world over come to terms with this reality, they are faced with the challenge of developing effective modes of cooperation in this field.¹ This has been the brutal reality for many

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¹ International Legal Norms and Migration, A comprehensive expert study conducted by the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), Washington D.C. and the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales (IUHEI), Geneva, commissioned by and in cooperation with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), co-edited by T. Alexander Aleinikoff(MPI) and Vincent Chetail(IUHEI) [2003]

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Western states since the defeat of the Axis powers by the Allied powers after World War II and the subsequent establishment of the United Nations on 24th October, 1945 to deal with the resettlement of the war ravaged persons of the world especially across Europe.

Grounded in Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, which recognizes the right of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries, the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is the center-piece of international refugee protection today.² The Convention entered into force on 22 April 1954 and it has been subject to only one amendment in the form of a 1967 Protocol which removed the geographic and temporal limits of the 1951 Convention.³

The 1951 Convention, as a post-Second World War instrument, was originally limited in scope to persons fleeing events occurring before 1 January 1951 and within Europe. The 1967 Protocol removed these limitations and thus gave the Convention universal coverage. It has since been supplemented by refugee and subsidiary protection regimes in several regions,⁴ as well as via the progressive development of international human rights law. With 149 states parties to either or both, both instruments define the term ‘refugee’ and outline the rights of refugees, as well as the legal obligations of states to protect them.

² UN General Assembly, *Draft Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*, 14 December 1950, A/RES/429, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3b00f08a27.html> [accessed 1 July 2021]

³ The Convention enabled States to make a declaration when becoming party, according to which the words “events occurring before 1 January 1951” are understood to mean “events occurring in Europe” prior to that date. This geographical limitation has been maintained by a very limited number of States, and with the adoption of the 1967 Protocol, has lost much of its significance. The Protocol of 1967 is attached to United Nations General Assembly resolution 2198 (XXI) of 16 December 1967, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3b00f1cc50.html>. [Accessed 14 June, 2021]

⁴ See, for example, the Organization of African Unity (now African Union) Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa 1969, adopted in Addis Ababa, 10 September 1969; the European Union Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted, Official Journal L 304, 30/09/2004 P. 0012 – 0023. The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, adopted at a colloquium held at Cartagena, Colombia, 19-22 November 1984, while non-binding, also sets out regional standards for refugees in Central America, Mexico and Panama.

The core principle is non refoulement, which asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. This is now considered a rule of customary international law.⁵

With the advent of migration came resultant challenges exacerbated by the selfish interests of certain groups. In an era of interdependence created by globalization, international migration has been weaponized by various states in the arena of geopolitics. This has been due to large swathes of income inequality and dwindling economic opportunities for the larger group of less advantaged citizens at the bottom of the economic pyramid.

Such adversities coupled by years of failed Structural Adjustment Programs in the developing world have pushed millions to brave the arduous journeys across the Mediterranean, through the war-ravaged Levant and across Central America in search of better opportunities in the more developed nations of this world.

Cold War politics also played a pivotal role in creating the economic difficulties that have spurred large waves of immigration into various western states. In 1954, the CIA overthrew the democratically elected government of Guatemala, violently reversing the progressive policies of the civilian governments.⁶ The United States also actively disrupted the political and social order in Chile. The USA never wanted Salvador Allende, the socialist candidate elected president of Chile in 1970, to assume office.

The CIA's official account of the seizure of power on 11th September, 1973, notes that the agency "was aware of coup-plotting by the military, had ongoing intelligence collection relationships with some plotters, and because CIA did not discourage the takeover and had sought to instigate a coup in 1970 probably appeared to condone it." The CIA also conducted a propaganda

⁵ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *UNHCR Note on the Principle of Non-Refoulement*, November 1997, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/438c6d972.html> [accessed 1 July 2021]

⁶ <https://visualizingtheamericas.utm.utoronto.ca/key-moments/1954-coup/> (Accessed 14 June, 2021)

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campaign in support of Pinochet's new regime after he took office in 1973 despite knowledge of severe human rights abuses, including the murder of political dissidents.⁷

Therefore, after decades of western "meddling", "lesser states" decided to weaponize their own suffering against majority of the developed world. This for instance has been used to full effect by the Castro regime in Cuba which opened ports (1980 Mariel Crisis) and led to the subsequent fleeing of over 125,000 Cubans to the United States.⁸

Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of Turkey has also utilized the refugee crisis in his own country from the Syrian Civil War to demand for more financial help from the European Union to stave off the migrant influx into Europe.⁹ Morocco controls the immigration valve according to its interests. Sometimes, the country has done so to express its objections to specific actions by Spain. At other times, it has done so as a reminder of its presence when it has felt forgotten or ignored.¹⁰

2.0 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL OBLIGATIONS UNDER REFUGEE LAW

Under International Law, states are required to respect the various laws pertaining to refugees and migrants. Such laws as earlier highlighted include

⁷ Dana Stuster, "Mapped: The 7 Governments the U.S Has Overthrown", FP, 20 August 2013, available at <https://foreignpolicy.com/2013/08/20/mapped-the-7-governments-the-u-s-has-overthrown/> (Accessed 14 June, 2021)

⁸ Amanda M. Perez, "40 Years Later, Cuban Americans Reflect on the Mariel Boatlift", U-News, 22 April 2020 available at <https://news.miami.edu/stories/2020/04/40-years-later-cuban-americans-reflect-on-the-mariel-boatlift.html>, [Accessed 14 June, 2021]

⁹ Erdogan Says, 'We Opened the Doors,' and Clashes Erupt as Migrants Head for Europe, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/29/world/europe/turkey-migrants-eu.html>, Erdogan orders coast guard to stop migrants and refugees crossing Aegean, Turkish president has ordered his coast guard to prevent migrants and refugees from crossing the Aegean Sea. Erdogan has triggered a migrant crisis at the Greek border by falsely informing people the border was open.

¹⁰ Jose Ignacio Torreblanca, "This Time is Different. Spain, Morocco and Weaponized Migration", ECFR, 26 May 2021, available at <https://ecfr.eu/article/this-time-is-different-spain-morocco-and-weaponised-migration/> [Accessed 14 June, 2021]

the Refugee Convention of 1951 which provides for non-discrimination of refugees¹¹ by virtue of race, religion and origin as enshrined under Article 3.

Article 33 also prohibits expulsion of refugees and or migrants back to a state from which their life is under threat on the basis of their race, religion, nationality or political opinion. This was attested to in the cases arising after the dissolution of the Former Yugoslavia in which refugees were fleeing political conflict.¹² The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families [1990] also set up provisions to protect the right to life under Article 9, prevention of migrants from subjection to torture or illegal treatment under Article 10 and the prohibition of holding migrants under slavery or servitude under Article 11.

It is therefore with such laws in place that European border control has ramped up its patrol of Mediterranean waters for ships or boats carrying persons into Europe.¹³ However, European states are also within their rights to protect their borders since undermining state borders would be tantamount to questioning their sovereignty protected by Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention [1934]. European states are also given support to fend off illegal immigration by the United Nations Convention against Transnational

¹¹ For the purposes of this article, the terms, “refugees” and “migrants” shall be used interchangeably

¹² *Dalisa Dovdzija and Sakiba Dovdzija v. Bosnia and Herzegovina*, CCPR/C/114/D/2143/2012, UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), 10 November 2015, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/cases,HRC,5931652e4.html> [accessed 14 June 2021], *Hamidovic c. Italie*, Requête no 31956/05, Council of Europe: European Court of Human Rights, 4 December 2012, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/cases,ECHR,511ceed52.html> [accessed 14 June 2021], *Kuric and others v. Slovenia*, Application no. 26828/06, Council of Europe: European Court of Human Rights, 26 June 2012, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/cases,ECHR,4fe9c88c2.html> [accessed 14 June 2021]

¹³ The European Border Surveillance System, EUROSUR, became operational in October 2013, enabling the Member States to share surveillance data, with the aim of improving the coordination of their responses. The initiative was driven by political motivations (reducing irregular migration into Europe), security objectives (preventing cross-border crime) and a more humanitarian aim (to reduce the death toll at sea among migrants seeking to cross the Mediterranean), with an overarching belief in surveillance technologies as the ultimate way to solve these issues. Maria Gabrielsen Jumbert, p. 35-48 <https://doi.org/10.4000/eps.5272> [accessed 14 June 2021]

Organized Crime [2000] which is supplemented by the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air [2001].

The above conventions were signed by 143 states and ratified by 24 states. The protocol calls for criminalization of certain acts and for interstate cooperation in exchange of law enforcement information and return of smuggled and trafficked persons. States have the right to apply *jus soli* or *jus sanguinis* for children of immigrants, however, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 8, [1989] abhors statelessness.

Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties [1969] however states that every treaty must be performed in good faith which in effect means that weaponized immigration is in fact detestable. Only the most abject regimes traffic in their own citizens to achieve foreign policy objectives.¹⁴ Numerous authorities report that states have a duty to accept the return of their nationals from other states. Although this duty is not established by a multilateral convention, it is gradually deemed to follow from the recognized authority of a state to expel non-nationals [follows from the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Immigrants, 2000]. This is where it gets complicated...

3.0 CONFLICT BETWEEN THE RIGHT TO SOVEREIGNTY AND STATE OBLIGATIONS UNDER REFUGEE LAW

The principle of non-refoulement prohibits the return of persons to places where they may be exposed to harm as per the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or punishment and The Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. These obligations also call into question some state practices directed at preventing illegal entry or deterring asylum seekers and other persons in need of international protection possibly causing a debacle for European Union member states and

¹⁴ *Ibid*, n.10

the United States¹⁵ and giving leverage to men like President Erdogan of Turkey, King Mohammed VI of Morocco and President Jorge Manuel Lopez Obrador of Mexico to carry strong bargaining chips to the discussion table. Such lacunas are also exploited by human traffickers in Libya and Central America to traffic desperate immigrants who, alongside their captors, rely on the good conscience of western states to avoid being sent back home.

Notwithstanding that Non-refoulement is recognized by most states, western states are also more than willing to fight back against the chaos. They do this by exploiting the gaps which do exist. There is for example a right to seek asylum¹⁶ but states are under no duty to grant asylum or even to admit persons so that asylum claims may be pursued.¹⁷ The power of a state to protect its security is a core attribute of sovereignty. Although there is no comprehensive instrument relating to migration and security, it is clear that states possess authority under international law to limit and control migration on national security grounds, and the exclusion and expulsion of persons thought to pose a threat to the national security of a state firmly embedded in state practice.¹⁸

In the wake of the September 11 attacks on the United States, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1373, calling on states to “prevent the movement of

¹⁵ International Legal Norms and Migration, A comprehensive expert study conducted by the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), Washington D.C. and the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales (IUHEI), Geneva, commissioned by and in cooperation with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), co-edited by T. Alexander Aleinikoff (MPI) and Vincent Chetail(IUHEI) [2003]

¹⁶ Protection of Asylum Seekers in Situations of Large Influx [1981]

¹⁷ Asylum seekers: Delays in processing UK asylum applications increased significantly last year, official figures suggest. Four out of five applicants in the last three months of 2019 waited six months or more for their cases to be processed, compared with three in four during the same period in 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-53966024> [Accessed 14th June, 2021], The number of migrants waiting for their asylum claims to be processed in the UK is "unacceptably high", an internal Home Office document seen by BBC News says. Asylum registration should be completed in 10 days but the leaked report says it is taking 17. The delays could leave the Home Office "open to criticism or possible legal challenge", it says. The Home Office said it did not comment on leaked documents. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-47006158> [Accessed 14 June, 2021]

¹⁸ Ibid at p18

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terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents.”¹⁹

State parties may also derogate from certain obligations under the covenant “in time of public emergency which threaten the life of the nation...to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law, and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin.”²⁰

It is not surprising to note that all the above has rarely been followed. Without a doubt, the rising number of cases of discrimination in United States alone has shown that the West is incapable of following the standards they set for themselves in an attempt to promote national security as the claim goes. The prevalent Islamophobia post 9/11²¹ and racist attitudes towards Central and

¹⁹ Efforts at drafting a comprehensive convention of terrorism have foundered on reaching agreement on the definition of terrorism. However, two conventions dealing with specific aspects of terrorism have recently entered into force: (1) the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, GA Res. 52/164, annex (15 December 1997), 37 I.L.M. 249 (1998) (entry into force 23 May 2002) (obligating state parties, inter alia, to criminalize terrorist bombing and to extradite persons wanted by other states parties); and (2) the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, GA Res. 54/109 (9 December 1999), 39 I.L.M. 270 (2000) (entry into force 10 April 2002) (requiring states parties to take appropriate steps for detecting, freezing and seizing funds used in terrorist activities and cooperate with other states parties in preventive and enforcement efforts)

²⁰ Ibid at p20

²¹ Sahar Aziz, Professor & Braxton Haake, “No Justice for Post 9/11” Law Fellow, Rutgers Law School, available at <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2020/9/11/no-justice-for-post-9-11> [Accessed 15 June, 2021]

Muslim victims of discrimination still face unfriendly courts. A seismic shift befell American politics after the September 11 attacks, and 19 years later, Muslim Americans are still dealing with the aftershocks. Most people are familiar with the so-called war on terror’s targeting of Muslims as well as anti-Muslim discrimination in the public sphere in the United States. But few know of Muslims’ difficulty in attaining justice in American courts in either of these cases. As part of an ongoing study by the Rutgers Center for Security, Race and Rights, the authors reviewed 175 Muslim civil rights cases filed across the US since 2001 and found that only 17 percent of claims made it to trial, with most cases dismissed by judges in the pre-trial phase. Our preliminary findings point to a troubling trend: not only have Muslims experienced more

South American immigrants²² only shows how damaging to migrants the Western claims of protecting National Security have gone. In Europe, it has been widely recorded about the brutal, and, dare I say, racist actions of most border control in an attempt to mitigate a large influx of migrants from the global South. Examples include Croatia who “doesn't do much foreign policy in Africa, though its immigration police have been quite brutal to migrants (reports of alleged beatings and sexual assaults).”²³ “The Czech Republic derives its foreign policy from the EU and NATO. Therefore, we do not expect a progressive policy on immigration from them. In fact, in 2019, the Czech Republic gave aid to a bunch of African countries to discourage migration by Africans to the Czech Republic.”²⁴

discrimination since 2001, but they have also not been able to find meaningful relief in the courts. While most civil rights violations rarely proceed to litigation due to the prohibitive cost of retaining a lawyer, the success rate of those which do remains abysmally low. This outcome, which plagues civil rights cases in general is due in part to the judges' gatekeeping role in the litigation process. In cases filed by Muslims, the judges' exercise of discretion pre-trial demonstrates an ignorance at best, or callousness at worst, of discrimination experienced by Muslim communities. In post-9/11 America, thus, Muslim plaintiffs face a nearly insurmountable battle to try their case before a jury of their peers, despite rising Islamophobia in society.

²² Trump's destructive anti-immigrant and “Mexican-phobic” rhetoric has been the common denominator justifying the wide variety of executive orders he has signed and the highly punitive directives he has established as part of his hardline immigration policy, which has played a leading role during his first 18 months as president. The author describes how, without congressional approval, he has made several moves and imposed numerous actions such as significantly increasing the criminalization of immigrants; considerably raising the number of detentions of non-criminal undocumented migrants; responding aggressively to sanctuary policies; putting an end to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) of more than one million immigrants; appreciably decreasing refugee admissions; banning Muslims from entering the U.S.; and very inhumanly and cruelly separating families at the border, among other measures. As president, Trump has enjoyed broad discretion to implement his aggressive hardline immigration policy as never before; nonetheless, divisions within Congress and some objections from the courts have been crucial for stopping his harsh anti-immigrant policies. Trump's actions have negatively affected immigrants, mainly of Mexican and Muslim origin, significantly damaging the historically strong bilateral relationship between the U.S. and Mexico.

²³ <https://twitter.com/africasacountry/status/1404047358086758405> [Accessed 15 June, 2021]

²⁴ <https://twitter.com/africasacountry/status/1404424784016969732> [Accessed 15 June, 2021]

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It has been stated that the appropriateness of a limitation or derogation is judged on a case by case basis; but it is certain that a significant threat to national security would rank high among the state interests that could trigger restriction of a right.²⁵ Security grounds also provide an exception to the right of non-refoulement under International Refugee Law.²⁶ However, the Convention Against Torture does not provide such an exception, and the Committee Against Torture (the monitoring body for the treaty) has criticized national legislation that appears to permit the return to torture of persons on national security grounds.²⁷

4.0 WAY FORWARD

“You are stronger and wiser and freer than you have ever been. And now you have come to the crossroads of your destiny. It is time for you to choose. It is time for you to choose good.”~General Iroh to Prince Zuko, Avatar: The Last Airbender

Post war Europe and the USA have undergone radical changes. With the advent of more robust global bodies like the United Nations and the European Union, globalization has had its positive effects on the world. Albeit the usual rigors faced by the prevalent presence of far-right groups and extremists with harmful racial rhetoric, diversity and inclusivity of all peoples across the world is still clearer in sight today than it was decades ago. As stated earlier in this article, migration and movement are part and parcel of the human experience. Humans are always inclined to movement either out of curiosity, in search of opportunities, or, the desire to experience a different culture. The question then becomes how we mitigate large waves of migration in a way that does not overwhelm or cause animosity between states.

²⁵ T. Alexander Aleinikoff (MPI) and Vincent Chetail(IUHEI), “International Legal Norms and Migration: An Analysis”, IMO, 2003 p.20

²⁶ Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, art. 33(2), 28 July 1951, 189 U.N.T.S. 150

²⁷ CAT/C/SR.13 para.27(1989), ICCPR, art, 4(2), not permitting derogation from Article 7 of the Covenant, which prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Migration and development are linked in a number of important ways. Underdevelopment is a major cause of migration - lawful and unlawful²⁸ – as persons seek work opportunities outside their countries of origin. But development may equally contribute to migration, as individuals gain the skills and resources that permit them to find employment in other states. Furthermore, the remittances of migrants frequently constitute a large source of foreign capital in developing states.²⁹ Despite these obvious interstate relationships, there is little international law linking migration and development.”³⁰

A number of international instruments declare a right to development.³¹ Importantly, the ICESCR which mandates that states recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions”³² puts stress on “international assistance and cooperation” in achieving realization of the rights secured in the Covenant.³³

Through Resolution 70/1 of the UN General Assembly on 25th September, 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

²⁸ See Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 10.1 (1994); Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration, para. 5 (1999) (the causes of irregular migration are closely related to the issue of development”)

²⁹ One in four Salvadorans live abroad, mostly in the U.S., and more than two of every 10 dollars in the country’s economy come from remittances, according to government estimates. Remittances surpassed \$5.6 billion last year, dwarfing the \$724 million El Salvador received in foreign investment and topping the \$4.8 billion worth of goods that the country exported. In some rural areas, no remittances mean no income, not even for food.

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/remittances-a-lifeline-for-el-salvador-plummet-amid-pandemic-11591275600> [Accessed 15 June 2021]

³⁰ T. Alexander Aleinikoff(MPI) and Vincent Chetail(IUHEI) [2003] at p53

³¹ E.g., Declaration on the Right to Development, 41 UN GAOR Supp. 53, 186 (1986). Other resolutions and conclusions by scholars to the same effect are reported in Chimni, “Migration and Development”

³² Art. 11(1)

³³ Arts. 11(1) (“The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent.”); 2(1). See Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Comment 3 (1990)

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Development Goals.³⁴ “This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.”³⁵Some of the agenda include; “Determination to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, determination to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.”³⁶

To realize this agenda for sustainable development goals requires revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.³⁷ This has been attempted through provision of more voting rights to lesser developed nations in global bodies so that these nations have more say on global socio-economic affairs.

³⁴ A/70/L.1

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Ibid

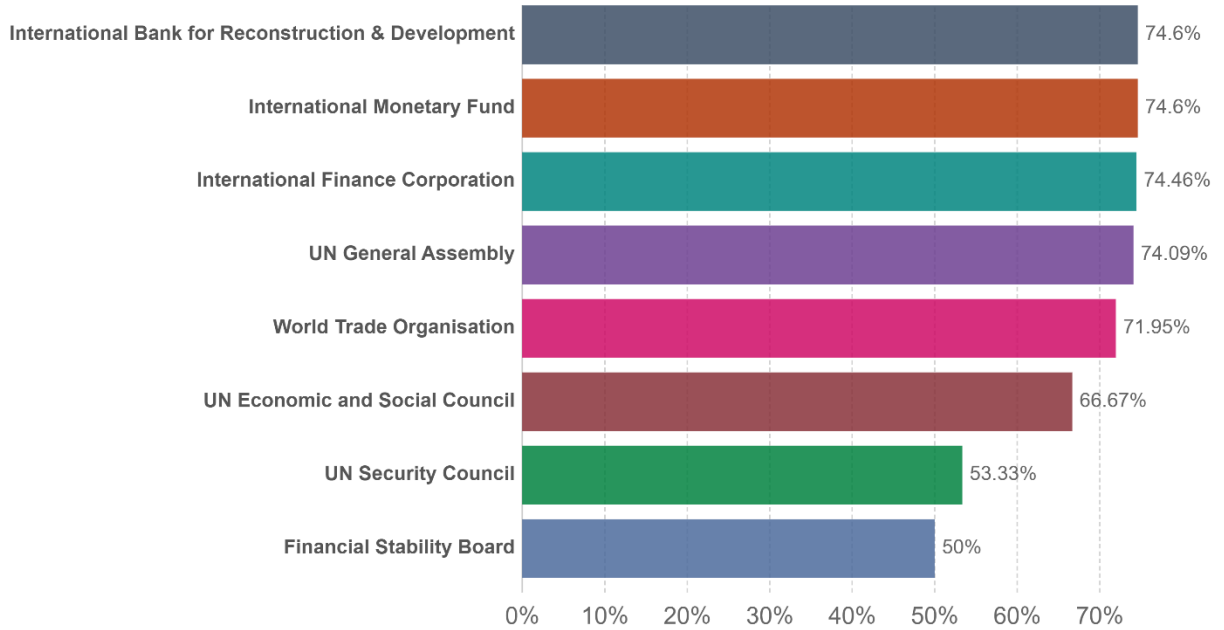
³⁷ Ibid

I. Figure 1: Proportion of Members of Developing Countries in International Organizations, Developing Regions

Proportion of members of developing countries in international organizations, Developing regions



Share of members of international organizations defined as developing countries. Membership in their institutions are agreed by the Member States themselves. There will be only small changes over time to reflect agreement on new States joining as Members or membership withdrawal.



Source: UN Statistics Division

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II. Figure 2: Total Assistance for Development Received, 2017

(Development assistance and investment in least developed countries.³⁸

UN definition: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small Island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs.”³⁹)

³⁸ SDG INDICATOR 10.B.1

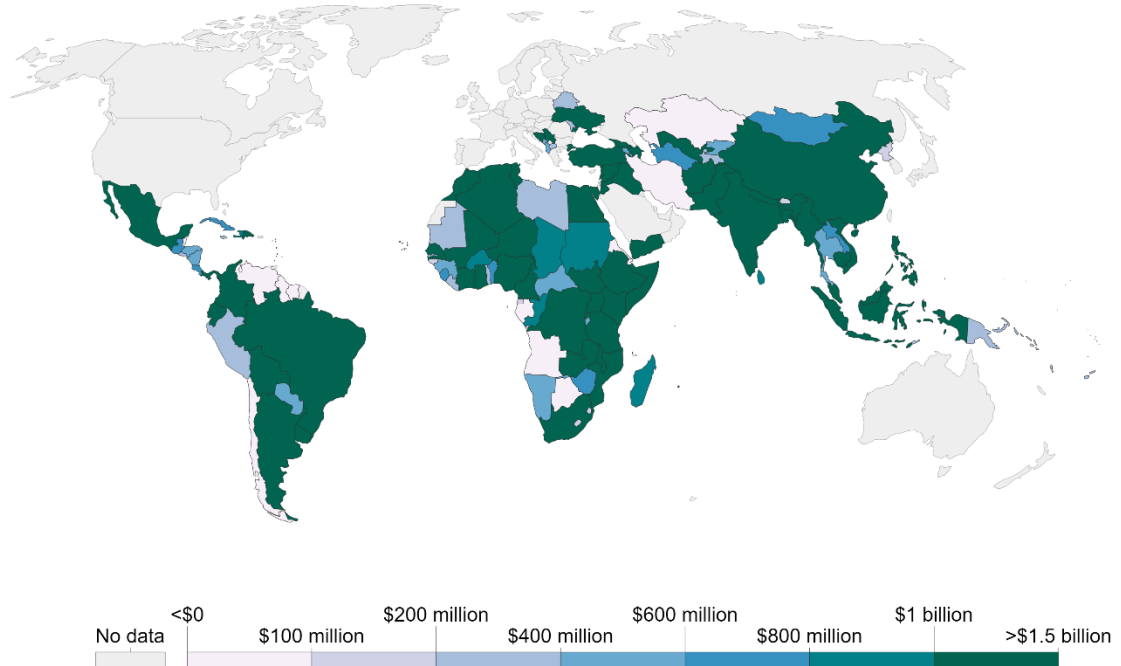
³⁹ Development assistance and investment helps to mitigate unchecked movement to the Western world by providing the requisite capital injection needed to improve livelihoods in the developing nations of the world <https://sdg-tracker.org/inequality>

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Total assistance for development received, 2017

Total official development assistance (ODA) and other development flows received (by recipient) in current US\$.

Our World
in Data



Source: UN Statistics Division

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5.0 CONCLUSION

The best way we can move into the future is together. There is no doubt about it. In a clearly interconnected world, even the poor can affect the rich. The Immigration dilemma has clearly proven this.⁴⁰ As we currently live through a

⁴⁰ Migrants and refugees in Bosnian camps are becoming infected with COVID-19 at an increasing rate. Humanitarian workers say most cases are mild and the situation is "under control." Sporadic cases of coronavirus infections among migrants have been reported since the start of the pandemic, but the current outbreak in the camps is the worst so far, and several facilities have been quarantined. Over the past two weeks, 147 infections have been recorded in just one camp – more than half the total 265 infections recorded among migrants since the outbreak of the pandemic, the AP news agency reports.

global pandemic⁴¹ that has threatened the lives of the poor and rich alike, the more prosperous nations of the world need to pay attention to the less advantaged populations lest end up in a vicious cycle of social and economic difficulties which can and will affect all sides of the aisle.⁴² As discussed here in, it is important for nations worldwide to acquire a global development model when dealing with refugees in their territory or those seeking asylum. A global partnership approach towards solving this dilemma would go a long way in ensuring global peace and stability when handling issues of International migration to mitigate the conflict that exists while performing state obligation in International refugee law.

There are more than 6,000 migrants in Bosnia who are waiting for a chance to cross the border into EU member state Croatia. Many are accommodated in official asylum centers but others are sleeping in abandoned houses or makeshift tent towns along the Croatian border. <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/31430/bosnia-covid-19-infections-rising-in-migrant-camps> (Accessed 15 June, 2021)

⁴¹ The COVID-19 pandemic is more than a health crisis. It has also revealed other fault lines such as weak and inadequate social service delivery systems and institutional challenges. The poverty and inequality fault lines are unlikely to be redrawn or removed if new and innovative evidence-based solutions are not found to respond to these interlocking problems. <https://theconversation.com/covid-19-global-south-responses-have-shown-up-social-policy-challenges-and-strengths-161288> [Accessed 15 June 2021]

⁴² The People's Vaccine campaign, initiated by Winnie Byanyima, the executive director of UNAIDS, aims to win access to affordable vaccines through the waiving of patents, drawing parallels with earlier battles over treatments for HIV/Aids. Success, along with support for distribution and administration of vaccines globally, will save humankind. We are all in this together. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/mar/18/end-vaccine-apartheid-by-waiving-patents-and-save-us-all-from-covid-19> [Accessed 15 June, 2021]

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