

YOUTH MIGRATION TO EUROPE RESULTING FROM THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOOD SECURITY: CASES FROM GHANA AND NIGERIA.

Emmanuel Kwabena Owusu¹, Aliyu Mohammed Malami²,

¹ Masters Student, Environmental Science and Education, Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya

² Academic Staff, Department of Political Science, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

In recent times, the issue of climate change has gained global attention as a result of the overwhelming impacts it exert on human activities. The Tropical Regions of Africa of which Ghana and Nigeria are no exception have been identified as the most vulnerable to the impact of climate change due to their over dependence on the environment for their livelihood. The accelerating pace of climate change resulting from the unimpeded growth of greenhouse gas emissions; combined with global population and income growth threatens food security everywhere and as a result leads to the migration of the able youth in search of greener pastures in advanced countries. It is upon this background that this study sought to investigate the impacts of climate change on food security as well as to ascertain the reasons behind youth migration in Ghana and Nigeria to Europe through the use of desktop analysis of literature. The study revealed that the major reason for youth migration is the search for greener pastures and to that recommend that government intervention be employed to address the issues of climate change which is the major cause of food insecurity in Ghana and Nigeria.

Keyword: - Climate Change, Food Security, Youth Migration.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent times, the issue of climate change has gained global attention as a result of the overwhelming impacts it exert on human activities. The concept seem to affect every field of endeavor of which food security and tourism are inclusive. In an attempt to understand the reasons for the changes in the global climate, several theories have been propounded by renowned researchers globally. Paramount among these theories is Anthropogenic Global Warming [21] which posits that human activities resulting from agriculture, industrialization and transportation just to mention a few is the major cause for the increasing rate of greenhouse gasses (CO₂, CH₄, N₂ and Water vapor) which result to global warming.

The Tropical Regions of Africa of which Ghana and Nigeria are no exception have been identified as the most vulnerable to the impact of climate change due to their over dependence on the environment for their livelihood. For example, in 2005, nearly half of the economically active population in developing countries—2.5 billion people—relied on agriculture for its livelihood [5]. Presently, 75 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas where agriculture is their main source of livelihood. Agriculture forms the major part of these countries in both animal and crop production thereby threatening food security [39].

Higher temperatures resulting from the warming of the earth's atmosphere threatens food security due to the extreme vulnerability of agriculture to climate change. The rising temperatures acts as catalyst towards the reduction of yield desirable crops such as cereals, tubers and vegetables as it encourages weed and pest proliferation [44]. Changes in precipitation patterns increase the likelihood of short-run crop failures and long-run production declines. Although there will be gains in some crops in some regions of the world, the overall impacts of climate change on agriculture are expected to be negative, threatening global food security.

Youth in Africa accounted for 19 per cent of the global youth population in 2015, which represents 226 million [51]. The United Nations defines youth as people aged 15 to 24 years (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). By 2030, the number of young people in Africa is projected to increase by 42 per cent according to the *UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs* [51]. The population of Africa as a whole is very young, with 60 per cent of the entire continent under the age of 25, making it the youngest population in globally.

1.1 Problem Statement

The accelerating pace of climate change resulting from the unimpeded growth of greenhouse gas emissions; combined with global population and income growth threatens food security everywhere. It is upon this background that this study seeks to investigate the impacts of climate change on food security as well as to ascertain the reasons behind youth migration in Ghana and Nigeria to Europe. The findings from this study will help us make informed decisions on how produce a policy document to help governments resolve these issues.

1.2 Method

The study employed the use of journals, articles, news items and books to arrive at the findings since the researchers carried out a desktop descriptive study of the subject matter.

2. RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Climate Change

Anthropogenic climate change already is a fact in Africa, as it is in other parts of the globe. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Africa is one of the most disadvantaged continents to climate change [41]. Africa's vulnerability to climate change is guided by a range of variables, including weak adaptive capacity, high dependence on ecosystem goods for livelihoods, and less developed systems for agricultural production [33]. Climate change threatens to agricultural production, food security, water supplies and ecosystem services are expected to have progressively severe impacts on life and sustainable development prospects in Africa [32]. Managing this risk includes the incorporation of mitigation and adaptation approaches in the management of ecosystem products and services and improving agricultural production systems in Africa [33].

Agriculture is highly prone to climate conditions and is one of the most areas vulnerable to the threats and impacts of global climate change [27]. Agriculture is mainly small-scale and rain-fed in most African countries, making it significantly vulnerable to climate variability and change. Observed and projected changes in rainfall pattern due to climate change are likely to shorten growing seasons and affect crop yields across several parts of Africa. In addition, the agricultural sector in Africa is dominated by small - scale farmers with limited access to technology and adaptation resources [12].

Impacts of climate change have indeed been, and continues to be, the main source of fluctuations in global food production in developing world countries where supply is highly downpour-dependent [49]. Agricultural production is sensitive to climate variability [38] which is mostly realized particularly in inter annual variability in precipitation, temperature levels and extreme weather events (droughts and floods). These climate events are projected to increase in the future and are expected to have serious implications for the agricultural production sector [38]. And this according to FAO [18] will have a significant impact on food prices, food security and land use decisions.

Rain-growing yields in some countries in Africa can be whittled down by up to 50% by the end of 2020 [41]. In preventing future destructive impacts of climate variability on food production, it is important and essential to modify or recommend suitable policies to address steadily increasing climate variability. African government should develop a national legal framework for the management of food production in line with the expected climate variability. However, before developing a policy to deal with the impacts of climate change, it is crucial for the agriculture sector to have a thorough understanding about just how climate variability contradicts food crops.

2.2 Food Security

The phenomenon of food security is multidimensional as it exists when all individuals at any and all times have availability and access to adequate nutritious stability of food supply needs and their food preferences for an adequate quantity and quality. Ensuring food and nutrition security is a challenge for Africa, given its vast population and high levels of poverty and malnutrition. Food security contains all physical and economic access to food. Accessibility in this includes both availability and affordability.

The World Food Summit of 1996 described food security as occurring when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and productive life (Food and Agriculture Organization, 1996). The WHO's three-dimensional image of food security. Food Access, Food Use and "Food Use" Exceptionally, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has added an additional dimension, i.e. the stability of the first three pillars of food security over time [15]. Thus, food security is a complex phenomenon.

As a result of the complexity of the phenomenon and its grievous impacts on human life, "The Food Security Special Program" a leading FAO campaign to achieve the goal of reducing the percentage of people living in extreme hunger and poverty by 2015 which was projected at nearly 1 billion people was initiated as part of its contribution to the Millennium Development Goals. As a result of the project's presence in more than 100 countries around the world, the program sought to promote successful and concrete solutions to the elimination of hunger. Approximately 102 governments are participating in the project, of which roughly 30 have started to move from the pilot to the national programmes. The proposal was initially presented to leaders of governments around the world at a ceremony in Rome on 30 November 2010 [54].

The Food and Agriculture Organization actively promotes national ownership and local control in the countries in which it operates to optimize the effect of its work [24]. The 1-billion-hungry initiative became the End Hunger Movement in April 2011. The End Hunger movement, led by FAO in partnership with other UN agencies and private non-profit groups, is pushing the boundaries of conventional public raising awareness. It builds on the popularity of the 1-billion-hungry initiative in 2010 and the ensuing chain of public events that led to the gathering of more than three million signatures who participated in the global campaign to end hunger [55].

Attaining food security in Africa is an issue of critical importance in which approximately half of its populace is projected to be unquestionably low income and more than half of all youth are severely food insecure. In the context of food security in Africa, several fundamental concerns have been raised which includes:

2.2.1 Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs)

SAPs which consist of loans granted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) to countries that have experienced financial crises [28]. The two Breton Woods agreement require government debt countries to have implemented specific policy initiatives in order to obtain new loans (or lower interest rates on existing loans). Such policies were generally focused on expanded privatization, liberalizing trade and foreign investment, and reducing the government deficit [53]. The conditionality terms and conditions connected to the loan payments have been criticized for having an impact on the economic sector [28].

In addition, debtor countries have often been encouraged to specialize in single cash crops, such as cocoa in Ghana, tobacco in Zimbabwe which have made them extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in the world market value of such crops (*The Socialist Party of Great Britain*). It has also brought income for the local elites and to a larger extent more successful corporations that have expanded in size and influence. However, smaller, less industrial enterprises and the agricultural sector have suffered from significantly lower protection and the increasing importance of transnational actors has led to a decline in national control over production [37].

There are multiple criticisms that focus on different SAP elements as stipulated by Towson [50] which mostly stems from the numerous examples of structural adjustment failures. In Africa, instead of making economies grow fast, structural adjustment has actually had a contractive effect in most countries. Economic growth in African countries fell below the rates of previous decades in the 1980s and 1990s. Agriculture suffered as a result of the radical withdrawal of state support. Industrialization started in several areas after the independence of African countries in the 1960s, but has now been wiped out [31].

Food security will also be interconnected in the future to our ability to respond agricultural production to extreme weather events. An example of a shifting weather pattern would be an increase in temperature. As temperatures increase due to climate change, there is a danger that food supplies will be limited due to heat damage [42]. Industrial agriculture often creates a vicious cycle of fertilizer application exhaustion and a decline in agricultural yields according to *The Earth Is Shrinking* [46]. It is estimated that, roughly 40 % of the world's farmland is severely degraded [47]. According to the Ghanaian Institute for Natural Resources in Africa [56], if the condition of soil deterioration at current trend continues, Ghana and Nigeria may be sufficient to nourish only 25% of its populace by 20 per cent.

2.3 Youth Migration to Europe

Migration is the movement of people from one position to another in order to create a new location (geographical region) permanently or temporarily. The movement is mostly over long significant distance from one country to another, but internal migration is also feasible; moreover, it is the dominant process globally [56]. People can migrate as individuals, in nuclear families or in broad groups [30].

There are four major forms of migration: invasion, conquest, colonization and migration [11]. A person who moves from his or her home due to forced displacement (such as a natural disaster or civil disturbance) can be identified as a displaced person or, whether he or she stays in his or her home country, an internally displaced person. A person seeking asylum in another country may, if the reason for leaving his home country is political, religious or some other form of persecution, make a formal application. In a country whereby refuge is pursued and is generally identified as an undocumented immigrant. If this request is successful, the legal status of that person will become that of a refugee.

Migration involves internal migration, such as rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-urban, urban-rural or foreign migration, where migrants migrate from one country to another. In addition, migration may be categorized on the basis of reasons and triggers underlying movements. Thus, forced or unintentional migrations, including slave trade, trafficking in human beings, ethnic cleansing, refugee movements and other migrations, may be due to religious or political pressure. On the other hand, these movements may be free or voluntary on the basis of economic or social factors such as work, retirement or an opportunity for educational advancement.

Seasonal migration is one type of human migration related to timing. It is a temporary short-term relocation of jobs this is quite different from the permanent movement of the migrant may never come back [43] argued that rural-urban migration could be a temporary measure. He maintains that migrant labor is coming to the city for a season with the intention of returning when their services are required in rural areas or when they struggle to provide a fair source of jobs and income thus, such movement is for a period of time in response to labor or climatic conditions, such as farm workers working in the city [9].

Migration may occur as a search for an opportunity to improve one's life. In this case, the destination area exerts a pull on the migrant. However, migration is still taking place as an escape from the unfortunate social or economic conditions that constitute a driving force. In short, the pull factors are associated with the destination area, while the push factors are associated with the origin area [55] [13]. West Africa, for instance, has a long history of population mobility, both regionally and internationally. It was estimated a few decades ago that a third of West Africans live outside their birthplace. Data suggest that contemporary West African migrants are found in large numbers around the world, with major consequences for poverty [2]

2.3.1 Causes and Consequences of Youth Migration

Migration has always been an essential component of demographic change at the local, regional, national and global levels. There are several reasons why people decide to move to another region or country. This may include factors such as political unrest, civil war, and forced displacement, lack of job opportunities, drought, or pull factors such as prosperity in the new country, higher pay levels, or better prospects [16].

In general, migration is not controlled by a specific element, but by a set of interactive and synergistic impact induced by a multitude of social, demographic, economic, climatic and biological factors [22]. The Bug lists twenty-fifth migration-stimulating situations for people, fifteen factors in the choice of destination, and ten socio-economic conditions that can stimulate or restrict mobility among the population as shown below [8].

2.3.2 Migration-Stimulating Situation Factors

Graduation; married life; lack of marriage; employment; opportunities; migration work; specialized skills; transition of employment; selling of Business; loss of farm; unemployment; poor salaries; retirement; death of a relative; service in the military; medical care; incarceration; political, racial or religious oppression; environmental catastrophes; invasion or incursion by foreigners; inheritance; dysfunction of the community; wandering; social ostracization; forced movement [8]

Conceptual framework

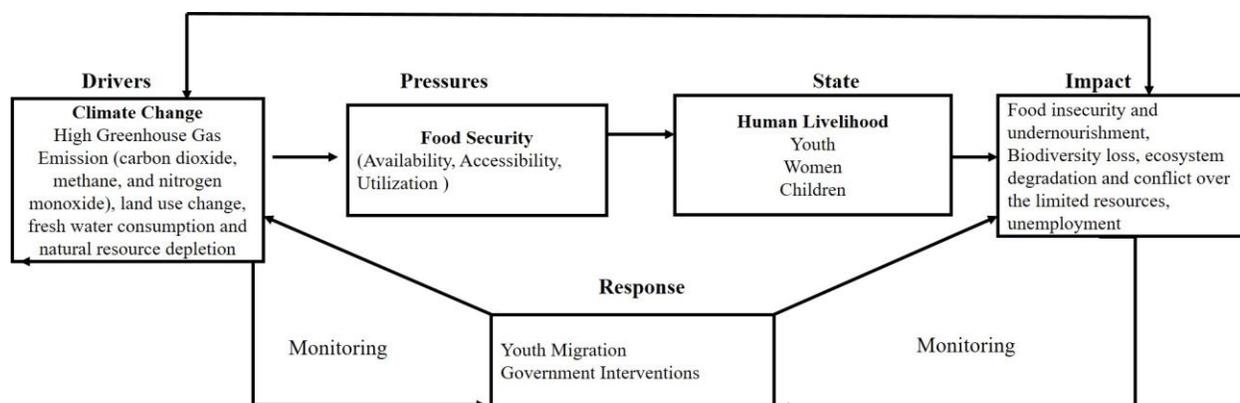


Figure 1: Drivers-Pressures-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR)

Source: Adapted from Wireko, 2015

The **Drivers-Pressures-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR)** model was originally developed by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) and is used to assess and manage environmental problems. An integral aspect of the **DPSIR** framework is the **State (S)** of environmental variables. In this study, the threats to human life with vulnerable groups being the youth, women and children is the State variable. The major **Pressures (P)** which results to food insecurity as a result of limited and inadequate availability, uneven distribution and inappropriate utilization influences the livelihood of people which is the State variable. The pressures identified are related to some **Driving forces (D)** in the environment emerging from Climate Change which is caused by High Greenhouse Gas Emission (carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrogen monoxide), land use change, fresh water consumption and natural resource depletion. The changes in the environment **Impacts (I)** human livelihood through biodiversity loss, food insecurity and undernourishment, ecosystem degradation, conflict over the limited resources and unemployment geared towards the youth who are in the prime of their life and seeking to make a living from their qualification. Finally, the society finds a way to **Respond (R)** to this impact resulting from the driving forces and pressures usually through migration to other places like Europe to find greener pastures. In an attempt to address these challenges, the governments tries to intervene through programs such as the Structural Adjustment Programs to cushion the society to be on track. Monitoring and evaluation of these programs and the regulation of youth migration helps in addressing the cycle.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security

The farming system in most African countries is dependent on the abundance precipitation. Rain fed agriculture is threatened by both precipitation and temperature changes. As a result of this, rising temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns have direct effects on crop yields, as well as indirect effects through changes in irrigational water availability. In addition to precipitation changes, climate change-induced higher temperatures increase the water requirements of crops. Drought accounts for the obvious human suffering in the area of agricultural production.

According to the IPCC, by the end of 2020, up to 250 million people may experience water shortages which is a great resource to farmers with pastoralist, fishermen and crop producers, and in some African countries food production could fall by half [25]. As grazing areas dry up in sub-Saharan Africa, pastoralists will be forced to travel farther to find food and many animals will likely starve. In particular, cattle, goats, camels, sheep, and other animals who depend on access to grazing areas for food will suffer from hunger and dehydration. Conflicts among pastoral communities are also likely to rise along with temperatures. As water supplies dry up, farmers and herders are living out an ancient struggle over land and water resources.

One startling example is in Sudan's Darfur region. There, the effects of climate change and population growth, including dwindling water supplies and diminishing arable land, have reportedly created an untenable and devastating situation. Farmers and herders have taken up arms, fighting to gain and maintain control of increasingly scarce water and land [34]. Not confined to Sudan, these same battles are being fought with greater frequency in several other African nations, including Ghana, Nigeria, Chad and Niger.

The primary measures used for the effects of climate change on human welfare are the change in calorie availability and the change in the number of malnourished children. The declining consumption of cereals translates into similarly large declines in calorie availability as the result of climate change. Climate change increases child malnutrition and reduces calorie consumption dramatically.

3.2 Reasons behind Youth Migration Ghana and Nigeria to Europe

In the discussion on migration and development, the viewpoint of migrants sending countries is often widely overlooked. This is disappointing because the different interests and views of people and organizations in countries of origin need to be taken into account when designing efficient migration regulations. The attitude of developed countries towards foreign migration is often unclear, although the reasons for this confusion frequently vary from those of the receiving countries [14]. Although trying to avoid 'brain drain,' sending states are increasingly trying to promote particular types of migration, since the related remittances and possible 'brain benefit' by counter-movement of skills and information are expected to be beneficial to national growth. There is also a considerable trend across receiving states and development agencies to support the transnational commitments of immigrant or diaspora organizations [14].

Migration remains a global phenomenon and one of the most important features in recent years. Human migration is deeply embedded in the history and current functioning of modern society as a result of changing climatic conditions which has adverse effects on food security in developing countries of which Ghana is no exception. People have in the past migrated or sought to move from poverty-stricken regions which solely depends on rain fed agriculture to more prosperous and stable parts of the world for more than one decade now. Till date single phenomenon in the world has been dominant or as reliable as the migration process, largely associated with the modernization process [19].

Following the thinking of Foucault [19], Sassen [40], Massey [29], and Taylor [45] - Anthropological critics of contemporary social analysis will argue that migration is a human response to the economic, social, demographic and physical forces of the environment resulting from climate variability. In other words, the majority of population movements are influenced by a desire to satisfy certain basic human needs with food security being the top most. Some common forms of migration are based on origin and destination.

3.2.1 Ghana

Migration is an integral part of the lives of many young people in Ghana nowadays. In a number of areas both regional and remote in particular, rural-urban migration of young adults is standardized and expected [9]. Various attempts have been made over the years by social scientists and policy makers to better understand migration processes and their consequences for social development. The result of human migration has been argued through patterns and processes which bring more dramatic changes to the social, cultural, political and other structures of both the household of migrants and destination than any other phenomena of the human geography of these ecosystems [9]

Migration in Ghana is a segment of the population phenomenon that is relevant to the current study. Migration is one of the three mechanisms, the others being fertility and mortality, which change the size of the population [13]. Models provide a significant context to grasp rural-rural migration mentioned in relation to Ghana by Addae-

Mensah [1]. Faced with climate-related environmental change, such as the decline in productive and agricultural land, rural residents may be forced to migrate in search of work.

Citing examples from Ghana, residents of dry rural areas in the north mostly migrate to rural areas in the south as a result of higher rainfall. Migration can thus be a long-term response to the threat of recurring drought. Studies suggest that rural-urban migration could be part of a collective household survival strategy, particularly in developing countries. Here, migrants are determined in their commitment to family members, and there are fewer urban employment opportunities available to migrants.

In any case, the reason for migration is more inclined to be part of a household survival strategy resulting from food insecurity than an individual [36]. Hadlund and Lundahl [20] notes out that even in Africa and Southern Asia, although not in Latin America, a typical rural-urban migrant has been found to be young, better off educated as the average rural resident, and predominantly male. He also argued that migrants prefer to migrate to areas with higher incomes than their roots. The preceding quote summarizes some of the most significant determinants of rural-urban migration in the least developed countries, which invaluablely accelerate the cycle of urbanization. The attractiveness of cities is manifold; however, there is no question that economic factors play a significant role.

Ghanaians, the same as Africans, are gradually immigrating to other parts of the world in search of higher paid jobs and decent work opportunities for survival. Furthermore, the Government of Ghana periodically tables the question of migration in order to gain development aid and also to benefit from the limited number of temporary working visas for immigrants [26]. Regulation of tighter border controls by EU states has driven the majority of low-skilled or so-called 'undesirables' to use illegal alternate means to gain entry into Europe. Libya's role as a police officer in the Mediterranean is seen by Ghanaian migrants as hypocritical because its economy is heavily dependent on undocumented workers.

3.2.2 Nigeria

Nigeria, a multicultural state, is home to more than 250 ethnic groups with more than 500 distinct languages, all of which have a wide range of cultures [35]. Nigeria plays a crucial role in African migration. As the demographic giant of Africa, Nigeria has been deeply active in foreign migration to Europe, the Gulf States and South Africa. Yet Nigeria is also the source and destination of migration in West Africa [4].

Given Nigeria's main role in African migration processes, destination, transit and source country, taking into account both faced with the subjective and objective dimensions of migration; Changed systematic understanding of the views and aspirations of state and non-state interested parties in Nigeria is essential for the development of more effective migration and development politics. Remarkably few empirical data on Nigerian migration and related policies are available beyond the trafficking of sex workers in Europe.

Since the colonial period, parallel to rural-to-urban migration, migration to and from other countries in Africa, Nigerians have immigrated to the United Kingdom, primarily for higher education while a significant proportion of them would remain despite the high levels of food insecurity and unemployment. After independence in 1960, this mostly highly skilled migration to the United Kingdom persisted, although a growing proportion of Nigerians had migrated to the United States for research, business and industry. The oil crisis of 1973 and rising oil prices caused a massive 350 percent increase in oil revenues.

The associated economic boom has made Nigeria a major migration destination in Africa. Rising incomes of the urban middle class and rapid industrialization have drawn a significant number of West African labor migrants. Nevertheless, the fall in oil prices after 1981 would signal a long period of economic stagnation, amid continued political repression and violence. In 1983 and 1985 Nigeria expelled a large number of West African migrants, including about one million Ghanaians [6]. It was therefore noted that Nigeria has witnessed a 'reverse migration shift from net immigration to a net migration region' [7].

Nigerians have increasingly immigrated to countries such as Ghana, Cameroon and, in particular, the rich economies of Gabon, Botswana and South Africa [3]. Since 1994, South Africa has become a great attraction for migrants from different African countries, including many Nigerians. In particular, qualified people have considered the booming economies of Europe to be convenient alternatives to South Africa, the US and the Gulf States [4]. Whereas the migration of students, professionals and entrepreneurs to the Anglo-Saxon countries has continued, there has been a diversification of Europe-bound migration following economic decline and growing political tensions in the 1980s.

An increasing number of Nigerians have migrated to countries such as Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Gulf States.

Spain, Italy and Ireland have emerged in the 1990s as new major destinations for migrant workers from West Africa and Nigeria [7]. Nigerian migrants have also shown a growing tendency towards permanent settlement. Increasing restrictions and controls on immigration in Europe have not led to a decline in Nigerian migration. Migrants are most often illegal, and itineraries tend to be longer and more dangerous. This has made Nigerian migrants more vulnerable to exploitation and marginalization. Circumstantial evidence suggests that these more recent migrants to continental European countries are on average less skilled and work more frequently in the (formal and, in particular, informal) infrastructure, commerce and agricultural sectors of the economy. In general, the United Kingdom and, in specific, the United States through student and professional migration as well as the Green Card Lottery keep attracting relatively higher skilled workers [23].

Education has always been a significant source of Nigeria's migration most of them Nigerians move with their children to study in the United States or the United Kingdom to avoid the bleak condition of Nigeria's education system. Labor migration from Nigeria has also become increasingly feminine. For example, a growing number of female nurses and doctors have been recruited from Nigeria to work in Saudi Arabia [3]. A substantial numbers of young people are applying for refugee status in European countries. Nigerians were the fifth largest group of asylum seekers in Europe in 2004 [10]. They prefer to state ethnic and religious conflict as a cause for asylum. Cases are sometimes denied as it is claimed that there are many other states within Nigeria and West Africa in which Nigerians can travel if they face persecution at home. Due to its size and relative stability, Nigerians are less likely to be granted asylum status than citizens from other conflict-ridden ECOWAS countries as a result of food insecurity emerging out of climate variability. The issue of trafficking in female sex workers from Nigeria to Italy and other European countries has received considerable attention.

However, it seems important to take into account the nature of the problem as well as the blurred distinction between forced and voluntary migration. It is also important to differentiate between trafficking and smuggling. When Nigerians began to migrate to Italy in the 1980s, in response to their high demand for low-skilled labor in agriculture and services, these women were only one of the many migration groups. The first prostitutes tended to operate independently. Immigration restrictions at the beginning of the 1990s increased reliance on big loans for prospective migrants to pay for their journey. This provided an opportunity for traffickers who attracted young women migrants with promises of good jobs, and then force them into action prostitutes to repay their migration debt [10]. Whereas labor migration and trafficking to Europe were used primarily for the use of air links, visa requirements and increased immigration controls at air and seaports, they appear to have led to a growing dependence on trans-Saharan countries.

Overland routes to the Maghreb countries, and in particular to Morocco, from which Nigerians and other sub-Saharan Africans try to cross the Mediterranean Sea to southern Europe or the Atlantic Ocean to the Canary Islands [14]. Migration has clearly been on the agenda in bilateral relations in recent years.

Between Nigeria and European countries, which specifically seek Nigeria's cooperation in the remittance of undocumented migrants or rejected asylum seekers of Nigerian nationality. Nigeria is one of the most 'cooperative African countries on this subject. Several European countries have signed re-admission agreements with Nigeria, such as Italy, Spain, Ireland and Switzerland. Some countries are reluctant to accept the Nigerian side's demands for a certain quota of legal migrants in exchange for cooperation on re-admission – as Italy does.

4. CONCLUSIONS

From foregoing, it can be concluded that the major reasons why Ghanaians and Nigerians in their quest to outwit the dying consequence of food insecurity resulting from the changes in climate variability to Europe includes but not limited to the cost of movement; involvement of relatives or friends; jobs outside the home; surrounding environment; amenities; special job opportunities; special assistance; grants; information; reputation and a lack of alternate destinations. It is the view of the authors that the problem of youth migration in Ghana and Nigeria be addressed through government interventions of responding to the adverse effects of climate change. The protocols and conventions set forth by the United Nations should be adhered to by the two countries as they are signatories to the Conference of Parties.

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BIOGRAPHIES

	<p>Emmanuel Kwabena Owusu holds a Bachelor’s Degree in Geography and Regional Planning from the University of Cape Coast, Ghana. He is currently pursuing his Master’s Degree in Environmental Science (Climate Change and Sustainability) at Kenyatta University, Nairobi-Kenya.</p>
	<p>Aliyu Mohammed Malami is a Political Scientist, Academic Staff with Bauchi State University, Gadau Nigeria. He has BSc Political Science from University of Maiduguri Borno State, Nigeria. Currently a Master Student of Political Science at Kenyatta University, Nairobi Kenya.</p>