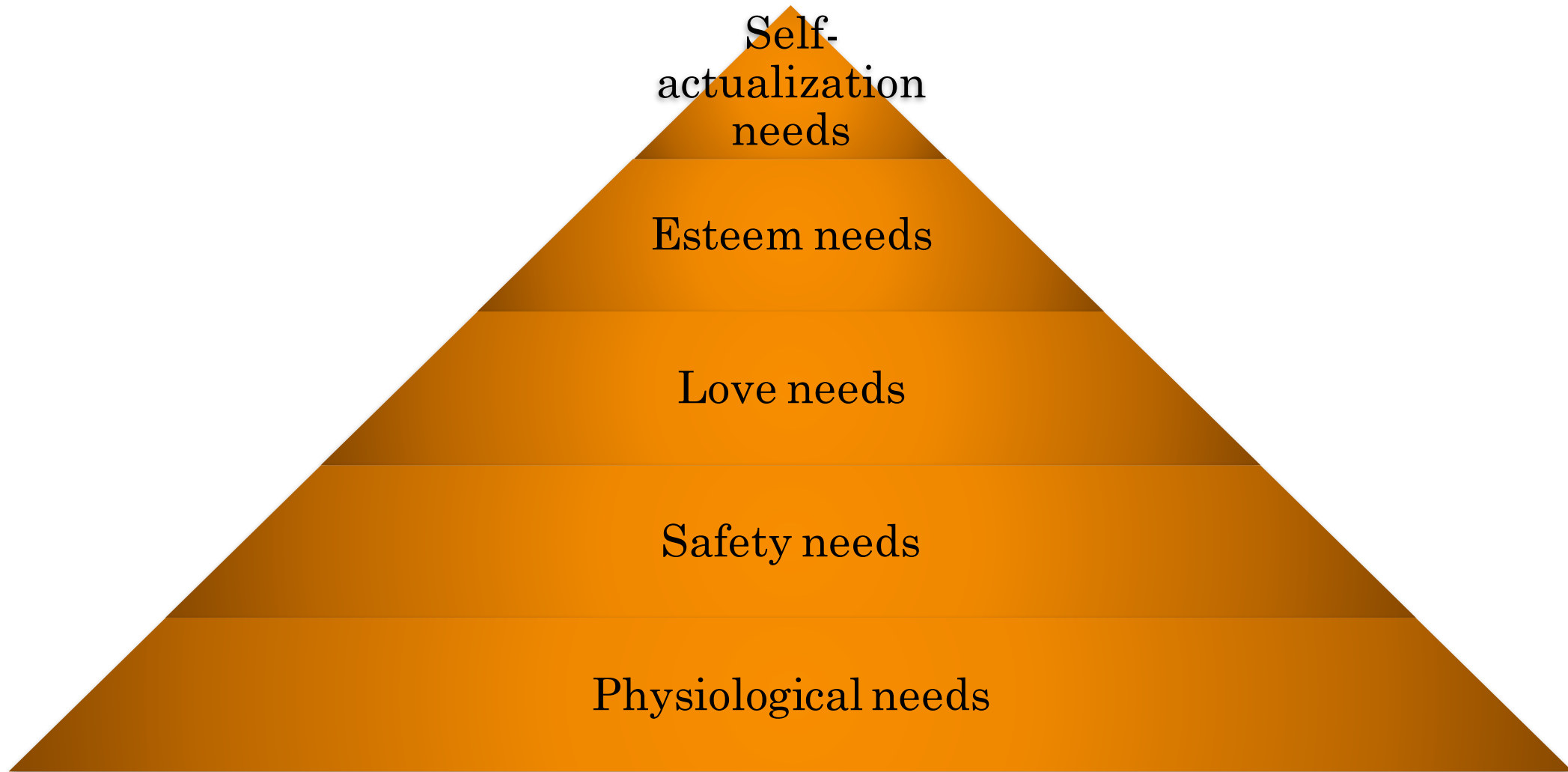




HUMAN SECURITY AND FORCED MIGRATION IN AFRICA

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CONCEPT OF HUMAN SECURITY: MASLOW'S (1943) CONCEPTION OF HUMAN NEEDS



ROLE OF HUMAN SECURITY

- Human security plays a fundamental role in explaining behavior of people displaced by forced migration.
- Threat to human security explains refugee outflows from countries of origin.
- Pursuit of human security motivates action among refugees in asylum countries.
 - Effect on civil society.
 - Does refugee inflow in host countries enhance civil society participation? If so, what are the conditions?



DETERMINANTS OF REFUGEE OUTFLOWS

- Conflict
- Repression

Adversely affects
physical and economic
security of individuals

Higher levels of
refugee exodus



CONSEQUENCES OF REFUGEE INFLOW IN HOST COUNTRIES

- Pursuit of human security also important for the refugee population among host countries.
- In host countries, presence of refugee population enhances civil society participation.
 - Refugee population has no citizenship rights but domestic environment of the asylum country affects them as well (laws, living conditions, etc.).
 - They are likely to be active in civil society to bring attention to their needs and preferences in the interest of their human security.
 - They may share similar concerns as that of the domestic population, creating opportunities for refugee and domestic population to be active.
- *H1a: High levels of refugee population in asylum countries increase civil society participation overall.*



CONSEQUENCES OF REFUGEE INFLOW IN HOST COUNTRIES

- The ability of the refugee population to enhance civil society participation may depend on domestic circumstances of host countries.
- Inequality within asylum countries conditions the effect of refugee population on civil society participation.
- High levels of inequality reduces the effect of refugee population on civil society participation.
 - Host governments may be more motivated to prevent high levels of civil society activism when both the size of refugee population and inequality are high due to high demands for redistribution.
- *H1b: High levels of inequality reduce the effect of refugee population on civil society participation.*



DATA AND METHODS

- Statistical analysis on 41 African countries, 1990-2011.
- Dependent variable: Civil Society Index and components (Coppedge et al. 2017).
- Independent variable: Total refugee Inflows in countries of asylum (World Bank 2017).
- Independent variable: Inequality (Solt 2016).
- Controls: GDP per capita (World Bank 2017), Urban Population (World Bank 2017), Level of democracy (Marshall, Gurr, and Jaggers 2017).

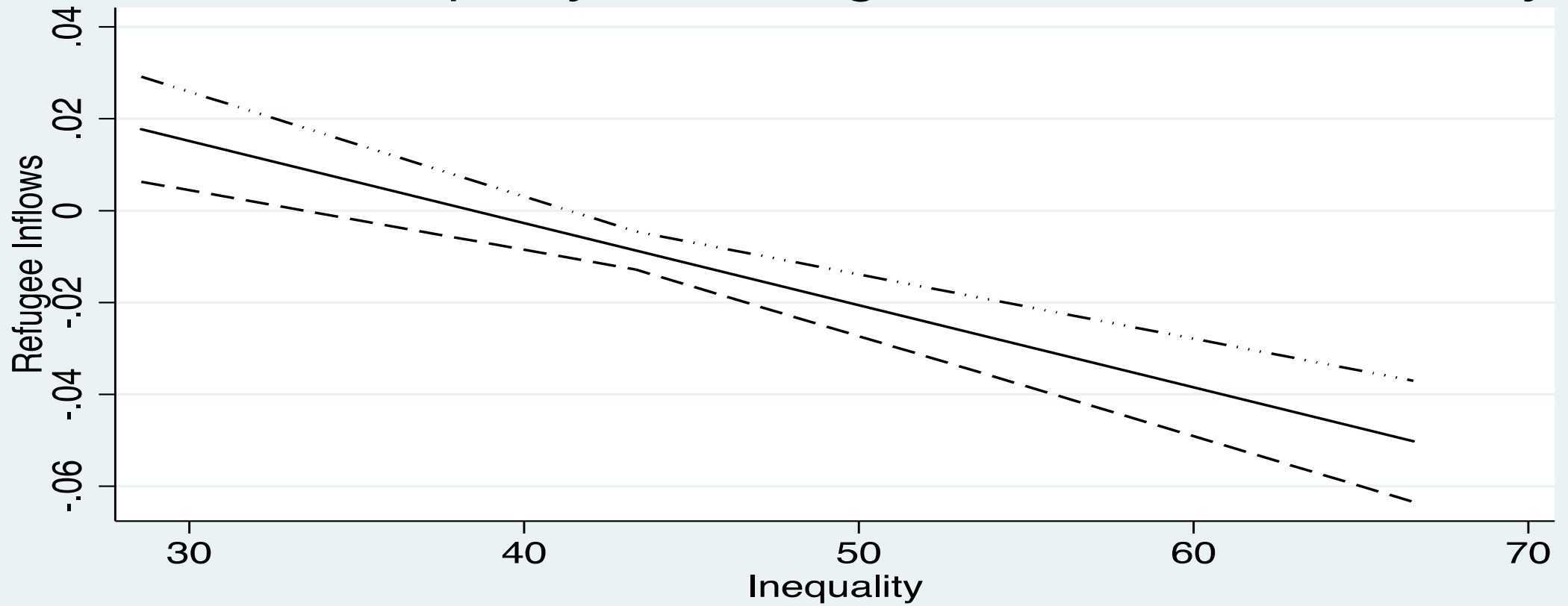


Variables	Civil Society Index	CSO participatory environment	CSO repression	CSO entry/exit
Refugee Population*Inequality	-0.0017***	-0.0062***	-0.0075***	-0.0096***
	(0.0002)	(0.0011)	(0.0018)	(0.0018)
(log) Refugee Population	0.0688***	0.230***	0.289**	0.387***
	(0.0138)	(0.0463)	(0.0907)	(0.0767)
Inequality	0.0102**	0.0446**	0.0252	0.0477**
	(0.00295)	(0.0118)	(0.0168)	(0.0161)
(log) GDP per capita	-0.0409***	-0.183**	-0.0398	-0.226**
	(0.0089)	(0.0607)	(0.0407)	(0.0665)
% of Urban Population	0.0081***	0.0504***	0.0477***	0.0383**
	(0.0015)	(0.0076)	(0.0054)	(0.0132)
Democracy	0.0139***	0.0345**	0.0653***	0.0787***
	(0.0024)	(0.0110)	(0.0091)	(0.0143)
Constant	0.280	-1.165*	-1.549	-0.641
	(0.162)	(0.505)	(0.991)	(0.650)
Number of Observations	582	582	582	582
R-square	0.58	0.34	0.54	0.52

Standard errors in parentheses: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001



Effect of Inequality and Refugee Inflows on Civil Society



— Conditional Effect on Civil Society
- - - Lower bound
- · - · - Upper bound



CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- We know that human security explains refugee outflows from countries of origin.
 - Conflict and state repression.
- Human security concerns among refugee population in host countries increases civil society participation.
 - Enhances civic engagement in host countries.
 - May increase accountability of the government.
 - Could be beneficial for the domestic and refugee population.
 - But, economic structure of the host country matters:
 - High inequality may reduce the effect of refugee inflows on civil society.
 - Efforts to address inequality could be beneficial for domestic and refugee population.



THANK YOU!

