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Scholars are invited to submit only in English, well-researched articles, book reviews, review articles, opinions and other correspondences for publication to:

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All submitted articles and/or reviews should be typed double spaced leaving an adequately wide margin on both sides.

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- The submission which should contain the title page, should also contain professional details of the author(s): name(s), contact address and institutional/organizational affiliation all on the first page.
- Each paper should be accompanied by an abstract. Quotations exceeding 40 words should be indented in 10 font size and single-spaced.
- Submissions should adopt the Sixteenth Edition of the Chicago Manual of Style for reference.

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Editorial Note

Kaduna Journal of Humanities (KJH) is a journal of the Department of History and Strategic Studies, Kaduna State University that publishes well-researched articles, book reviews, review articles and scholarly opinions from scholars, researchers, policymakers and opinion moulders among others, on a wide range of topics within the disciplines of humanities; dealing with issues that augment knowledge and ideas, whose lessons would provide the path towards scholarship development, peace, harmony, and security in Nigeria, Africa and the world.

KJH editorial policy is neither committed to any constricted ideological prism nor political viewpoint. Instead, it recognizes that a wide range of multi-disciplinary approaches are fundamental in understanding a wide range of issues across disciplines in the humanities genre. It equally appreciates that opposing viewpoints and ideologies, which have shaped, **and** are still shaping the understanding/ misunderstanding of issues are legitimate in academic discourses. This is one of our responsibilities of a university; and **as** academics, our aim is the universalization of knowledge and cross-pollination of ideas for development and human progress.

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Abstract

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers: The Islamic Perspective

Ibraheem Mikail Abiola

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According to Islamic migration law, individuals have the right both to seek and to be granted asylum in anywhere around the world. Furthermore, it is the duty of Muslims to accept and protect refugees for as long as they seek protection. Islam requires assisting and protecting vulnerable people and offers a number of mechanisms for their care and support. In comparison to modern refugee law, hijrah offers a broader definition of a refugee, and gives individuals, rather than states, the right to determine asylum. However, despite its significance in Islam, hijra is rarely invoked by Muslim states today, the promotion of Islamic teachings on refugees and asylum seekers could encourage Muslim states to widen their acceptance and protection of refugees. In Islam, asylum is a right of anyone seeking protection, in this study the way of asylum seeking is going to be addressed between 2005- 2022 which will make this research to consider a qualitative research approach, while the findings of this research is going to be connected to the reason why one of the upmost researchers claimed that asylum is an integral part of the Islamic conception reflecting the inclusiveness of Islam, up to the extent that the Holy Quran speaks explicitly about the issue of asylum- seekers and refugees and that is almost a fresh insight derived by this study, with the way this paper is going to execute its findings some recommendations and way forward are going to be suggested at the end of this research.

Refugees and Asylum-seeking are not new phenomenon in Islam, the Holy Quran has numerous references to justice, particularly the importance of creating a just society, and provides a framework for justice in inter-personal relationships, toward the poor and the needy, and connections between communities and nations. It speaks specifically to issues of justice surrounding asylum and refugee protection. These concepts were integral to the creation of Islam, in 662AD, the Prophet Muhammad fled persecution in Mecca and sought refuge in Madinah, this is called hijra, or migration, it came to symbolize the movement of Muslims from lands of oppression to those of Islam. Moreover, the hospitable treatment of Muhammad by the people of Madinah embodies the Islamic model of refugee protection contained in the Holy Quran. Islam obliges host societies to give asylum-seekers a generous reception, for which the hosts will be rewarded, Islamic law affirms the practice of providing sanctuary to persecuted persons and the sacredness of places, such as Kaaba in Mecca. Anyone who sought refuge in a mosque or in the home of a companion of the Prophet Muhammad was safe and secure.

By the end of 2022, there were a total of 35.3 million refugees and asylum-seekers globally, with 29.4 million under UNHCR's mandate, the 5.9 million refugees and asylum-seekers registered by the United Nation Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in the Near Middle East. The total number of refugees is the highest captured by modern statistical reporting that does not include historical data. The increase in the number of refugees between the year 2021 and 2022 is the largest yearly increase recorded, in large part as a result of refugees from Ukraine fleeing the Russia Federation's full-scale invasion. There were also approximately 5.4 million people seeking international protection and awaiting determination of their refugee status, referred to as asylum-seekers. In 2022 alone, almost 2.9 million asylum applications were registered in 162 countries of the world, the highest number of individual asylum applications on record. In the same 2022, the global number of first-instance new individual asylum claims lodged was 2.6 million, an increase of 83 percent over 2021. The top recipient remained the United State of America with around 730,400 claims, a threefold increase from the

previous year, second was Germany, with 217,800 new claims, a notable increase from the previous year.

At the end of 2022, those under eighteen years of age constituted around 41 percent of the overall 35.3 million refugee population. Unaccompanied and separated children lodge as estimated 51,700 individual asylum application in 2022, a significant increase (89%) from the previous year. New, unresolved or renewed conflict dynamics in key countries contributed significantly to current figures and trends. Of the refugees under UNHCR's mandate at the end of 2022, the top countries of origin- the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan, Somalia, the Central African Republic and Eritrea- accounted for more than 87 % of the total refugee population. Many of these countries, except Ukraine, have been among the top origins of refugees for many years. The Russian Federation's 2022 invasion of Ukraine resulted in one of the largest displacement crises since the Second World War. Around 5.7 million Ukrainians had been forced to flee their country by the end of the year 2022, making Ukraine the second-largest origin country of refugees in the world after Syria Arab Republic. The protracted conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic meant that the country continued to be the largest origin of refugees in the world as at the end of 2022 at the estimate of 6.5 million, although this was a decrease from 6.8 million of 2021. Moreover, the instability and violence that has made Afghanistan a major source of refugees for over thirty years has continued, with the country being the third- largest origin country in the world, with about 5.7 million refugees in 2022; this is an increase from 2.7 million refugees in 2021. Refugees from Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar, and the Democratic Republic of Congo comprised over half of the world's refugee population. Consistent with the previous years, more than half of all refugees resided in ten countries, in 2022, for the seventh consecutive year, Turkey was the largest host country in the world, with nearly 3.6 million refugees, mainly Syrians. Pakistan and Iran were also among the top ten refugees hosting countries, as the two principal hosts of refugee from Afghanistan, the second-largest origin country, Uganda, the Russian Federation, Germany, the Sudan, Poland, Bangladesh and Ethiopia comprised the rest. The vast majority (70%) of refugees and other people in need of international

protection were hosted in countries neighbouring their countries of origin. According to UNHCR, the least developed countries hosted a large number of refugees; for instance, one in five of all refugees globally were hosted in sub-Saharan Africa, while 90 percent of all refugees in Asia and the Pacific were hosted in just three countries: the Islamic Republic of Iran (3.4 million), Pakistan (1.7 million) and Bangladesh (952,400).

In 2022, over 339,000 refugees returned to their countries of origin, a decrease of 21% from the estimate of 2021. Most returns (151,300) were to South Sudan, the majority of these being from Uganda (75,000). While there are many challenges to measuring those benefiting from local integration, UNHCR estimated that in 2022, 28 countries reported at least one or more naturalized refugee compare with 23 countries in 2021, with a total of more than 50,800 naturalized refugees for the year- a decrease from 56,700 newly naturalized refugees in 2021, but still an increase when compared with the 23,000 reported in 2016. In 2022, most naturalization occurred in Europe, the majority of which approximately 23,000 refugees were in the Kingdom of Netherlands. Around 18,700 refugees received long-term resident permits in Canada. Overall, refugees who received permanent residence or citizenship globally were largely from Syrian Arab Republic (14,400), Eritrea (4,700) and Islamic Republic of Iran (3,300). In 2022, over 114,000 refugees were admitted for resettlement globally, double the number in 2021 (57,500) and a return to pre- COVID-19 pandemic levels. Canada resettled the largest number of refugees (47,600), followed by the United States of America (29,000). Resettlements both to Canada and the United States of America increased compared with 2021, with arrivals to Canada increasing by 133 percent and those resettled in the United State of America doubling from 13,700. The largest number of those resettled to Canada were Afghans, while refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo comprises most resettlements to the United States of America, resettlements to Australia also increased significantly from the previous year, quadrupling to 17,300.

Over the last ten years, the number of refugees in need of resettlement has dramatically increased, almost doubling in size; UNHCR estimated that in 2011 there were approximately 805,000 refugees in need of resettlement, which has increased to nearly 1.5

million by the year 2022. The number of resettled refugees has fluctuated over the years. In 2005, almost 81,000 refugees were settled, compared with around 57,000 in 2021. However, in 2022, the number settled was more than 114,000. Overall, resettlement has not kept up with the significant increase in need.

Number of refugees needing resettlement and number of refugees resettled globally from 2005-2022

Year	Total Projected Resettlement	Proportion	
		Resettlement Arrivals	Resettled (%)
2005		80,734	
2006		71,660	
2007		75,271	
2008		88,772	
2009		112,455	
2010		98,719	
2011	805,535	79,727	9.90
2012	781,299	88,918	11.38
2013	859,305	98,359	11.45
2014	690,915	105,148	15.22

2015	958,429	106,997	11.16
2016	1,153,296	172,797	14.98
2017	1,190,519	102,709	8.63
2018	1,195,349	92,348	7.73
2019	1,428,011	107,729	7.54
2020	1,440,408	34,383	2.39
2021	1,445,383	57,436	3.97
2022	1,473,156	114,242	7.75

Refugee resettlement has been increasing since 2021 and returned to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels by the end of 2022. Resettlement figures dropped sharply in 2020, in part due to the effect of the pandemic, which severely limited international movement worldwide, in 2021; the United States of America revised and increased its annual refugee camp, resulting in recent uptick in resettlement to the country. However, despite the increase in refugee resettlement, various refugee crises and new displacement situations meant that resettlement needs have risen significantly; there were

sixteen new refugees for each refugee that was returned or resettled in 2022.

The Role of International Organization for Migration in Resettlement

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) plays a significant role in global resettlement, providing essential support to countries in resettling refugees and other humanitarian entrants is a fundamental purpose and is among its largest activities. Beyond traditional refugee resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes, more countries are interested in or are currently carrying out other forms of admission, such as private sponsorship, academic scholarships and labour mobility schemes, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) movements data for resettlement assistance refer to the overall number of refugees and other persons of concern travelling under the International Organization for Migration (IOM) auspices from various countries of departure to destinations around the world during a given period, in 2022, more than 120,700 people travelled under the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s auspices through resettlement, humanitarian admissions and relocation programmes, with significant operations out of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Pakistan and Qatar. Of the beneficiaries, 49% were female and 51% were male. Overall, International Organization for Migration assisted some States in conducting these operations of the above-mentioned figure. 710 people in need of international protection were relocated from Greece, Italy and Cyprus to 8 different European Economic Area countries, while 97 movements were conducted through complementary pathways from Eritrea, Afghanistan and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Moreover, new resettlement countries, such as Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have provided support in welcoming refugees for resettlement, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR- through the Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP)- assisting with building resettlement capacity and technical expertise in these countries. The top three resettlement countries in 2022 were Canada (44,772), the United States of America (42,365) and Australia (7,773).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) supports its member countries in implementing a variety of resettlement, relocation and other humanitarian admission schemes, many of which are well established programmes, while others are ad hoc responses to specific forced migration crises. Given the high needs and lack of available places for resettlement, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to engage with actors on increasing accessibility to safe and legal pathways, under cooperative agreements, International Organization for Migration (IOM) provides stakeholders with necessary information and shares data with key partners, such as UNHCR, resettlement countries and settlement agencies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) also works in close collaboration with sister agencies on a regular basis to verify and better align aggregate data related for resettlement, specifically around figures for departures.

Conclusion

While a handful of countries continue to provide solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers, overall, this has been profoundly and persistently insufficient in addressing global needs and we have seen the proportion of refugees resettled drop over the time, in addition, there are estimated to be more people displaced internally than ever before. The harsh reality is that we continue to read about the new high in global displacement since the commencement of robust data collection every time annual aggregated global data are released year after year. International Organization for Migration on internal placements provides a critically needed platform for highlighting and responding to this issue, which is underpinned by a combination of complex factors. Conclusively, this paper recommends more resettlements, humanitarian admissions and relocation programmes, with significant operations not limited to Turkey alone.

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