

THE IMAGES AND SCENARIOS OF GLOBAL MIGRATION AND COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has fundamentally distorted global human mobility. Due to the important health and economic implications of this pandemic, the situation could be residual after the pandemic and thus new normal world could be designed. The new normal policies have a long-term impact on migrant workers and travellers. COVID-19 has been compared with the Spanish Flu in 1918. Global migration during the wake of World War 1st was different than the current pandemic in 2020. The present scenario is likely to have lasting migration implications long after people, the economy bounces back and the health system. Human mobility has various forms such as short-term migration for economic betterment, long-term migration for permanent settlement in a highly developed country etc. Airplanes, trains, are also forms of mobility that was more accessible over the past century. The role of media currently is another form of human mobility through which the desire and ability to move accelerated to some points that it has pervaded even the remotest spread of the globe. The global economy is another form through which people decide to migrate. The choice is either individual for innovation such as economic migration, or migration for poor circumstances decided by the family. Global migration from India to Australia, China to Canada is an integral part of globalization. Globalization opens the neoliberal economy, the open border in the name of border diplomacy and makes migration easier than before. The scenarios are now changing than before the pandemic. Unprecedented travel and mobility limits now have short- and long-term consequences. The objective and the outcome of the paper is to find out-migration scenarios during the humanistic devastation. The methodology of the paper writing is through documentary analysis. The feature question is how does COVID-19 impact immigrants and refugees worldwide?

Keywords: COVID-19, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Refugees and Undocumented Workers, Migration and Deportation, Goodwill and Global Governance

INTRODUCTION

Global migration is not a new term. People are migrating through various ways one to other countries from ancient times. Current coronavirus has changed the mindset of global leaders. They are now taking initiatives to control migration in their countries by closing borders for a long time to permanent. The effect of postponing migration has influenced the individual economy and countries economy.

In the long run, this restriction would continue for the fear of the invisible virus and the protection of human beings. The virus is coming through stages such as first wave, second wave, third-wave etc. therefore everyone is afraid about its outcome. Political will force is not seeking for the solution of migrant community problems through structural equality. They are now more vulnerable due to several restrictions such as moving restrictions implementation by the global leaders. The leaders do not want migrant people and their global movement for work and other activities. Nationalism rises everywhere, therefore the importance of the citizens has been prioritized rather than the minority community and their other sections. The most vulnerable section under the migrant section is undocumented workers. They are facing problems mostly due to no identity. They do not access government-provided health checks and other facilities. COVID-19 has prejudiced every country in the world, resulting in estimated ⁱ10 million cases and an estimated 500000 death worldwide. It has spread among vulnerable communities in every republic such as ethnic minorities who are the victim of social problems such as low income, less socio and economic status etc. Migrants who are lawfully residing are facing various injustices in the field of economic and health sectors. Undocumented migrants are in fear of deportation at any time. It is almost impossible in a general pathway (instead of the firewall) for them to get access to a benefit such as in health care currently. The current pandemic makes them helpless due to their identity as the hidden community. In the United States, the ratio of the affected Afro-Americans and the Hispanic community is higher than the White population. An estimated 34% affected by the Corona Virus within the total population of the United States and they are estimated to only 18% of the entire population. In the United Kingdom, Asian and Black minorities are dying more than the White population. Migrants living under refugee camps, detention centres are at high risk of COVID-19 revelation. Therefore, where should they go? Who will help them? UNICEF works worldwide to protect the rights of minorities and migrant people. UNICEF is also working for displaced children by providing life protection equipment in refugee camps, child-friendly spaces for safe play. UNICEF and its other nongovernmental organization (NGOs) are working with the government, the private sector, and the civil societies of every country for the solution of migration, minority problems. The Global Refugee Compact is an international agreement that has set up several building blocks for a stronger and positive global response on refugee issues. In 2018 GRC provides a roadmap to various humanitarian international organizations, and host countries for the betterment of minority and migrant communities. They urge them for the integration of the migration community into the mainstream of society. ⁱⁱGRC implements four objectives for the development of minorities and migrants. GRC keeps pressures on host countries, increases refugee self-reliance, expansion of resettlement and its access by those community and a safe return of all refugees, migrant temporary workers, or any minority class to their original countries. UNICEF and UNCHR are committing Global Compact on Refugees and make a blueprint for joint action with UNCHR for the reaching goals of migrant's problems solution. The blueprint of the UNICEF with the collaboration of UNCHR is a good document for a better practice around the world to support the children and youth of the refugees, minorities, and migrants. The Global Compact for the safe and regular pathways of migration is a milestone that has recognized the first time that children are central to migration management. UNICEF has worked a lot for the finalization of the document to protect the rights of the children of deprived communities in every country around the world and the children of the migrant community. On the other side host countries of the migrant community can take several steps for the betterment of the migrant community. They can make sure to provide access to health care, basic utensils, and services for livelihood. ⁱⁱⁱPortugal has provided temporary citizenship rights to all its asylum seekers and other migrants. ^{iv}Italy has declared for a temporary work permit to its all (estimated more than half-million) undocumented migrants. California State has declared to provide \$500 to all undocumented workers for their feed and other necessary utensils.

It is necessary for access to rights, access to health care, access to education, access to free movement and mobilization, access to various state benefits that other regular citizens receive. It is a key for every undocumented people, refugees, under-documented people as well for their livelihood in daily life. Without documentation, they can not access or received it difficultly under a firewall, temporarily such as the situation of the pandemic period. But in a normal situation (regular pathway) they are unable to get it. Life is surrounded by various dangerous things such as fall into the trap, criminal activities. They need to come out of this criminal activity. Therefore, they need national identity through a birth certificate, passport etc. otherwise identifying, or classifying is a challenge for authority. Documentation is a pathway for a normal life with mobilization including all kinds of benefits and rights of the human being. Otherwise legally migrants can not claim anything in the fear of deportation. The scenarios of global migration were never bad. It was a symbol of multiculturalism, bilingualism through which a country could engage with diverse people from around the world. COVID-19 pandemic has changed the image entirely. The post-COVID-19 environment could be different. Because of health-conscious, the term migration may be abolished by world governance for more health security. But developing countries like Bangladesh, the Philippines are highly dependent on migrant's remittance. Those countries financially may suffer along with the problem of the migrant family. Therefore, a policy should be made by the world leaders or by a legal organization like UNICEF for a better understanding.

LITERATURE REVIEW

COVID-19 is an impactor over the life of the migrant workers, undocumented workers, refugees, and asylum seekers who are under the category of an ethnic minority that also includes minority nationals of those countries. A worldwide ban on air travel has devastated the sector of global migration. It has devastated countries' economies as well as migrants' economic circumstances. Migrants' workers have been laid off; they forcedly returned home. Refugees and asylum seekers have been moving to detention camps for their protection and thus controlling the spread of the virus. The question is, is that the correct decision by the political leaders to limit migration through various declarations? Is this the right decision to move migrants to a detention camp where the living situation is horrendous? How does the government control or protect the refugees, asylum seekers or temporary migrant workers in such a situation where they cannot even afford to provide an inclusive or sustainable environment for a living? Questions and issues are various. The fact is COVID-19 is a global disaster and most of the countries do not even have an appropriate system or instruction for a safe community. The limitation of migration and the behaviour over those people in every country in this situation is an image of discrimination. The right to asylum can not be suspended totally according to a European migration researcher at Amnesty International Adriana Tidona. Like her various scientists of humanity, human geography has expressed their comments by favouring migration. It is a fact that for the reopening of the global economy, migrant workers are a must and without them, it will be down for a long time.

METHODOLOGY

Journal reviews, article newsletters, are the sources to write this paper. The paper is based on the Covid-19 scenario and has discussed the migrant worker and refugee circumstances around the world and their social and economic and political scenarios. Therefore, the paper has various scenarios in the context of global migration through its various narratives such as government policies over refugees, undocumented workers, asylum seekers etc. The methodology to write the paper has been also taken by the description of sources, by reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarizing, and interpreting and mainly expressed in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach).

The paper has written on a global-based scenario from Europe to America and in Asian circumstances to discuss and understand the situation of migrant workers, refugees, asylum seekers, and the ethnic minorities in those countries, during the current pandemic crisis. The paper has focused on the conditions of refugees and asylum seekers country-wise in Europe, such as the narratives of the migrants of Greece. It is a discussion about governance policies worldwide to limit or eliminate the term of migration in the new normal world or Post-Corona-World. Therefore, the paper has discussed migrants' problems, while it has also discussed the initiatives by the governments of the countries for the protection of migrants. The paper has focused on the reality of ethnic minorities who are from a long time divided by the structural disparities even yet having full national identities, or resident card as permission to work as a foreigner. The lack of political will force and lack of implementing steps are the main reasons for the horrendous situation of those unlucky ethnic communities, which makes them finally a vulnerable community to everyone.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

COVID-19 scenario has changed global mobility and travelling. Because of untouchable disease and its global pandemic, most of the countries have issued various travel restrictions for the protection of their citizens from this disaster. ^vEstimated 174 countries by March 25 have declared travel restrictions from around the world according to the UN Migration Agency. Global mobility shutdown is counting by the ^{vi}International Organization for Migration (IOM) day by day and they reported that restriction is mostly imposed on the health sector. Who are medically unfit and found sick from restricted countries, their mobility to other countries has been imposed by the counties of destinations? The initiative of mobility restrictions is for the safety of both characters, destination countries of migration and original countries. The impact of Coronavirus on migration has various aspects. It has stopped moving from the country of origin to the country of destination. The global economy depends on migrant labour and migrant labourers are also dependent on the global workforce for their future, financial solidarity. Most of their family member dependent on those migrant individuals; therefore, Coronavirus damaged the global economy by restrictions and damaged the circumstances of the financial solidarity of those migrant families who are especially coming from Asia and Africa. Highly skilled workers such as Doctors, Engineers, Government Leaders are exempt from this restriction issue due to their key professions, but low-skilled workers are in deep trouble under the mobility restrictions. Food security is another issue along with financial solidarity will be in danger due to the restrictions globally. It has an impact on vast family separation, workers from around the world are not able to visit or return to their home country due to the restriction. The situation leads to mental dissatisfaction among workers and within their family back home. Migrant workers who work in the agricultural sector can not work anymore due to pandemics, resulting in broader disruption to the global food supply and its impacts on global food security. Developed countries such as the United States have reserve food grains and have plenty of foods, they can manage this situation, but the disruption can be broader in the developing countries where the population is increasing day by day and they need food for livelihood. Migrant workers who are working abroad on a work visa are a target for laid-off. Every country has declared an emergency and therefore they reduce their budgets in every sector. Countries are undoubtedly securing their citizens first along with all financial assistance, while they are limiting quotas for the foreign temporary workers to reserve financial assistance for their citizens. It is an unparalleled circumstance for the migrant workers in their destination countries. ^{vii}In New Zealand estimated 1,90,000 people who have been laid-off are undoubtedly migrant labourers. They are now trying to get another job by complying with their visa instructions before being deported, and/or, they are trying to get another type of visa to survive deportation. They are also trying to take a flight to return to their country of origin. The pandemic situation makes their life troublesome through economic hardship.

From travelling to visa access, almost everything has restrictions without any further notice by the political leaders of every country under a political- social – economic emergency. Therefore, migrants around the world are in danger to survive their identity. Migrant labourers are the engine of the global economy, but their restrictions of mobility create a huge gap and questions over the cycle of the globalized economy. In the last century, the world has seen various examples of migrant labourers who operated cross border economy through their greater contribution. ^{viii}Turkish guests in Germany(60's), Vietnamese refugees around the world(70's), rural farmers' migration in Chinese megacities(80's) have shown their abilities to the political leaders and decision-makers over surplus production and thus their contribution to a dynamic domestic economy. China, Germany, Canada, and other developed countries are economically advanced because of the major contribution by the overseas labourers who migrated temporarily or permanently to those countries. COVID-19 has created inequalities around the globe. Estimated 2,153 people have more wealth than the poorest of the world estimated at 4.6 billion. Estimated 22 richest men have more wealth than all women in the entire African continent. Those riches are simply fine in this situation due to their vast financial stock. An increase in the inflation rate, downsize stock market will not be able to impact the richest economy. In the context of the migration industry, developing countries like Bangladesh, The Philippines, Ghana, Honduras, Mexico will be in economic hardship due to their greater dependence on migrant workers. Migrant workers are mostly from those countries that are going to the Middle East, and in Europe temporarily as low-level skilled workers. They are contributing economically to their original countries as well. ^{ix}An estimated \$529 billion was remittance from the migrant workers to the developing countries and an estimated 75% of their total FDI arrived at those entire developing countries. This is one of the great sources of the economic wheel in developing countries, that inflows by their citizens from abroad as migrant workers. The pandemic creates economic malfunction in developing countries directly as one of the main resources of government economic plan, as well as over a vast community in the context of the economy. The system of work-from-home is not in every area, low skilled migrant workers have no facility to work from home, they lost their job directly without any guaranty to return to the workplace. It is also a concern that low-skilled workers are the most vulnerable to the expansion of the virus due to their limited economic sources and health facilities. It is because of their various circumstances such as undocumented workers or under-documented workers who work physically in workplaces paid by cash, a complete underground job. They are not entitled to social healthcare or other government facilities because of their invisible characteristics. As a result, a pandemic may expand through them. Iranian hospitals are denying facilitating Afghan refugees in Iran, they are coming back to Afghanistan where health infrastructure is very weak. Unequal responses and racial reactions have been increased over migrant workers, refugees in every country at the devastating moment. United Nations urges the political governance of every country to take steps for the migrant workers as a humanitarian concern and urges the citizens for good treatment with them. The second and third waves of Covid-19 have created a fear in European countries to close their border permanently to control migration from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Hungarian Prime Minister Victor Orbán is totally against migrants' community and refugee infrastructure in Hungary. He now has a chance to create a phobia among Hungarian for a permanent closure of the border for the refugees and other migrants from around the world in the context of COVID-19 and its never-ending storyline. The decision of tighter migration restriction will be a political agenda in the Covid-19 world by the leaders of the many countries and thus they can try to build public support for their strength in their domestic politics. The situation of migrant communities is vulnerable always. The current situation made them more classified by the authorities. Migrants and refugees who are coming currently, are not receiving any integration services after their two weeks quarantine period. In Italy recently arrivals asylum seekers are facing quarantine and then no access to integration benefit later.

Forced migrants who are coming to Italy via Libya are bringing the virus with them. In this situation restrictions over migrant communities, workers will not stop spreading the disease but will increase more vulnerabilities, intolerance within the society of destination countries. This is how the UN is trying to campaign on behalf of the migrants. UN migration and resettlement agency stooped the resettlement of migrant communities in the context of Covid-19 temporarily and urges to stop forcibly displaced them. The developing world has a crowded population, weak health infrastructure, poor disease surveillance, therefore much of the risk will be converged within the countries. The virus has spread all over Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the developing world due to overpopulation, various malfunction, insufficient health structure. In Italy estimated 602 people died in one day due to the Virus. Therefore, Italy is in great danger due to forced migration from Africa and the Middle East in this Covid-19 scenario. The scenario in the United States is not that satisfactory. Asylum seekers have been denied entry from Northern Mexico. Overcrowded asylum camps are not equipped with good infrastructure and healthcare and have been targeted as one of the main sources of the Virus spread in their vulnerable population already. The displaced communities are in great danger of the Virus due to the lack of testing and awareness. Therefore, it is a matter of time to outbreak the spread of the disease within them. The irregular pathway of migration has increased due to political, economic, and social inequalities worldwide. The current Covid-19 will increase the irregularities of migration through smugglers, traffickers, and other illegal groups more than before. It is not only the poor economic individual and domestic situation of migrant's original countries but also due to the restrictions by the destination countries for the protection of their nations. The population growth of the developing countries has also increased for migration through different categories. The high-skilled workforce can proceed to their destination countries through the regular pathway, but low skilled workforce can not do that or exceedingly difficult for them to immigrate temporarily or permanently. Therefore, irregular way of migration increases. The migration is not only to the North Countries from the South but will increase within developing countries with weaker health systems and the rule of law. Irregular way of migration will increase the ratios of disease due to the absence of health checks and thus the Virus will be in full swing worldwide throughout its second and third wave or forever until to explore any vaccine. Job loss will increase more economic stress, more global inequalities, more vulnerability to forced migrant people and resulting in more irregular migration. Various queries are coming up due to the current pandemic. One of the queries; is the migration coming to an end due to worldwide restriction in the new normal world? It was a brain drain from the South to the North through highly skilled workers, academicians etc. easy air travel, globalization, border diplomacy by the developed countries were few narratives of global migration for a better life or career before the COVID-19. But the pandemic has changed the image of the globalized world. Covid-19 leading less demand for skilled labour, propagation of travel restriction and the support of the small number of ageing populations has drawn the future of the human migration shoddy post-COVID-19 era. ^xAccording to Professor Alan Gamlen of Monash University, a human geographer, Australia, it was a migration boom in Australia, but the Virus has completely changed the picture of migration in Australia. ^{xi}According to the Association of Canadian Studies, the number of permanent residents in Canada has dropped by an estimated 64% (estimated 34,260 in the 2nd quarter of 2020 which was an estimated 94,275 permanent residents from around the world. ^{xii}Skilled economic class migration has been fallen from an estimated 51,665 to an estimated 24,805, family class migration was estimated at 5,990 from 27,080 last year, refugees (resettled)s and protected persons declined from an estimated 14570 to only 2,685. According to ^{xiii}Dr. Gamlen there are few narratives in the context of pandemic scenario have been risen and are impactor of global migration in future immigration. The characteristics are, whether countries around the world needless worker migration? Many businesses are facing revenue loss due to the crisis, as a result, they are cutting staff.

The loss of business is impacting less demanding migrant workers, while the government is pressuring to hire domestic unemployed workers over migrant workers. There is no hope for migrant cheap labour now due to the pandemic. However, there are some other sectors where domestic workers can not perform and an opportunity comes thereafter for the hiring migrant workers, or any temporary workers from abroad to perform their highly skilled or low skilled job. Because of the holding migration plan by countries like Australia, Canada, developing world, especially those who are traditionally labour sending countries will see a buildup of people. COVID-19 has an impact on border diplomacy through the reopening of the border. The government must take more control and cautions to reopen the border. The expansion of the Coronavirus relates to the reopening border and once migrants are again entering into their destination countries. Too early reopening may expand the virus, too late reopening the border will create a nationalistic approach among the young generation. Fundamentalism can spark the idea of nationalism in this context. A survey by the Association of Canadian Studies between July and August shows that estimated 1500 Canadians still want immigration in Canada for vibrant multiculturalism and operation of the production. Walmart Canada, Tim Hortons, Subway are multinational companies in Canada that hire millions of migrants to low-skilled labour for the operation of the production with a minimum wage rate. Canada and Australia are soft political powered countries where decision makes to favour migrants (refugees, displaced people) communities. COVID-19 is a narrative through which the globe is changing in the name of a new normal world. However, Canadian policy may not yet change based on its immigration policy, Canada needs people from all over the world for a rich multicultural environment and its future. The situation is not like Canada or Australia in other parts of the world. In Libya, the situation of refugees and migrants are awful due to overcrowded house, unhygienic detention camps, resulting in a fear of the spread of the Virus among Libyans. ^{xiv}Libya is therefore preparing for another civil war after the Gaddafi regime. Despite the fears of Coronavirus people from Libya are forced to cross the Mediterranean Sea in unseaworthy boats for the illegal migration to Europe. The Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh are facing a horrendous situation in those unhygienic camps, they starved to death at sea after the refusal declaration of the Malaysian Government to take them. International experts and organizations have already warned about the spread of the virus among the larger community through those unhealthy detention camps and therefore urges to take steps by the political leaders through their political will to implement necessary steps under a policy of firewall at least. Populist parties in Europe are blaming migrants for the spread of the Virus in the European community. While the UN has refused by commenting that the spread of the Virus is not only through migrant workers, asylum seekers or underground migrants, it is also spreading through regular air travel from one country to another. According to the UN, it is a fact that those undocumented, under-documented migrants, asylum seekers are among the most vulnerable due to their no identity status through which they are discriminated always. Therefore, blaming them as a contributor to the pandemic across the world is nothing but discrimination. Various countries have decided that Coronavirus would be the justification for the decision to bar asylum seekers. It is a concept that the impact of the pandemic has wiped out the term asylum, it is no more exists due to various deportation cases. In the United States access to asylum at the border has shut down and they are deporting people including children to Central and South America. ^{xv}According to Harding Lang, who is the vice president of programs and policy at Refugee International, a humanitarian advocacy organization; forcibly returning asylum seekers who may be in danger in their countries is prohibited by international refugee law. ^{xvi}The right to asylum can not be suspended totally according to a European migration researcher at Amnesty International Adriana Tidona. ^{xvii}According to Tidona; Bosnia and Northern France have moved asylum seekers to the detention camps in the name of protecting them from the spread of the Coronavirus, but the problem is those camps have no facilities of daily necessities such as water, food, clean clothes etc.

^{xviii}In Bosnia, asylum seekers have been moved to tent camps where inadequate access to water, power, heat available, while tent camps have little room for social distancing. In France, there is not enough room in the government to provide housing for living. ^{xix}The Government of Greece has decided to hold the asylum seekers on the Aegean Islands in closed detention camps. The camps are overcrowded and unsanitary for a long time. The government declared for the protection of refugees in the current pandemic, but the political will force does not show that. Camps are not well equipped to protect against disease. Therefore, the chances of the spread of the virus are highly possible on the Greek Island of Aegean. ^{xx}In the mainland of Greece and the outside of Athens, two refugee camps have been conformed to Coronavirus cases and they all have been placed under quarantine. ^{xxi}The Italy Government has announced that all migrants and asylum seekers who are coming to Italy by ship will be in quarantine on the ship if they are affected by the Virus. The policies and instructions are not at all a proactive initiative for the lives of the migrants in Europe and America. The circumstances of those camps are an example of their unsanitary facilities. For a long time, the political leadership of Europe and America are trying to limit migration in any category. Therefore, Coronavirus is an excuse by those political leaders to deport or unprotect those refugees, and undocumented migrants. According to various scholars such as Paul Spiegel of the Centre for the Humanitarian Health at the John Hopkins University, deportation, forcibly returning home countries may create a risk of transmission. Closing border, deportation is not the solution to hinder migration, but it will then increase through irregular pathways from developing countries. Therefore, it is an immediate duty for every government to listen to the COVID-19 steps by the UN and protect those unidentified humans in real. IOM and other global organizations are encouraging every government of the countries to use health checks and quarantine initiatives to maintain irregular cross-border movement. Protecting refugees, undocumented workers, migrant residents are part of the people program in every country due to the Corona crisis.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic is shifting various scenarios in domestic, regional, and global migration. It is bringing individual health security through social distancing each other, instead of the social gathering we have seen before. The global movement will be restricted through various social, and economic and political mechanisms. The ideal of border diplomacy through an open border scenario (Canada-U.S.A.) may be closed forever to restrict the movement. The restriction will bring an impact over temporary foreign workers over their movement as undocumented migration, documented migration for a low-skilled worker, refugees etc. Global leaders especially Global North leaders are no more interested in border diplomacy and to welcome workers from abroad. COVID-19 is their huge excuse to stop migration to Europe and America. ^{xxii}Cold war, the 9/11 terrorist attack, the Syrian war crisis have changed the diaspora of migration that was started through the doctrine of border diplomacy or globalization. Opportunities are now for highly skilled personnel for immigration abroad. International security has been placed rather than a social-cultural-economic and humanitarian context. Individual health security is now another priority during migration, and it is one of the impact factors by the current coronavirus crisis. Shutting down of economies, closure of the border and the fear of invisible enemy disrupts the policies of migration worldwide. It is now extremely hard for undocumented migration and even regular pathway migration unless a high-quality background. Lower skilled workers are not prioritized for the front-line job sector to other countries. The rise of health securitization is another coronavirus oratory. Access to protection by the refugees and undocumented migrants is almost impossible in this situation due to the restriction of movement. ^{xxiii}European government turned back to those asylum seekers and migrants from Africa and the Middle East.

According to Amnesty International, ^{xxiv}the government of the Philippines and Thailand have pushed back Rohingya refugees from their country, while the United States has closed its border for anyone claiming asylum and for South Americans. The rise in ^{xxv}xenophobia through ethnic violence, hate, discrimination, stigmatization has been increased. Countries have declared quasi - quarantine through which migrant workers can work at the front line to fulfill the lack of production. Workers. ^{xxvi}Mobility bubbles have been seen between Australia and New Zealand, between Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. The narrative of Covid-19 should be replaced from discrimination to solidarity. Therefore, the question is how does COVID-19 impact immigrants and refugees worldwide? The answer is above. Social-economic-cultural harmony has been affected through the closure of the border. Health securing is one of the biggest concerns during the pandemic. Social isolation therefore a big impact on the workforce area. The border can be harder permanently by the political force, but policymakers must rethink that who is contributing to a better economy in every country. It is a hope that individuals will be more cautiously scrutinize for the health check and thus will rebuild a way for the migrant class to work again. The global economy depends on foreign workers, if migration is banned then how would the wheel of the economy run? Therefore, banning borders for others may be a winning goal for a political party through the campaign of the nationalistic approach and thus approach citizens. But it can not work in the long run. The world has connected. It can not be broken anymore for a better prosperous life.

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- ⁱⁱ Migrant and displaced children. Paragraph. Global Refugee Compact. Paragraph 1
- ⁱⁱⁱ As Covid-19 rages on, countries need to support migrant workers. Solution. Paragraph 1
- ^{iv} As Covid-19 rages on, countries need to support migrant workers. Solution. Paragraph 1
- ^v Five Ways Covid-19 is Changing Global Migration. Paragraph 8
- ^{vi} Five Ways Covid-19 is Changing Global Migration. Paragraph 8
- ^{vii} Five Ways Covid-19 is Changing Global Migration. Paragraph 12.
- ^{viii} Five Ways Covid-19 is Changing Global Migration. Paragraph 13.
- ^{ix} Five Ways Covid-19 is Changing Global Migration. Paragraph 14
- ^x Does COVID-19 mean the age of global migration is over? Paragraph 4
- ^{xi} Does COVID-19 mean the age of global migration is over? Paragraph 6
- ^{xii} Does COVID-19 mean the age of global migration is over? Paragraph 7
- ^{xiii} Does COVID-19 mean the age of global migration is over? Paragraph 19
- ^{xiv} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 6
- ^{xv} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 14
- ^{xvi} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 14
- ^{xvii} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 14
- ^{xviii} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 15
- ^{xix} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 17
- ^{xx} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 18
- ^{xxi} The COVID-19 excuse? How are migration policies hindering around the globe? Paragraph 19
- ^{xxii} Will COVID-19 change how we think about migration and migrant workers? Paragraph 4.
- ^{xxiii} Will COVID-19 change how we think about migration and migrant workers? Paragraph 7