

Preliminary Program
The Values of Remittances in Times of Upheaval:
Methods, Theories, and Approaches
Oct 13th & 14th, 2022

For more information see: <https://just-remit.com>

To register please email: justremit@fgga.leidenuniv.nl
A Zoom link will be shared shortly before the event

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Oct 13th
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9:15 – 10:45 Political economies of care and kinship (Chair: Abisso)

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Oct 14th
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[The Hague,](#)
[Wijnhaven 99](#)

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Paper Abstracts

Diaspora political and civic engagement: Dilemmas and strategies in the Dutch political landscape -**Ong'ayo and Biekart**

This article examines the political and civic engagement of diasporas in the Netherlands. It analyses the dilemmas encountered by diasporas in electoral politics and the strategies they use within traditional, local independent and migrant-linked political parties. Increased diaspora involvement in representative politics is underpinned by a demand for platforms to channel collective concerns in policy decision-making processes and spaces. This can be linked to the rise of diaspora candidates, from both first and second-generation categories whose multiple identities and sense of belonging are multi-layered yet very much embedded within the Dutch society. However, the engagement of diaspora candidates takes place within a constantly shifting political and policy environment replete with dilemmas and structural challenges in terms of access to the political system, traditional political parties, and the electorate in various voting constituencies. We examine these dynamics using political engagement as a conceptual framework for understanding the nature of diaspora involvement in the Dutch local politics. Drawing on participant observations and in-depth interviews conducted with several diaspora candidates drawn from different political party categories, during the 2018 local elections in three Dutch cities of Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, we demonstrate that diasporas political engagement and chances of electability depends on how diaspora candidates deploy their civic agency and energy to address the dilemmas they encounter within the Dutch political space.

The value of social remittances: diaspora experiences and skills transfer in the case of Kenyan diasporas in The Netherlands **Ong'ayo and Akinyoade**

Migration and development policy debate on international skills migration has largely been framed around migrants in the skills and semi-skilled categories and how they fit the labour market needs in the countries of destination. Missing in this debate is the role of diasporas, knowledge, skills, and experiences. Diasporas are composed of individuals and groups characterized by a mixture of pre and post migration qualifications, skills, and experiences. This is demonstrated by diasporas that function as entrepreneurs, expats, lecturers, students, politicians, and adventurers. Those that have migrated for the purpose of family reunification have also gained experiences in diverse fields which they share and transfer through networks. While the link between diasporas and skills transfers has been framed within the debates and police initiatives about (voluntary) return and circular migration, diasporas also contribute to development in the countries of origin and residence through transnational practices that span single nation-state borders. In the case of African diasporas, their continued affinity and strong attachment to locations of origin, communities, and commitment to next of kin left behind, inform a sustained voluntary transnational engagement whose outcomes are felt at different levels but hardly captured in the international skills migration debate. This paper is based on findings from a study involving 12 Kenyan diasporas in the Netherlands who participated in a project that sought to facilitate the transfer of skills and exchange of experiences to various sectors and institutions in Kenya and the Netherlands. We demonstrate that diasporas fit within the knowledge migration paradigm even though most of their transnational practices take place outside formal policy frameworks, are self-and/or collective interest-driven and voluntary in nature. These exchanges take place physically and virtual through digital platforms underpinned by access to information technology which is an increasingly important medium

for social remittances. We argue that diaspora transnational practices constitute an important conduit of knowledge for the labour market conditions in the countries of residence and origin in the context of changing global labour needs and knowledge-based economies. For Africa, diaspora practices plug the marginalized groups and parts of the global south with the north through the exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Migration from Africa: HDI and re-defining political agitation - **Akinyoade & Dietz**

The relationship between migration and development have experienced shifts in think in the past three decades. In a section of the trajectory is the growing recognition of the importance of remittances, its volume and association to higher growth, including the difficulty of macroeconomic studies detecting the effect on economic growth. This study contributes to unravelling this difficulty. More recently, the 'new migration theory' postulates that rising levels of development (in Africa, and everywhere else) will be accompanied by rising absolute and also relative migration numbers. Using the Human Development Index (HDI) data between 2015 and 2019 as a measure of the level of development, we analyse how this is correlating with intercontinental migration particularly emigration from Africa. The main proposition is that with increasing development, migration aspirations first increase – and migration capacities are spurred by further development, as money and other resources to finance the migration and a network to relocate, find work, shelter and security. Systematic reflections will be made on 2019 as a peak year in the level of development for the immediate future, given the unplanned emergence of Covid-19. The pandemic, which has led to a sharp decline in human development has additional implications for a change in reduced intercontinental migration from Africa, which in itself is a corollary of the predictions of the New Migration Theory would predict.

“Shifting Expectations in Remittance Giving and Accountability” - **Millen**

Migrants face myriad choices in the process of remitting resources from their host to origin countries. Should they remit their own money exclusively or pool resources to send in collaboration with other members of their diaspora? Or, perhaps they prefer to supplement their personal resources by raising funds in conjunction with host country nationals. Similarly, on the receiving end: should they remit resources privately, to assist their own relatives, or publicly to benefit the wider community? Such decisions involve varied expectations for accountability, of both senders and receivers, and they entail different forms of government oversight. The decisions migrants make are driven by complex personal, socioeconomic and ethical considerations that often change in times of political and economic turmoil. This paper, which is based on four years of multi-sited and comparative ethnographic research in West Africa, Europe and North America, explores both static and shifting factors that influence these kinds of decisions, especially in the wake of climate disruptions, food insecurity, and economic uncertainty. It details processes by which ten Ghanaian migrants in North America and ten Senegalese migrants in Europe reconfigure their remittance giving time frames and the general expectations they have of themselves as remitters and of those at the receiving end of their giving.

“From Hermit to Hermetically-Sealed: Exploring Zainichi Korean Remitting Experiences to North Korea During the COVID-19 Pandemic” - **Wright**

How North Korea displays governance competence despite broad international economic sanctions has been puzzling. Despite its nominal philosophy of ‘self-reliance’ (*juche*), North Korea is dependent on international trade and humanitarian aid. Furthermore, research has shown that the country raises additional funds through a network of grey markets and illicit businesses, including forced labour. An especially effective actor in this network was the

diaspora organisation "General Association of Korean Residents in Japan" (*Chongryon*). It used open exchange windows between Japan and North Korea for diaspora Koreans to visit family in Korea, transport cash, weapons, and allegedly missile schematics. After a decade of financial hardships, it is unclear how influential *Chongryon* is in financially supporting the North Korean regime. The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly affected the country's ability to trade with the outside world through heightened immigration control and the halting of economic sectors. Nevertheless, the Korean diaspora community still resides in Japan, one of the world's most developed countries, overrepresented as small-to-medium-sized business owners. Remittances to North Korea could be a lifeline for the regime to survive during this crisis. However, the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act limited the diaspora's ability to remit money, requiring pressing humanitarian reasons for remittances to be permitted within a 100,000 yen limit. The paper conducts semi-structured interviews with Korean diaspora members in Japan to inquire into their remitting patterns and engagement with *Chongryon* for fundraising purposes. This paper's findings have implications for the current literature on diaspora organisations and discourse on state stability.

#NoWomanLeftBehind: Political Belonging and Financial Innovation among Kenyan Women in the United States - **Sibel Kusimba**

The concept of belonging is central to understanding the experience of migration. I follow Antonsich in defining belonging as "a personal, intimate feeling of being at home in a place" and political belonging as "a discursive resource that constructs, claims, justifies, or resists forms of socio-spatial inclusion / exclusion" As Yuval-Davis argues, "the politics of belonging comprise specific political projects aimed at constructing belonging to particular collectivities." This paper considers the forms of political belonging that Kenyan diaspora women in the USA and Canada seek and derive through financial innovation. My focus is the financial and remitting activities of the K-NADS women-only diaspora savings and credit cooperative (SACCO), founded by several hundred Kenyan women in the US and Canada in 2017 and regulated by Kenya's Ministry of Cooperatives. As of 2022, K-NADS has 1600 members, all women, and total deposits in a Kenyan bank account equivalent to US \$6 million. Most of its members live in the US and Canada and buy shares, take out loans, receive dividends, and form merry-go-rounds to draw on the SACCO's credit. K-NADS' membership is diverse in age, income, social class and citizenship status. KNADS advocates a politics of shared values, networks, practices, and resources, as captured in its social media-circulated motto, *#NoWomanLeftBehind*. In this paper I examine and evaluate K-NADS' project as a claim to rights, resources and political belonging through resource sharing, asset-building, community investments, and advocacy with government regulators.

"Social Relational Parameters of Remittance Expectation and Distribution in Northeastern Ethiopia" - **Abate Adem**

This paper discusses some of the moral economic and kinship-based affective issues relevant for understanding how rural people in South Wollo, Ethiopia, claim, and eventually distribute, remittances from family members living and working abroad. Many people in this drought-prone region are currently coping not just with the stresses of everyday hardships and recurrent climatic shocks, but also with the complications of recovering from ethnically-based civil war and political strife. Resilience of farming households and individuals to these cascading shocks varies greatly in response to a number of factors including access to public-funded, donor-supported, humanitarian programs and ability to claim, and actually benefit from, culturally-expected entitlements through informal and formal distributive networks. In this paper, I argue that both the remittance decisions of givers and actual or expected gains of receivers provide excellent ethnographic context for understanding the social significance of culturally enforced

distributive networks and related community mechanisms in mitigating and adapting to multiple shocks. I further argue against simplistic conceptions of migrants and diaspora communities as profoundly rational actors, voluntarily remitting money to support needy family members and relatives. My analysis rectifies the weaknesses of this assumption by providing more nuanced ethnographic detail relevant for understanding the range of local contextual and social relational parameters that influence the amount, timing and targeting of remittances from labor migrants and diaspora communities.

“The Philippine Government’s Response to Migrant Filipino Workers During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Sufficient or Not?” **Batausa**

This paper will look into the profile of forced return migration of Filipino contract workers abroad, or overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) as we call them, during the covid-19 pandemic, as well as the response and reintegration programs of the Philippine government. Using accounts by Roldan (2020) and Wong and Latoja (2022), it can be gleaned that the Philippine government’s assistance to these migrant workers were not only limited to helping them with quarantine protocols, food packs and transportation to go home, but also to cash assistance, livelihood programs and others. However, the Philippine government could have done more considering that these OFWs raked in as much as around \$32.5 billion on average from 2015 to 2019, and about \$34.9 billion in 2020. The covid-19 pandemic only brought to the fore the uncertainties and precariousness of the jobs of Filipino contract workers abroad. It is hoped that the newly-established Department of Overseas Filipino Workers can help lighten up their loads and improve their working statuses in their respective host or destination countries so that if another crisis would come, they would be more able to respond to it.

Caring for the dead, caring for the living: Urbanization, insurance, and kinship in South Africa and Brazil - **Bähre**

Insurance and other financial products and services are increasingly part of care arrangements. In South Africa, life and funeral insurance has become an important part of taking care of the deceased. They are often entangled with burial societies and other migrant networks. In Brazil, health insurance is regularly used to provide healthcare by avoiding Brazil’s overburdened public healthcare institutions. Here too, rural-urban networks often play a role in accessing healthcare and organising finance. This presentation explores how people in these two settings evaluate financial products and services in light of rapid urbanization that changes the support networks among neighbours, migrants and kin. It explores how insurance is part of everyday encounters with illness and death and how often long-distance care arrangements play a vital role. When do people experience insurance as complementary to mutual aid among migrants and family members, and when is finance regarded as a threat to mutual bonds, leading to concerns about the erosion of social solidarity? This paper explores the changing nexus of financial technologies and personal networks in the context of urbanization. It is based on prolonged ethnographic research in South Africa (Cape Town) and Brazil (Brasília and São Paulo).

“Rethinking Remittances: Risk and social actors in Kenya and Morocco” - **Berman & Hamdoun**

When the pandemic reached shores across the globe, the expectation was that its impact would lower the volume of remittances. Nevertheless, remittance volumes remained resiliently high, and shared assumptions remained unconfirmed. We argue that this inability to accurately predict the impact of the pandemic on remittances is tied to an insufficient definition of remittances in terms of the social actors involved in sending and receiving them. To date, remittances are understood to primarily describe payments made between relatives, which, as our research shows, no longer captures actual practices. Various factors contribute to a shift in

the realm of actors, including the increasing interconnectedness of people through transnational labor, new forms of media, the rise of digital financial technologies, and the growing number of travelers. In our study, we found that the role of non-familial relationships, such as friends made in various contexts, plays a serious part in the mobilization of digital financial technologies used for remittances to Kenya and Morocco. Such new relationships evolve in the context of distinct conditions and understandings of involuntary risk. This study revises our understanding of remittances by addressing risk, to which people respond by utilizing remittances as a way to navigate the world. We focused on the various roles of actors by assessing the impact of COVID-19 on the sending and receiving of remittances, but more importantly, the (pragmatic) conditions under which these relationships can address uncertainty at the receiving end of the transaction. While the role of familial relations remains relevant, changes in how social networks are structured have a profound impact on people's actions in light of uncertain futures.

“Responding to the socioeconomic effects of covid-19 and the challenges of remitting during a pandemic: Perspectives from Cameroonian migrants in South Africa.” -Angu

Since the demise of apartheid, South Africa has become a prime migration destination in Africa and a major source of diaspora remittances to other countries on the continent. For example, remittances from South African-based Cameroonian migrants have been a steady source of livelihood for many families in Cameroon. However, some studies have indicated that the covid-19 pandemic has disrupted remitting patterns/practices in many diaspora communities. In this paper, I draw on qualitative data collected during covid-19 lockdowns in South Africa, to understand how the South African government's narrow nationalistic covid-19 relief programmes affected the lives and livelihoods of Cameroonians in Johannesburg and Cape Town. The paper also examines how they responded to the economic burdens of covid-19, without government-led economic relief initiatives and how the responses influenced their perspectives on remittances. The paper argues that because of the government's narrow nationalistic approach, Cameroonians, especially business owners had to devise new and creative strategies to sustain their businesses. These new strategies also forced them to reimagine their remitting practices/patterns during and post covid-19 lockdowns.

“Ang Bisyo Natin: Reconsidering the role of remittances in the Philippines” - Kamus

Over the past 50 years, migration has been an increasingly important element of socioeconomic life in the Philippines. Over 10 million Filipinos, approximately 10% of the total population, live and work in over 190 countries around the world. Given the breadth and depth of Filipino migration, remittances have become an important engine in the Philippine economy. In 2013, migrants sent \$26b back to the Philippines in remittances, equivalent to 9.8% of its GDP. This makes the Philippines the third largest recipient of remittances worldwide, rivaled only by India (\$71b) and China (\$60b); on a per capita basis, the Philippines is the largest. The success of the Philippine case has been designated as “best practice” by the international community, and migration has been formally incorporated within the national economic development strategy. This is problematic for two reasons. First, the literature lacks examination of which processes have resulted in the emergence of this particular migration policy, which can be traced to the 1974 Labor Code that was enacted during the Marcos dictatorship. Second, neglecting the particular uneven distribution of power that allowed Philippine migration policy to flourish can generate unintended challenges in other labor-exporting countries. This proposal seeks to answer these questions by understanding migration as a mutually constituted process between the national, regional, and global scales. By demonstrating the particular political economic configurations that explain the Philippine case, the paper will seek to challenge the discourse of

remittance as a recommended, and often the only, development avenue for labor-exporting countries.

“Remittances and the changing political landscape in Ethiopia” - Adugna

In Ethiopia, remittance inflows vary over the course of time, and are increasingly sent beyond the immediate family circle. In-kind remittance flows from Ethiopia to diaspora members are also significant. The role of families and communities in Ethiopia also play an important role in constructing and reconstructing these resource flows. Remittances tend to increase during human-made and natural crises, although it might be difficult to transfer these resources to families who reside in conflict affected areas. The Ethiopian diaspora-government relations have been very complex and it affects individual and collective remittance flows and other aspects of diaspora engagement. Since Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed’s 2018 election, many Ethiopians abroad have shown support by sending remittances through the banking system, lobbying Western powers to back the government, organising demonstrations abroad, and supporting projects such as the massive Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, a large-scale tree-planting initiative, and rehabilitating internally displaced people due to war and drought. Tens of thousands of Ethiopian diaspora members positively respond to the government’s call for a ‘great Ethiopian homecoming’ in early January 2022. However, in the pre-2018 TPLF-led EPRDF regime, the Ethiopian diaspora often campaigned against sending remittances through the banking system, avoided the state-owned Ethiopian Airlines, and lobbied in support of economic sanctions on Ethiopia. Still, the country is deeply divided along ethnic and religious lines, and so is the diaspora. This divide has become more pronounced since the conflict in the Tigray region began. Currently many of the Ethiopian diaspora are very critical of the political reform led by P.M Abiy Ahmed, and this has been more pronounced after top former TPLF leaders being released from prison and a continuous massacre of innocent civilians in Western parts of Ethiopia.

Global justice theorists intermittently turn to questions of agency, often as a corrective to theory outstripping practicality. Remittances are not part of the global justice debates which would appear to compel a similar reckoning. After all, remitters sent at least \$680 billion in 2021, money spent on food, shelter, healthcare, and education, an amount far exceeding overseas development assistance and rich charity. Global justice theory is one thing, global justice fact appears to be something else altogether. Yet such a reckoning faces two challenges. First, where global justice theorists interested in agency could really upon a general philosophical framework to provide some guidance about what the agent should look like (e.g., liberalism picks out agents with rights or duties), it is not obvious that remitters fit any available models. Second, it is not obvious what kind of justice they deliver. That is, task of understanding remitters as agents of global justice turns out to augur more than a corrective. I propose to flip the order of operations and begin with the initial challenge of simply understanding the agency of remitters irrespective of any consideration of justice. Here, I argue that remitters and receivers are best understood as shared agents in Michael Bratman’s sense of the term, where “best” is a comparative claim against competing alternatives (economic, liberal, etc.). Second, I initiate the task of mapping the ostensibly global justice related functions of remitters. Here, I survey a range of functions related to harm relief which could plausibly serve the basis of a theory of global harm reduction. The concluding conjecture is that any global justice theory that does not account for the shared agency of remitters and receivers must be considered incomplete, flawed, and/or likely to generate more injustice if ever realized, and that such a description fairly applies to most existing theories of global justice.

Bios:

Martina Abisso

Martina Abisso is a PhD researcher at Leiden University's Institute of Security and Global Affairs, where she is researching for JustRemit the Governance of Migration and Remittances between the European Union and West-Africa. Her background is in International Relations and European Union Studies, with a focus on the challenges of human mobility. Before her PhD candidacy, Martina worked for the Italian Ministry of Interior at the immigration office in Trieste. Specifically, she operated within the Area IV which concerns Civil Rights, Citizenship, Legal Status of Foreigners, Immigration and Asylum Right. Currently, Martina is also active as research fellow at the LDE Centre Governance of Migration and Diversity.

Girmachew Adugna

Dutch embassy in Addis (Policy Officer migration and refugees)

Akinyinka Akinyoade

Akinyinka Akinyoade is a Hydrologist turned Demographer. He obtained a Doctoral degree in Development Studies with emphasis on Population and Rural Development at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague. Akinyinka's research activities are on population health and development, with special attention on fertility dynamics and family planning in West Africa; migration (human trafficking and forced labour in Nigeria); decentralization (public service delivery in education and health sectors of Nigeria, Cameroon, Tanzania and Indonesia). His work experience spans Nigeria (Population Statistician at the National Population Commission); Ghana (Lectured at the Department of Sociology, University of Cape Coast, and provided professional assistance as an Editor in the 5-year multi-round survey of the Demography Unit of the UCC); and Country Coordinator Nigeria for the Tracking Development project that compared development trajectories of Nigeria and Indonesia, recently concluded at the ASCL. Now a Senior Researcher at the ASCL, Akinyinka gives lectures on Quantitative Research Methodology; his latest research activities are on migration, food and water security (scenarios for Africa 2020-2050), and agricultural value chains. He is a member of the collaborative research groups Governance, entrepreneurship and inclusive development, and the convenor of the collaborative research group Pioneering futures of health and well-being: actors, technologies and social engineering. Dr Akinyoade is the Chair of the Researchers' Assembly of the African Studies Centre Leiden.

Vincent Guermond

Vincent is a Leverhulme Early Career Research Fellow, working on his three-year project 'Remittances in the Covid-19 era: Work, Social Reproduction and Digitalisation'. The project explores the drivers and ramifications of the digitalisation of remittances and financial inclusion in Senegal, Ghana and Cambodia. He joined the Geography Department at Royal Holloway, University of London in 2020 as a Research Associate in a Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) study in Cambodia and India (Tamil Nadu). The project explores the relationship between climate change, debt, migration and nutrition in Cambodia and India. It probes at the issue of how to ensure that 'climate resilience' through credit provisioning does not come at the cost of borrowers' emotional and bodily depletion in the context of daily and often slow-onset climate disasters. Prior to joining Royal Holloway, Vincent completed his PhD at Queen

Mary University of London (QMUL). His PhD thesis looked at a global migration-development agenda that aims to leverage remittances for development by incorporating remittance flows and households into global finance. Based upon ten months of fieldwork in Senegal and Ghana, his research foregrounded a 'hybrid' understanding of uneven and contested geographies of financial incorporation in the global South that requires an integrative approach across economic, financial and development geography.

Joyce Millen

Associate Professor of Anthropology, African Studies and Public Health. Professor Joyce Millen has been teaching Medical/Health Anthropology and African Studies at Willamette University since 2005. Prior to joining the Willamette faculty she was Director of the Institute for Health and Social Justice of Partners In Health in Boston, MA where she also taught in the Department of Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School. In addition to a doctorate in medical anthropology, she also holds degrees in public health and international relations. Millen has conducted extensive ethnomedical and epidemiological research in West Africa, particularly in Senegal where she lived for eight years. Millen's current research explores refugee health and wellbeing and "diasporas for development" within the specific context of Africa's crisis in human resources for health.

Nina Berman

Nina Berman is professor in the School of International Letters and Cultures at Arizona State University. She has published books and articles on questions related to globalization, colonialism, orientalism, globalization, tourism, minority literature, disability, translation, and intercultural contact. Her most recent books are *Germans on the Kenyan Coast: Land, Charity, and Romance* (Indiana University Press, 2017), which discusses social and economic dimensions related to the contemporary presence of Germans on the coast south of Mombasa; and a co-edited anthology (with Rebecca Monteleone) on *Disability and Social Justice in Kenya* (University of Michigan Press, 2022). She is currently working on a project on "The Economic Lives of Kenyans." See: <http://ninaaberman.wordpress.com/>

Salah Hamdoun

Salah is a doctoral student in the Innovation in Global Development (IGD) Program at the School for the Future of Innovation in Society at Arizona State University.

Matthew Hoye

Matthew is the Principle Investigator of JustRemit and Associate Professor of Global Justice at the Institute of Security and Global Affairs (ISGA) at Leiden University. His background is in the history of ideas and contemporary political theory. He has written extensively on Thomas Hobbes and neo-republicanism, and on topics such as migration ethics and sanctuary cities. Presently, his focus is on JustRemit. Before joining Leiden University, Matthew taught at Vrije University, the European University Institute (European University Institute), and Maastricht University. In 2019 Matthew was a fellow at The Netherlands Institute of Advanced Study.

Mohammed Muse

Mohamed is a Ph.D. researcher at the Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Leiden University, where he is researching about Global regulatory regimes, remittances, and comparative diaspora studies in Netherlands-Sub Saharan Africa Hub: Nigeria, Senegal and Somalia. Before his Ph.D. candidacy at the Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Mohamed worked with different think tanks, educational institutions, and international development organisations in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.

Chelsie Yount-André

Chelsie is a cultural and linguistic anthropologist at the University of Leiden. Her ethnographic research on the JustRemit project focuses on the ways that projects of kinship- and class-making shape how Senegalese migrants in France (Lyon & Paris) invest in their communities of origin, analyzing the ways that state politics and the remittance industry structure these intimate exchanges among family members. After obtaining her PhD from Northwestern University & the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (Paris), she worked as a researcher at the University of Montpellier, France (CIRAD) and at the University of Bologna, Italy on the ERC project “Impact Hau”. Her work examines how global political economic transformations become relevant in people’s everyday lives, analyzing the moral language that mediates economic practices and using food as a point of entry to investigate how monetary and moral value is produced across scales. Her dissertation research examined how children in transnational Senegalese families learn to recognize and react to “economic moralities,” normative expectations regarding resource redistribution. Her subsequent projects have scaled up this research, investigating economic moralities in the corporate sphere and financial sector in Africa.

Geo Kamus

Geo is a student at the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in the Hague, studying a Masters in Public Policy. Previously, he completed my BA in Economics from New York University Abu Dhabi and worked as a consultant for a government entity in the UAE. His research interests include migration policy in the Philippines, informed by my experience living and working as a migrant.

Pineteh E. Angu

Pineteh Angu is an associate professor and head of the Unit for Academic Literacy at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. His broad research interests include academic and professional literacies; curriculum transformation/decolonisation; trends/patterns of contemporary transnational migration; migration, xenophobia/Afrophobia and the politics of belonging in South Africa as well as general migrant narratives. Pineteh Angu has published several peer-reviewed articles in local and international journals and book chapters in edited book volumes. His most recent publication is a co-edited book titled: South African-based African migrants’ responses to COVID-19: Strategies, opportunities, challenges and implications, published in May 2022.

Sibel Kusimba

Anthropologist Sibel Kusimba has conducted anthropological fieldwork in Kenya on topics ranging from inter-ethnic cooperation, to leadership, to environmental change, to the origins of trade. Since 2012 she has explored the impact of digital money and digital finance in Kenya. Her book *Reimagining Money: Kenya in the Digital Finance Revolution* explores digital money in Kenya, a leading site for financial technology. The book describes the myriad new uses and practices with digital money, including e-money transfer, digital loans, and crowdfunding. Professor Kusimba’s mobile money research has also been published in the peer-reviewed journals *Information Technology in International Development*, *The African Studies Review*, and *Economic Anthropology*. Her work is also featured in an IMTFI video and a webinar Wednesday through the American Anthropological Association. She has spoken to *The East African*, *The Voice of America*, and *Business Daily Africa* about mobile money in Kenya and her research has been featured in *Next Billion*.

Jake Wright

Ton Dietz

Ton Dietz is Professor Emeritus of the Study of African Development at Leiden University. He was director of the African Studies Centre Leiden until September 2017. He was co-chair of the Leiden African Studies Assembly (LeidenASA) until March 2021. Before coming to Leiden Ton Dietz was a Professor of Human Geography at the University of Amsterdam (1995-2010; he still is a Guest Professor at the UvA), and Scientific Director of the National Research School for Resource Studies for Development, CERES, and a Professor at Utrecht University (2002-2007; half time). Ton Dietz studied human geography in Nijmegen (1969-1976) and defended his PhD at the University of Amsterdam (in 1987). He became Doctor of Science Honoris Causa at Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya, in 2007, and he received a Laureat d'Honneur from the International Geographical Union in Kyoto in 2013.

Teferi Abate Adem

Currently a US Fulbright Scholar to Ethiopia, Dr. Teferi Abate Adem is research anthropologist at Yale and a faculty affiliate with the Yale Council on African Studies. He specializes in cross-cultural research on themes related to how humans and local livelihood systems mitigate and adapt to negative impacts of recurrent climate shocks and compounding stressors including the complexity of coping with ethnically based political strife and armed violence. He most recently served as a senior researcher in an NSF-supported, worldwide cross-cultural research, project that sought to understand the long-term cultural and institutional legacies of recurrent shocks. He was also a senior team member in another multi-year, and multi-university, project that explored cultural dimensions of resource conflict in Eastern Africa with particular focus on inter-ethnic cattle raiding along the Ethio-Kenyan border. Positions he held previously include a visiting assistant professor of international development and social change (IDSC) at Clark University, a postdoctoral fellow at the Program in Agrarian Studies (Yale University) and an assistant professor at Addis Ababa University where he also chaired the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. In terms of education, Teferi holds a Ph. D. in Anthropology (Boston University 2000), and an M.A. (in Social Anthropology) and B.A. (in Sociology) from Addis Ababa University.

Batausa, Heideliza R.

I have been channeled to academic work ever since I graduated from my undergraduate degree in Economics in March 1996. In 2000 to 2001, I was a recipient of a Regular Fellowship from the Netherlands Fellowships Programme which enabled me to pursue MA Development Studies Major in Agricultural and Rural Development at the Erasmus University International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague. In 2005 to 2006, I was at the National University of Singapore sitting for graduate-level Economics courses. From 2017 up to present, I have been a recipient of a scholarship by the Philippine Government which enables me to pursue a PhD Social Sciences degree at Silliman University. I love doing this job because I love to learn. Cheers!

Erik Bähre

Dr. Erik Bähre is Associate Professor at the Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Development Sociology of Leiden University. In 2002 Erik Bähre completed his PhD at the ASSR (now AISSR) at the University of Amsterdam. He has worked at the University of Natal (now University of KwaZulu Natal) (1999-2000), University College Utrecht (2002-2005) and at the University of Amsterdam (2004-2007). He was researcher at the department of anthropology at the London School for Economics and Political Science, taking part in a

Economic and Social Research Council funded research project on economic change in South Africa.

Otieno Ong'ayo (Anthony)

Dr. Otieno Ong'ayo (Anthony) is a political scientist by training. His main research interests are in the areas of politics of development, migration and development, Diaspora transnationalism, diaspora politics, civic driven change, civil society state relations, digital citizenship, digital culture and society. His current research at ISS examines the contribution of transnational practices of diaspora organizations to development in the countries of destination and origin ('here and there') at the local and national government levels). He is also involved in the Diaspora politics research within the research project- 'Transnational political engagement of African Diaspora communities' which examines how Diaspora communities have (self-) organised transnationally between various countries of residence to influence local policies.