London Geography Alliance

Welcome to UCL

- BA/BSc Geography
- BA/BSc Geography International (4yrs, 1 yr overseas)
- BSc Quantitative Human Geography
- BSc Environmental Geography
- BSc Economics and Geography

Applications welcome!
London Geography Alliance: Global Migration Systems and Development in Africa

Ben Page, University College London, April 2016
Plan

- Impacts of international migration on sending countries in the new syllabi
- How people teach international migration at the moment
- Overarching framework: The migration-development development pendulum
- Remittances and social remittances (case study: sub-Saharan Africa)

(Break)

- Remittances, subsistence and security (case study from Somalia)
- Diaspora associations (case studies from Cameroon)
- Diaspora taxes/bonds (case studies from Eritrea/Ethiopia)
- Return migration/investments (case studies from Cameroon)
- Circular migration

(please interrupt and ask questions at any time)
1. Impacts of international migration on sending countries in the new AQA and Edexcel syllabi

- Broadly comes in via globalization and/or migration sections
Edexcel 3.1.a

“Globalisation involves widening and deepening global connections, interdependence and flows (commodities, capital, information, migrants and tourists).”
“The scale and pace of economic migration has increased as the world has become more interconnected, creating consequences for people and the physical environment.

b. International migration has increased in global hub cities and regions, deepening interdependence between regions (elite Migration Russian oligarchs to London and mass low-wage economic migration (India to UAE, the Philippines to Saudi Arabia)).

c. Migration has economic, social, political and environmental costs and benefits for both host and source locations.”
“Factors and dimensions in globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption.

3.2.1.1.3 Impacts
Economic, political, social and environmental interdependence. Benefits of globalisation in terms of growth, development, integration, stability. Costs of globalisation in terms of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact. The effect of globalisation on the international labour market, including outsourcing and the international movement of labour.

Issues associated with globalisation, including inequalities within and between countries to include contrasts in power relations between large, highly developed trading entities such as the United States, the European Union, emerging major economies such as China and India and smaller, less developed economies such as countries of sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America.”
“Migration change: environmental and socio-economic causes, processes and outcomes in relation to regions of origin and destination. Critical perspectives on the social, economic, environmental and political implications of migration.”
2. How does international migration currently come into your teaching?

Data: Migration Policy Institute
3. Overarching framework: The migration-development pendulum

• Key question: what is the impact of emigration on African countries?
• Over time ideas about whether emigration (exporting labour) is good or bad for development in migrant-sending countries have varied widely.
Migration and Development: From optimism to pessimism and back

• 1945-1970, post-war reconstruction in Europe, labour shortages resolved through migration. Remittances thought to benefit labour-exporting countries in their ‘take-off’.


• 1990-present, globalization leads to integrated global labour market, migration resolves labour shortages around the world. Remittances, are enabled by technological change – diasporas as reinvented as new agents of development.
Current view…

1. Globalization has enabled an expansion of the world economy, creating better opportunities for individuals and the emergence of a global labour market

2. However, the benefits of globalization are distributed unevenly across space

3. Increasing inequality between nations provides the motor for increasing international migration and its moral justification…

4. Migrants contribute to development ‘back home’ via a number of pathways which reduce international inequality
Key negative issue: Brain Drain undermining ‘development’

September 18, 2013 FT
Study highlights scale of African doctors ‘brain drain’

More than 10,000 medical graduates born or trained in sub-Saharan Africa were registered to practise in the US in 2011, raising concerns that some of the poorest countries are subsidising medicine in the world’s biggest economy. The figure – up 38 per cent from 2002 – was equivalent to more than the entire number of doctors currently working in Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe combined.

Why ‘Brain Drain’ Can Actually Benefit African Countries Feb 11, 2014 The Atlantic

A new study reveals that the farther African migrants move, the more they increase exports in their home countries. Rather than creating a void, African health professionals leaving home may actually encourage more people to attempt to duplicate their success by becoming health professionals themselves.

“The emigration of highly educated migrants seems to be truly harmful only in a limited number of countries.” de Haas (2005) ‘International Migration, Remittances and Development: myths and facts’
## The cost of the brain drain of doctors from sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No of Doctors working in Canada, USA, UK, Australia</th>
<th>Home country state investment per doctor trained($)</th>
<th>Total financial loss to state from emigration of doctors (million$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>43,394</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>50,748</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51,238</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>7106</td>
<td>89,238</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>10,822</td>
<td>127,221</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>44,616</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>32,926</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>57,412</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>101,440</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key positive ways in which international migration turns into international development

- Migrants’ remittances
- Migrant investments and other financial linkages
- Diaspora philanthropy
- Skills transfer
- Social remittances (knowledge, attitudes, values)
Diasporas should be encouraged to promote development by saving and investing in their country of origin and participating in transnational knowledge networks… Despite their potential value, diaspora organizations can be exclusionary; pursuing divisive agendas in countries of origin and even contributing towards instability and the prolongation of armed conflict.”

“Our goal is to help Africa realise its enormous potential and ultimately leave poverty and aid behind for good. There is no doubt that African diaspora are absolutely key to achieving this, the diaspora have played and will continue to play a huge role in Africa’s rise. Whether it’s diaspora charities supporting disaster appeals, or individuals personally contributing through remittances or diaspora entrepreneurs returning to help create jobs and stimulate trade, the time, energy and expertise you give, and the generosity you show makes a life-changing, life-saving difference.”

4. Remittances

Remittances are capital that is sent by the individual worker who has earned it from the place where it was earned to their place of origin.
The long history of remittances:

• The English term dates from the 18th century
• Fei ch’ien – 6th century China
• Hawala – 11th century Egypt
How is money remitted?

- Hand carries
- Sent through the post
- Electronic transfer between bank accounts/post offices/credit unions
- Hawala/Hundi systems
- Specialist money transfer companies
Measuring remittances

IMF balance of payments statistics yearbook. Remittances are calculated as the sum of three elements:

(1) the gross earnings of workers who are registered as living abroad for less than twelve months,
(2) the money transfers sent by workers residing abroad for more than twelve months and
(3) the net wealth of migrants who move from one country of employment to another.

Generally assumed to be an underestimate
Remittances are good for the individuals who receive them. Money sent as remittances are spent in four basic ways by the recipients:

- consumption (including health and education costs),
- housing,
- land-purchase
- productive investment.

(but concerns about dependence)
Remittances are widely assumed to be good for a receiving nation’s economy (macro-economic benefits)

- reduce foreign exchange shortages
- offset balance of payments deficits
- don’t necessarily increase imports of foreign goods and services.
- Provide welfare benefits for recipients
Useful websites

• The World Bank’s site on Migration and Remittances: http://go.worldbank.org/SSW3DDNLQ0

• Dilip Ratha (Lead Economist at World Bank on Migration and Remittances) ‘People Move’ blog, which is excellent for up-to-date stories. You can sign up for email alerts or RSS feed: http://blogs.worldbank.org/peoplemove/blog/36

• Migration Policy Institute: http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/migration_development.php

Remittances are of interest because they constitute a large, growing and stable flow of capital into the poorer countries of the world, and as such remittances are an absolutely crucial element in understanding the relationship between international migration and development.
At a global scale recorded remittances are now significantly larger than overseas aid flows and add up to an annual flow of around 400 billion US$ into the developing world (Ratha, 2013).

However the geography of this flow is highly uneven. Only 40 billion US$ are thought to go to sub-saharan Africa for example.
GLOBAL data
Figure 3.6: Remittances and other resource flows to Africa, 1990–2010

A crucial source of income for small and island nation states in the developing world,

For example in Tonga remittances represent over 30% of GDP. They also represent a significant proportion of GDP in the West Bank and Gaza, Lesotho, Jordan, Cape Verde and Moldova.
2006 Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>(US$ million)</th>
<th>(%GDP)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>$5,399</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>$2,637</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</td>
<td>$134</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>$6,400</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>$1,659</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$17,129</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>$184</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>$411</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>$591</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>$796</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>$356</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>$149</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>$790</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>$760</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>$313</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>$642</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Southern Africa</th>
<th>(US$ million)</th>
<th>(%GDP)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>$196</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>$355</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>$316</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>$102</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>$565</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>$1,489</td>
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<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>$89</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>$301</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>$361</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$4,493</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Africa</th>
<th>(US$ million)</th>
<th>(%GDP)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>$73</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>$77</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>$422</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>$690</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR of Congo</td>
<td>$626</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>$48</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IFAD
Social Remittances

Migrants from the developing world bring with them social remittances — defined as ideas, know-how, practices, and skills — that shape their encounters with and integration into their host societies. They also send back social remittances that promote and impede development in their countries of origin.


Plan

• Remittances, subsistence and security (case study from Somalia)
• Diaspora associations (case studies from Cameroon)
• Diaspora taxes/bonds (case studies from Eritrea/Ethiopia)
• Return migration/investments (case study from Cameroon)
• Circular migration

(please interrupt and ask questions at any time)
5. Remittances, subsistence and security
(case study from Somalia)

Somalis in Minneapolis protest against the closure of money transfer (hawala) 2011
Somalia: Headline Stats

- Failed state 1991-2012
- Pop’n c. 10 million
- Life Expectancy 48 men, 51 women
- GDP/capita $333
- About 43% of the population live on less than 1 US dollar a day, with about 24% of those found in urban areas and 54% living in rural areas.
Background context: conflict and terror in the Horn of Africa

- For the first time in two decades Somalia has an internationally recognised government
- Piracy is at an all-time low
- the al Shabaab insurgents (linked to al Qaeda) seem to be weakening, or at least they have transferred their activities outside Somalia.
148 students shot dead Garissa, April 2015
Regaining control of Somalia, wracked by more than two decades of civil war, is crucial to the government’s plan of inviting foreign investors to kickstart the economy. Oil and gas output may begin by 2020 after exploration work showed the potential for large offshore deposits, while companies including Royal Dutch Shell Plc, Exxon Mobil Corp. and BP Plc are in talks about returning, according to President Hassan Sheikh Mohamed.
29th February 2016, Somalia attacks signal escalation of al-Shabaab offensive

- Combined car bomb and suicide attacks in the Somali city of Baidoa that killed at least 30 people at the weekend appear to be part of an accelerating offensive by al-Shabaab. The group aims to disrupt national elections planned for this year, undermine public confidence in international peacekeepers and bring down Somalia’s weak western-backed federal government.

- The relative success of Amisom, (African Union’s 22,000-strong peacekeeping mission in Somalia) which is backed by the UN and western countries, in regaining control of Somalia’s main cities since 2011 has encouraged hopes of a lasting national recovery. But the security situation is deteriorating again as the jihadis, who control large swaths of rural south and central Somalia, battle to demonstrate they are still a force to be reckoned with. Last autumn Britain said it was sending special forces to assist Amisom.
March 8th 2016

- A US airstrike in Somalia killed Islamist militants who Pentagon officials said were preparing to leave a training camp and posed an “imminent threat” to American and African forces. The attack on Saturday using manned and unmanned aircraft targeted the Raso Camp, a training facility for al-Shabaab fighters, the Defense Department said in a statement on Monday. “There was intelligence that this was a training camp, and that these fighters would soon be embarking on missions that would directly impact the US and our partners,” US Air Force Secretary Deborah James told reporters at the Pentagon on Monday. Sky News earlier reported that 150 Al-Shabaab fighters died in the airstrike, citing Pentagon spokesman Jeff Davis, a number also quoted by the New York Times.
Remittances

• Each year, Somali migrants around the world send approximately $1.3 billion to Somalia
• Of that, approximately $215 million comes from Somali-Americans and Somalis in the United States—comparable to the total amount of development and humanitarian assistance that the US government sent to Somalia in fiscal year 2012 ($242 million).
• $162 million comes from c.50,000 remittance senders in the UK and average of $3,300/person
• 25-45% of Somalia’s GDP

• Source: Oxfam
International Banks have decided to withdraw from providing retail banking services to money-transfer companies operating in Somalia

- Anti-money laundering/combatting the financing of terrorism legislation (AML/CFT) regulations make bank’s responsible
- HSBC $1.9 billion fines for failure to stop a Mexican affiliate bank from laundering drug money
- Risk analysis prompts withdrawal from remittances to Somalia
Background Facts
(Big banks withdrawing from transfer sector)

• Wells Fargo, U.S. Bank, and TCF all stopped providing services to Somali hawalas in the years following the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks
• 2011, Franklin Bank announced it would close all of its hawala accounts Dec. 15, citing security concerns. This Minnesota based bank was the largest bank still providing services to Somali money transfer-services
• December 2012, HSBC has confirmed it is to pay US authorities $1.9bn (£1.2bn) in a settlement over money laundering and drug trafficking in relation to Mexican affiliates and terrorist links with Iranian and Saudi affiliates. The fine relates to breaches of the US Bank Secrecy Act, the Trading with the Enemy Act and further fines were imposed by the FSA.
• May 2013, Barclays announced that it would close the accounts of all but 19 of its 165 clients in the remittance transfer business because of the risk of incurring fines
• September 2013, Kenyan immigration officials say an unregulated Somali 'hawala' was used as a source of finance by terrorist group Al Shabaab as part of the attack on the Westgate mall.
• November 2013 Dahabshiil the largest Somali Transfer company in the UK wins a reprieve on the Barclays decision via the courts.
The WikiLeaks release of the files of detainees of the US’s Guantanamo Bay detention facility suggested Dahabshiil was the money transfer method used by Muhammad Sulayman Barre to fund al-Qaeda’s November 2002 attacks in Mombasa, Kenya. Dahabshiil has strongly denied those allegations.
Mo Farah calls on Barclays to maintain Somali 'lifeline' (July 2013)

• “Cutting this lifeline would be a disaster for millions. The small sums sent home by British Somalis each week enable family members to buy food, medicines and other life essentials,”
A previous effort to shut down Hawalas in 2001 was followed by a significant spike in malnutrition rates among children living in remote regions of Somalia. UN officials attributed this partly to the sudden cut off of remittance funds. During the 2011 famine NGOs and international aid organizations used Hawalas to send food vouchers to families at risk of starvation, to pay employees, and to finance emergency aid programs.
• Life after losing remittances: Somalis share their stories
  In a war-torn country with no formal banking structure, 40% of Somalis rely on money sent from relatives abroad – but what happens now that money is cut off?
What has UK Govt done?

• Jan 2014 UK Parliament debate
• Aug 2014 HMG ‘Safe harbour’ for banks after due diligence
• 2014 The formation of the UK Action Group on Cross-Border Remittances in 2014. The Group has three main work strands, which focus on: a) Guidance (led by Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs); b) Risk (led by the National Crime Agency); and c) a Safer Corridor Pilot (led by DFID with the World Bank as lead Implementing Partner).

• October 2015 Safer corridor initiative – 3 locations:
  1. UK – more guidance for banks and money transfer operators, building trust, increasing knowledge of regulations
  2. UAE – introducing voluntary standards agreements with financial services companies designed to improve transparency and increase trust
  3. Somalia – capacity building in central bank, new operating regulations for MTOs, new supervisory organisation, increased end-to-end transparency
Classroom debate: Should British banks be obliged to provide accounts for the money transfer companies that enable Somalis in the UK to remit money to their families in Somalia?
Online resources:

- Anna Lindley and Jason Mosley (2014) Challenges for the Somali money transfer sector, Rift Valley Institute
- Adeso, GCCS and Oxfam (Feb 2015) Hanging by a thread: The ongoing threat to Somalia’s Remittance lifeline
- HMG (Sep 2015) UK–Somalia Safer Corridor Initiative
6. Diaspora associations and diaspora philanthropy

(case study from Cameroon)

How do migrant organisations voluntarily contribute to development in Africa?
1. What development work are African diaspora groups from London doing in Africa?

2. How can this development work be assessed?

Classroom debate: Is it fair to expect members of the diaspora take responsibility for development in Africa?
There is a wide range of diaspora groups in London, but the focus of this presentation is on just one type: hometown associations
What are hometown associations?

Home associations are voluntary ‘clubs’ of migrants who have a shared interest in a hometown or village or region or nation to which they all claim affinity.

MECA-UK meeting, Bethnal Green, May 2006
What are hometown associations?

- **Hometown branch**
- **National branch**
- **International branch**
What are the associations in London?

Cameroonian Hometown Associations

• Bali Cultural and Development Association (BCDA)
• Mamfe Elements Cultural Association (MECA-UK)
• Mamfe Central Development Association (MACENDA)
• Ejagham South UK (ESUK),
• Upper Banyang, Ossing-Kembong, Eschobi
• Manyu Women’s Association

Other associations
• Cameroon Young Professional Network
• National Union of Cameroon Students (defunct)
• The Millennium Group
1. What development work are African diaspora groups from UK doing in Africa?
What development work do these associations do?

1. Health

• £7,000 towards Rehabilitating the Children’s ward at Mamfe General Hospital (Manyu)
• Provision of incubators for rural health posts (Bali)
• Participated in ‘health fairs’ (qualified doctors returning to Africa to give free consultations) alongside American colleagues (Manyu and Bali)
• Cancer screening exercise (Bali)
Mamfe general hospital – improvements / equipment / medicines

(MECA-UK, MECA-USA, MECA-Yaoundé)
2. Education and children’s services

Construction of orphanage (Bali)
Classroom construction (Bali and Manyu)
Equipping public libraries (Bali)
School text book projects (Manyu & Bali)
Government Secondary School, Bachuo Ntai
(Ntai Egbe Areng Elements Cultural Association)
3. Public goods and community infrastructure projects

- Construction of water supplies (Manyu and Bali)
- Construction of public toilets (Bali)
- Construction of village halls (Manyu)
- Construction of mortuaries (Manyu and Bali)
Water supply system, Eschobi
(Eschobi Cultural and Development Association + United States Embassy)
4. Other

• Equipping Internet Cafes (Manyu)
• Equipping/restoring the traditional ruler’s palace (Bali)
• Equipping/restoring govt.offices, police station (Bali)
• Constructing meeting halls in the diaspora (Manyu)
• Construction of Church buildings (Manyu)
• Covering legal costs of community members in land disputes (Bali)
How can this development work be assessed?

- Amateurism and its merits
- Connections in perpetuity
1. Diaspora–led development projects are amateurish:

- generally locally perceived as useful, but not always ‘appropriate’, feasible or well-run projects from a professional perspective. Over-ambitious
- rarely part of a co-ordinated inter-sectoral development strategy, rarely part of a joint project with other diaspora organisations, local rather than regional, inefficient
- rarely monitored or evaluated
- not always effectively delivered, completed or successful in their own terms
Ogomoko Village Development Association
Cultural Centre, Manyu Division
However, amateurism isn’t necessarily a bad thing.
Amateurs challenge the authority, practices and assumptions of professionals.

Amateurs bring to light the vested interests of professional practices

Amateurs aren’t bothered by the administration of professional routine
2. Diaspora-led development is marked by connections in perpetuity
When diaspora-led projects go wrong the individuals concerned have an ongoing commitment to that place, so they have a stronger incentive for correcting failures.
Bali water-by-gravity extension project

BANDECA raised FCFA £22,000 in three months

Government of Cameroon granted FCFA £82,000 (from HIPC funds)

Bali Rural Council donated £3,400

People in Bali gave labour
• Shortly after construction the system broke down
• The evaluation revealed that the wrong materials had been used (plastic pipe not metal)
• The contractor had limited experience of this kind of work and had been appointed because of his contacts not his track record
• The contractor had disappeared
• The project chair tried to step down, but the community would not allow him to do so until the mess was sorted out.
• Point: diaspora run projects make mistakes (corrupt award of contract, but they are also more likely to hold people to account because they have a long term interest in doing so.
7. Diaspora taxes and diaspora bonds

Case Studies: Eritrea and Ethiopia

How can African states raise money directly from international migrants?
Eritrean diaspora tax

- Over 1 million Eritreans fled during independence war, now one of the world’s top refugee producing countries
- In the 1970s support for the war came from the diaspora – long-distance nationalism
- Eritrean independence from Ethiopia 1993
- 1993-2% Recovery and Reconstruction (RRT) tax levied on the earnings of Eritreans abroad (including welfare payments).
- Paying the tax is a precursor to renewing passports, owning land, sending goods home, repatriating corpses…
- Initially voluntary, but became coerced
- Raised $10.4 million in 2003
- December 2011, a UN security council resolution banned the tax and called on Eritrea to “cease using extortion, threats of violence, fraud and other illicit means to collect taxes outside of Eritrea from its nationals or other individuals of Eritrean descent”.

[Map of Eritrea]
Ethiopian diaspora bond issues

• Millennium Corporate bond (2008), and was for raising funds for the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO). Sales were poor EEPCO was seen as a risk in terms of repayment.
• “Renaissance Dam Bond” (2011): the proceeds of the bond will be used to fund the construction of the Grand Renaissance Dam. This dam will be the largest hydroelectric power plant in Africa when completed (5,250 Mega Watts). Minimum bond purchase of $50.
• Other financiers weren’t interested for geopolitical and financial reasons
• Patriotic appeal to diaspora
• We don’t know how much was raised.
• About 4 million cubic meters of concrete has so far been poured for the 1,780m long and 145m high dam. Completion is due in 2017, project $4.4 billion

8. Return Migration Investments (case study Cameroon): building houses at home
9. Circular migration

• The ‘acceptable face’ of international migration for the future? Work permits for short term migration with no prospect of settlement of citizenship – meets labour needs whilst pandering to anti-migration sentiments
• Advantages for employers as the same migrants return to the workplace year after year so they don’t need re-training
• Sold as a ‘triple win’ for migrants, sending-countries and employers in receiving countries. Its legal for migrants, sending countries get remittances, receiving countries get labour. But its not optimal for migrants and there is limited evidence of development benefits for labour-sending countries
• Case study – Egypt-Jordan? Morocco-Spain

Thank you for listening
Any questions please follow up at: b.page@ucl.ac.uk