



DIROSAT

Journal of Education, Social Sciences & Humanities

Journal website: <https://dirosat.com/>

ISSN : 2985-5497 (Online)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58355/dirosat.v4i1.213>

Vol. 4 No. 1 (2026)

pp. 21-31

Research Article

An Interrelationship between International Migration and Human Development: A Case Study of The Gambia

Sulayman Sanneh

University of Palermo, Italia; saulbabasanneh@gmail.com



Copyright © 2026 by Authors, Published by **DIROSAT: Journal of Education, Social Sciences & Humanities**. This is an open access article under the CC BY License <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Received : November 29, 2025

Revised : December 03, 2025

Accepted : January 19, 2026

Available online : February 09, 2026

How to Cite: Sanneh, S. (2026). An Interrelationship between International Migration and Human Development: A Case Study of The Gambia. *DIROSAT: Journal of Education, Social Sciences & Humanities*, 4(1), 21–31. <https://doi.org/10.58355/dirosat.v4i1.213>

Abstract. Remittances – monetary income sent by migrants to families back home, provides a financial lifeline to millions of households in Sub-Saharan Africa. In particular – the economics of smaller, poorer, and fragile countries are heavily depended on remittances – The Gambia is not an exception. As a result, at the peak of Covid-19 pandemic, many fragile states in the developing countries that depended on remittances faced significant setbacks as the pandemic had significantly dampened economic and migratory flows – due to the travel restrictions, feared of the virus, and low prospects of jobs. However – In the Gambia, remittance inflows from the diaspora have demonstrated remarkable resilience throughout the COVID-19 crisis. In the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, remittances were estimated to account for between 33% and 39% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), according to the World Bank Group. Although – remittances do not directly contribute to GDP—since they represent income earned abroad—they have been instrumental in stimulating domestic demand. The remitted funds have supported household expenditures on essential goods such as food, clothing, and housing, thereby enhancing local production and service activities and contributing indirectly to economic stability and growth. My goal in this article is to elucidate the interrelationship between international migration and human development in The Gambia – by making an analysis of The Gambia diaspora population through remittance and homeland politics.

Keywords: Remittances, Diaspora, Human Development, Migration, The Gambia.

INTRODUCTION

The question of why people migrate is a question that preoccupied minds for centuries –particularly policymakers, politicians and academics, who quest to find both empirical and theoretical evidence for the movement of people from one habitual residence to another. Migration or the movement of people from one destination to another is not a new phenomenon –despite the common assumption that we live in a “modern time”, where the age of globalization in terms of interconnectedness in technological advancement has made human movement much easier. Since the antiquity of time, people have been interacting in different regions of the world, which dealt with human movement to place of destination, either to better their economic prospects or to start a new life far away from home. This interaction or migration ranged from the travelling of the Asian Continental people from the ice bridge straight to the Americas to the exploration and landing of European explorers on the shores of Africa, leading to perhaps one of the most egregious violations of rights, in the form of human enslavement, or the migratory barter-trade between African people and the Asian world. Although, not in grand style compared to the modern migration pattern, migration during antiquity had affected life and shaped the historical evolution of many great societies today.

In today's modern times, the cross-border movements of people remain a continuous process across the globe and form a significant part of global interaction. In some countries, the cross-border movement has become a positive catalyst for the achievement of broad-based sustainable growth and development –leading to positive reactions from policymakers and the citizenry, while in other countries, it has become a nightmare for policymakers and the citizenry –due to the setback or perceives setback received from cross-border movement. Based on these complex dynamics, migration scholars have examined two interrelated factors (push and pull factors) that engineered human movement within and across countries –and these factors or effects have affected human development and the economic growth and development of countries. However –despite generated growth from cross-border migration, the human and economic development aspects of cross-border migration in Sub-Saharan Africa remained an empirical question that has not been fully explored in empirical literature, as most literature focuses on the negative effects of cross-border migration from Sub-Saharan Africa i.e. the global-south to the global-north.

To advance the academic literature on the interrelationship between international migration and human and economic development, in this article, my goal is to dissect the interrelationship between international migration and human development in The Gambia –a county located in Sub-Saharan Africa with high rates of both regular and irregular immigrants living outside The Gambia, who are frequently referred to as “Gambian diaspora” by the Gambia government. This research seeks to understand the contribution of the Gambia diaspora in The Gambia –particularly after the end of the dictatorship in 2016 when the country transitioned

from autocracy to democracy. Even before the end of the dictatorship, the Gambian diaspora has contributed immensely to the socio-economic development of The Gambia –through diaspora remittances, household feeds, and village development projects. Before exploring the interrelationship between international migration and human development in The Gambia, however, it is important to understand scholarly contributions on this interrelationship that leads to human development across societies in the literature explored. In this vein, this literature review begins by highlighting various forms of the interrelationship between international migration and human development, the reasons for, and challenges of migrations, and the contribution of migration to socio-economic development. Though fewer or no studies have been conducted on this topic in The Gambia, the review infers potential solutions to better understand and use human development from international migration –by examining parallels countries that has maximized the potentials of its diaspora inhabitants. Gambia due to its strategic location as the closest English-speaking country to Europe, has seen an influx of people from other English-speaking and French-speaking countries, who used the country as a transition phase to northern Africa on route to Europe. Given this, Gambia's migratory profile necessitates a holistic understanding, to better inform policy decisions for the general good.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Mobility or human movement is an integral part of human development, hence the desire for people to migrate and discover new horizons in places that offer more opportunities in the workplace, education, political rights, safety, and health care (privy, 2011). As a result, not all, but the main reasons for migration from impoverished least developing countries to developed ones either have to do with the ability for individuals to increase economic freedom, to better political and social prospects, to acquire a position of prestige that may hardly be acquired while in a comfort-zone of residence. Although not all human mobility is born out of the desire to acquire economic prospects, a times migration is due to negative unforeseen circumstances that befall a country –and serve as a danger to lives and property. In such circumstances, human mobility crosses borders as the expelled victims circumvent from place to place seeking refuge. Referring to a study on the socioeconomic development of migration in Turkey, Icduygu (2009) found out that both economic migrants and expelled victims of involuntary migration (refugees) maintain a closer connection to their ancestral homes in Turkey and have contributed to poverty alleviation incentives –by sending remittances to relatives at home. It is possible to argue that there exists a sharp relationship between the migrants and their homes, hence according to Hanson (2010) emigration increases as the region or home becomes poorer, but when the level of socioeconomic development reaches a certain low level, emigration rates start decreasing as well. It is within this context that some relatively poor societies in the 1960s and 1970s in Turkey (Denizli, Afyon and Yozgat region) undertook great transformation in the later stages as inhabitants of the

societies were the main source of emigrants from Turkey to Europe in the second decade after the 1945 World war.

Migration and Poverty Alleviation.

In a research titled "International migration and human development in Turkey", Icduygu (2009) detailed a close nexus between poverty and migration through a survey in a Turkish rural settlement of Bogazliyan as the government promoted labor emigration as a tool of economic development in the early 1960s, and the basic idea was to reduce the pressure of unemployment, gain foreign currency through remittances, and to provide some direct or indirect development strategies for the underdeveloped rural region. According to Icduygu, the integrated approach of the government led to poverty reduction in household families and rural development through "Village Development Cooperatives" –because chosen emigrants were encouraged by the government to invest their savings into local economies. He found out that these Cooperatives were not designed solely to reinvest migrants' remittances but rather looked to secure jobs for rural members and served as a vehicle to ease more migration. He noted that despite their shortcomings, Village Development Cooperatives had a considerable impact on the development of various migrant-sending communities –in fact, in rural towns like Yozgat, Cooperative development through migrant remittances contributed to the mechanization of agriculture in the 1960s, 70s and 80s.

Outflow of Remittances to Developing Countries.

Another linkage in the interrelationship between international migration and human development explored extensively in academic subjects is the outflow of migrants' remittances to countries of origin. In a study done on the impact of migration and remittances on employment in The Gambia, Ceesay (2020) found out that the involvement of immigrants in human capital accumulation tends to counteract increases in capital per worker. He examined that an increase in the net migration to destination countries, preferably European societies, leads to the productivity of growth within families in countries of origin. This is correlated to the exchange currency rate sent by the migrants, which improves the likelihood of a reduction in poverty –by increasing education enrollment, improving investment, decreasing food insecurity, improving health etc. In his studies, he examined that an increase in capital per worker yielded more in rural settings, as the remittances sent to families may be used to hire the services of youth groups to complement the work of family farms. This result confirmed that remittances helped individuals, families and countries, and the study is correlated to the study of Icduygu (2009) done in Turkey on the interrelationship between international migration and human development.

Remittances inflow of Goods.

Remittances in goods are another potential means that migrants spend money to help households in origin countries, rather than sending the cash directly to households. Shaw (2007) found out that some migrants purchase goods in their

destination countries and have them delivered to families in their country of origin. Citing Sabates-Wheeler and others (2005), Shaw detailed in his research showing majority of remittances were brought back to Ghana in the form of goods before the Bank of Ghana implemented improvements in the monitoring of remittances. This was correlated to a study done in Ethiopia from 1994 to 2000, where the share of goods in total remittances averaged 41 per cent, with this ratio declining over the period owing to the increasing availability of imported goods in domestic markets. A times the imported goods sent by migrants to their origin countries are sent to other neighboring countries –creating a value change and a surplus income for the migrants and enhancing the informal sector of the economy –by creating daily wages for individuals involved in the transaction.

Theory of Opening Borders in Developed Countries.

According to Hollifield (2023), a times the gains of migration are less well known, but the theory is that as developed countries open their borders to immigrants or foreign workers, remittances, return migration and brain gains will speed development in the countries of origin. Hollifield observes that when economic opportunities are similar across countries, relatively few low-skilled workers migrate despite freedom of movement. Hollifield notes that economic development can occur through three channels: trade and investment, migration, and development aid. He notes that, although the gains from migration are less well known, however to the contrary, if developed countries open their borders to immigrants or foreign workers, remittances, and return migration will speed up economic development in the country of origin. Although fulfilling this theory may be controversial considering the opportunity cost that surplus immigration can have on host countries, nonetheless international migration can have positive economic development in both the country of origin and the host country.

Similarly, according to the analysis of the Global Commission on International Migration and Human Development report of the United Nations development program by Hollifield (2023), the benefit of economic migration for low-skilled migrants from Mexico to the United States shows that low-skilled migrants who earned US\$400 a month in Mexico earned a total of US\$1600 in the United States, and some of those earning US\$200 per month in Vietnam earned a total of US\$2000 in the United States. This shows the interrelationship in poverty reduction between international migration and human development.

Diaspora Activism.

Diaspora communities are a growing source of external aid and resources to meet unmet needs in the country of origin. In a study done in rural northern Senegal titled "Examining the role of the diaspora in addressing the interconnections between human health and environmental change" Lietaer et al (2024) discussed that the diaspora organization of the Senegalese northern region engaged in a diverse array of activities that focused on the dissemination and transfer of knowledge –either through provision of humanitarian and disaster aid, as well as partnership that facilitate the exchange of knowledge and skills. They found out that the activities of

the Senegalese diaspora from the northern region helped to diffuse information for public health safety at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, they emphasise that –by leveraging their networks, the Senegalese diaspora from the north has raised awareness, influenced decision-making processes, and promoted sustainable practices of climate-related programs. In sum, in their research, they have established that the northern Senegalese diaspora's engagement in political advocacy has contributed to addressing challenges posed by climate change in the Senegalese northern region –a region which over the years has witnessed an intrusion of dunes from the Sahara desert.

DISCUSSION

Situating The Gambian Economy

The Gambia is a small country on the western front of Africa. It extends inland for about 400 kilometres along the banks of the river Gambia at widths varying from 24 to 28 kilometres, covering a land area of approximately 11295 square kilometres. It is bordered on the North, South and East by the Republic of Senegal and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean (Saine, 1999). With a population of 2.4 million (2024 census), which had grown by over 300,000 since the 2013 census (GBoS, 2024).

In the first ten years after independence February 18th, 1965, macro-economic conditions in The Gambia were broadly stable and economic growth rates were impressive, averaging 6-7 per cent per annum in real terms (Saine, 1999). However, from 1975 – 1985, the year of world crises, the economy was confronted with numerous imbalances on both domestic and external fronts culminating in economic crises in the 1980s. To redress the situation of the economic crises, the government of The Gambia came up with a Structural Adjustment Programme known as the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) in 1985 with the assistance of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and other developmental partners (Saine, 1999). Concisely, ERP stabilized the economy, however –the implementation of the program led to the retrenchment of government workers, as the government followed a proposal from the World Bank and IMF to downsize the number of workers working within the civil service. The curtailment of individuals from civic service amid the growing rate of youth unemployment made many Gambian youths seek greener pastures elsewhere. The economic crises of the 1985 – the 1990s, poverty, and unemployment become added reasons for the 1994 Military takeover.

The Gambia's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, contributing 17% of GDP and 30-40% of foreign exchange earnings from exports (World Bank, 2024). Agriculture together with tourism has been the main driver of the Gambian economy over the years –due to the employment it created for many Gambian youths. However, with the 2019 global pandemic, both sectors have registered relatively low growth –and for agriculture due to climate change and erratic rainfall patterns, the low productivity of the farm has led many to abandon agriculture for other social enterprises or embark on the perilous "backway" journey on route to the European Continent for greener-pastures.

Although, The Gambian economy depends on agriculture, tourism and international trade (re-export trade), however, another area that is not fully explored

is the contribution of the "Gambia diaspora" to the economic and human resources development of the country. As will be shown later, the unrecognized contribution of The Gambia diaspora –particularly during the era of the second republic (1994-2026) stems from the perceived threat of the government of President Jammeh that the diaspora was a threat to his political survival. Despite this, The Gambian diaspora contributed about 12.5% of GDP in remittances and significantly contributed to the formation of policies and programs of the government both in the era of the Jammeh dictatorship and the new democratic dispensation under President Barrow (Jaw, 2017). The contribution of the diaspora gave the government a steady flow amid global economic hardship, such as the 2008 Great Economic Recession.

Contribution Of Gambian Diaspora

An Evolving Relationship Between Diaspora And Country Of Origin.

Even though there is no explicit agreement on what the term diaspora means, according to Jaw (2017) the function of the term and the group is connected to the state of origin –whose inhabitants are outside the territorial limit of a state. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the term diaspora received much attention from policymakers and development practitioners during the 1980s and 1990s economic crises –which resulted in an Economic Recovery Program (ERP) designed by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to bail Africa's burgeoning economy. The interest was further fueled at the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union – as African States receiving funding from the Soviet Union tapped into its diaspora population for an alternative source of funding (Jaw, 2017).

According to International Day of Family Remittances (IDFR), over 200 million migrants send remittances home, to improve the lives of over 800 million family members –and by 2030, it is projected that globally US\$5 trillion will have been sent home by migrants to lower-and middle-income countries (IDFR, 2024). Much of these remittances go directly to rural areas where 80 per cent of the world's poor live and face food shortages, and the impacts of climate change.

In Africa, the migrant-diaspora-return continuum and linkages are both strong and pervasive, primarily due to the closed connection maintained by the African diaspora –through home visits and sending money (Adepoju, 2011). African diaspora always –particularly those who emigrated outside the continent for greener pastures, nurse the hope to return home at the nearest opportunity or maintain a close hand at home by remitting remittance to care for family livelihood or other social upkeep. At a time when the world faces an extremely challenging outlook, such as the economic recession in 2008, COVID-19 and its aftermath, remittances were a vital lifeline for households in Africa, especially the poorest (Malpass, 2022).

Contribution of Diaspora Remittances in The Gambia.

In The Gambia –for instance –currently, more than 900,000 Gambians live abroad (IOM, 2024). According to the International Organization for Migration (2024), Gambian citizens can be found in primarily three destination countries: the United States (23%), Spain (19%) and the United Kingdom (14%) –and other major countries of destination are in the ECOWAS region, mostly Mali, Senegal and Sierra

Leone. The country was affected by the wave of migration through the “backway” (irregular) to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea or the Sahara Desert as the economy suffered greatly under President Jammeh's rule –forcing thousands of young Gambians to travel to Europe illegally (Jaw, 2017). In 2015, UNHR reported that Gambians made up 5% of the 153,850 arrivals by sea to the Italian Coastline and formed about 10% of Italy's asylum applications.

Thanks to this growing number of Gambians abroad often referred to as “Gambian diaspora” –The Gambia remittances flows were estimated at US\$627.5 Million in 2023, accounting for 26.3 per cent of the county's GDP (IDFR, 2024). To put this into perspective, this is more than the combined inflow of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to The Gambia (IDFR, 2024). Moreover, these flows have shown resilience through times of crisis, recently during the Covid-19 pandemic as the remittances to the county accounted for about 33%-39% of the GDP (IDFR, 2024). The flow of these remittances removes poverty from households, uplifts social services such as education, medicine, and technology, and equally empowers the financial sector development –through business, investment and entrepreneurship. As of 2024, the Central Bank of The Gambia (CBG) reported that diaspora remittance inflows amount to 31.5 per cent of GDP, which is estimated at US\$775.6 million flow of remittance (CBG, 2024).

Gambia Diaspora And Homeland Politics.

Diaspora organized politically not only to advance the well-being of the diaspora community and its extension but also to extend support to the homeland both politically and economically (Quinsaas, 2016 and Jaw, 2017). Primarily it is argued that the reason why many diaspora populations maintained a closer connection to their home countries politically is due to the large amount of money they are sending back at home, and sometimes it is due to their experience with the regime back at home. So, they helped in the process of democratization –by supporting political parties and interest groups to promote good governance as well as supporting or opposing policies and programs of the government of the day.

In The Gambia, during the era of Jammeh's dictatorship regime (1994-2016), there existed a rough relationship between Jammeh's government and the diaspora – mainly due to the regime's blatant human rights violations, which was heavily detested and criticized by the diaspora community. Also, the rough relationship existed because most members of the diaspora community were exiled by Jammeh for being critical of the regime (Jaw, 2017). Despite –the existence of the rough relationship between the diaspora community and Jammeh, the diaspora community continued to remit money to their family members, friends and relatives, and somehow the remittance sent lessened the involvement of their associates to jobs offered by the State –to avert the long-armed of the State. Both Kebbeh and Jaw observed that “incoming remittances as a share of GDP in The Gambia has been among the largest in Africa” (Kebbeh, 2013 and Jaw, 2017). Again, data from the World Bank shows the sharp rise of inflows between 1975 from \$0.35 million to \$186.23 million. The IMF estimated that in 2010 \$90.7 million was remitted to Gambia, representing 10.1% of the country's GDP –however, these estimates do not involve

unauthorized transactions that were carried out by local money transfer agents that have culminated over the years (Jaw, 2017).

Diaspora activism in homeland politics took the form of open engagement on online radios, online newspapers, and intense collaboration with transnational NGOs about the state of human rights under Jammeh's leadership. Also, they exposed the human rights violations of the regime during UN General Assembly meetings –by emitting demonstrations against Jammeh's rule. In 2016, associations of the Gambian diaspora mobilized together to gather resources for the coalition party against the Jammeh government. Collectively together with Gambia in the homeland, the Jammeh government ended on December 1st, 2016.

After the aftermath of Jammeh's government, an effort to keep engaging the diaspora has been spearheaded by an organization for Migration and Sustainable Development in the Gambia (MSDG). This organization has over the years recommended policy intervention areas and as well encouraged diaspora investment in the homeland. Concisely, the brain drain of the Gambian diaspora at the peak of Jammeh's dictatorship is turning into a brain gain for the country. However –there is still much to be done.

CONCLUSION.

Preparing for Tomorrow Today

Having reviewed the available literature I explored while writing this brief research about the interrelationship between international migration and human development; with Gambia as a subject of concern, I have internalized my thought with Taylor (2006) that Migration is neither a panacea to economic and human development nor the opposite. As a student of Migration in Italy –Palermo, I have met vibrant Gambian youths –who came to Italy using the illegal "backway" channel via the Mediterranean Sea, toiling daily for family and relatives back home. This youths contributed to the Italian economy and their home economy –by remitting remittance for home needs.

On the contrary, I equally met young unskilled Gambians, who came to Italy via the "backway" –wallowing around without any proper job to hold on to. One or two of the youths I met confided to me that perhaps if the situation were better at home they would not dare take the “backway” route. Despite their situation in Italy, going back home is unlikely considering the belief at home, so they preferred to stay and receive help from any available welfare system of support. Horst et al. (n.d) note that the stigmatization fuels the "personal and social shame" returnees feel for having failed in their migration plan, thereby reinforcing their marginalization from their home societies.

Nonetheless, as demonstrated in this article, migration enhanced human development in developing countries –through remitted remittance, which has given economic stability to countries at times of economic hardship, empowered people to live a long, healthy and creative life and as well solved important tasks in rural towns –thereby ensuring durable sustainable development.

At present time, developed countries that have become favorable destinations for migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa have developed restrictive migration policies –

that bar the influx of illegal migrants from coming into their countries. Been the case, countries such as The Gambia need to formulate an inward-looking solution-based policy that can enhance the potential of the youthful population –thereby contributing to economic development at home as a solution to the growing trend of irregular migration. At the same time, it is the moral responsibility of The Gambia government to ease programs for the orderly return and reintegration of highly skilled Gambia professionals in the diaspora. Although, the government created a diaspora chapter at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2012 and a diaspora organization for Migration and Sustainable Development in The Gambia –however, the insufficient contribution of the government is making the organization dormant.

LIMITATIONS.

Finally, it is important to note that great limitations were met while authoring this brief essay titled "Interrelationship between international migration and human development in The Gambia" –due to the limited time limit. Also, the essay used the use of secondary available qualitative data –this is to say that an elaborative quantitative data approach can be taken to enhance the scope of the research. It would be important to survey the perception of Gambian migrants in some selected countries and Gambians back at home to decide the economic importance of remittances to family, relatives and friends at home.

REFERENCES.

- Adepoju, A. (2011). Reflection on International Migration and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. *African Population Studies*.
- Akanbi, O.A (2015). Impact of Migration on Economic Growth and Human Development: Case of Sub-Saharan Countries. The current issue and full text archive of this journal is available on Emerald Insight at: www.emeraldinsight.com/0306-8293.htm
- Black, Richard Jon, S. (2009). Migration, Poverty Reduction Strategies and Human Development: Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty and is Co- Director of the Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex.
- Belloc, F. (2011). International Economic Assistance and Migration: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2435.2011.00686.x
- Bill, M. Barna, M and Zbarska, A. (2021). Migration and Human Development in Ukraine: features of Interactions and Priorities of State Regulation. *Agricultural and Resource Economics: International Scientific E-Journal* <http://are-journal.com>
- Ceesay, E.K. (2020). The Importance of Migration and Remittances on Employment in Agriculture in Gambia. *Journal of Agronomy and Research* - 3(2):1-16. <https://doi.org/10.14302/issn.2639-3166.jar-20-3318>
- Central Bank of The Gambia (2024). Preliminary Reports of Diaspora Remittances to The Gambia.
- Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) (2024). Population Census –Banjul, The Gambia.

- Hanson, GB. (2010). International Migration and Human Development: National Bureau of Economic Research <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16472>.
- Hoffman, R. Zens, G (2024). Interrelated Drivers of Migration Intention in Africa: Evidence from Afrobarometer Surveys. Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envdev
- Horst, V. Despicht, M. Dibba, L. (n.d) Perception of Return Migration in The Gambia: Doing Global Inquiries with Survey and Interview.
- Hugo, G. (2008). Migration, Development and Environment. <https://www.arts.edelaide.edu.au>
<http://www.gisca.adelaide.edu.au/>
- Icduygu, A. (2009). International Migration and Human Development in Turkey: Munich Personal RePEc Archive, Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/36316/>
- International Organization for Migration (2020). An Explanatory Study on Labour Recruitment and Migrant Worker Protection Mechanism in West Africa: Case of Cote D'Ivoire, Gambia, Nigeria and Senegal.
- International Day of Family Remittance, (2024). Digital Remittances towards Financial Inclusion and Cost Reduction. Banjul, The Gambia.
- Jaw, SM. (2017). Restoring Democracy in The Gambia: An Analysis of Diaspora Engagement in The Gambia, University of Bergen Department of Administration and Organization Theory.
- Kandemir, O. (2012). Human Development and International Migration. Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
- Lietaer, S. Dieng, G.M. Praag, LV. (2024). Examining the Role of the Diaspora in addressing interconnections between Human Health and Environmental Change: The Case of northern Senegalese Communities. Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
- Malpass, D. (2022). Remittances are a Critical Economic Stabilizer. World Bank Blog.
- Morettini, Gabriele, Presbitero, Andrea, F. Massimo, T. (2012). Determinants of International Migration to Italy: Munich Personal RePEc Archive, Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/36316/> .
- Pirvu, R. (2011). The Link between Migration and Economic Development. Bulletin UASVM Horticulture, 68(2)/2011 Print ISSN 1843-5254; Electronic ISSN 1843-5394
- Shaw, W. (2007). Migration in Africa: A Review of the Economic Literature on International Migration in 10 Countries. Development Prospect Group, World Bank.
- Taylor, E. J. (2006). International Migration and Economic Development: International Symposium on International Migration and Development.
- World Bank (n.d). World Bank Supports Projects in Basic Education, Energy, Public Resources Management and Agriculture.