

# Editorial

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This issue consists of five articles. The first article by **Victoria M. Mutambara and Maheshvari Naidu** entitled “Probing the Context of Vulnerability: Zimbabwean Migrant Women’s Experiences of Accessing Public Health Care in South Africa”, employs a structural-violence analysis to probe the underlying factors that make it challenging for Zimbabwean migrant women to access public health-care services in South Africa. This research is based on a qualitative study and evokes an understanding of the context of the vulnerability of Zimbabwean migrant women when they are accessing the public health-care system in South Africa. The research argues that although there are singular events that display the specific poor treatment of migrant women when accessing public health care, it is important to highlight that some of the incidents might possibly be misconstrued as being unique to migrant women. The findings of this research highlight that the issues surrounding the access of public health care are constructed on the assumptions and perceptions held by migrant women themselves. The research concludes that any poor treatment experienced accessing health care can easily be associated with ‘medical xenophobia’.

The second article by **Ngwi Nnam Thecla Mulu and Katebesha Mbanza** is entitled “COVID-19 and its Effects on the Lives and Livelihoods of Congolese Female Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the City of Cape Town”. The research examines the effects of the pandemic on the lives and livelihoods of Congolese female migrants through a feminist intersectional lens. It is framed around the assumption that this group of women exists at the intersection of multiple forms of vulnerability by virtue of their migrant status, gender, race, and social class. Drawing on a feminist intersectional framework, the research found that containment measures imposed by the South African government to curb the spread of COVID-19 significantly increased the women’s care roles in homes, while rendering paid work more precarious. The study found that refugee and asylum-seeking women who were engaged in survivalist businesses were more vulnerable to extreme poverty and malnutrition, irrespective of their marital status, when compared to women who were employed in the formal economy. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed fault-lines in the survivalist nature of entrepreneurship amongst female Congolese asylum seekers and refugees.

The third article by **Vivienne Lawack** is entitled “Towards a Legal and Regulatory Framework for South African Domestic Remittances: Some Considerations”. It is an exploratory study that examines the legal and regulatory

framework for domestic remittances within the South African legal context. The research provides consolidated information on existing national, regional and continental policy frameworks, in the context of domestic transaction channels, by indicating the existing research gaps in the legal and regulatory environment. The article further examined domestic remittances within the context of the regulatory framework of the NPS in South Africa, delineated the current regulatory gaps and made recommendations for inclusion in a regulatory framework and subsequent revision of the South African National Payment System (NPS). Based on a thorough literature review, the research goes even further to present an elucidation of the practices of the NPS. It highlights areas for improvement, and provides an in-depth analysis of the status quo of the legal and regulatory framework. Finally, the author offers suggestion for the amendment of the NPS Act.

The fourth article by **Precious Baison** is entitled “‘Recruitment’ and Job-Seeking Mechanisms for Zimbabwean Women Care Workers in the Domestic Services Sector in South Africa”. A qualitative research methodology and a feminist approach was adopted as it pays attention to the illumination of women’s lives, with a focus on the ‘open-ended’ investigation of women’s experiences. Overall, the research provides strong arguments and a coherent analysis of Zimbabwean Women Care Workers in the Domestic Services Sector. The findings of this research show that despite the significant presence of Zimbabwean women in the domestic services sector in South Africa, the majority of them are working without the proper documents, which has implications for how they secure employment and the conditions they work under thereafter.

The fifth article by **Richard Kwabena Owusu Kyei, Rafal Smoczynski and Mary Boatemaa Setrana** is entitled “Evidence of Spiritual Capital in the Schooling of Second-Generation Ghanaians in Amsterdam”. The article strongly argues that spiritual capital is a form of accrued investment in the practice of religiosity. It is the long-term accumulation of beliefs, skills, values, and attitudes that influence social, organizational, and interpersonal behavior. This article focuses on the resources inherent in religiosity as spiritual capital. Using the conceptual framework of spiritual capital in immigrant integration, the article discusses in detail the experiences of Ghanaian immigrants in the Netherlands. The article argues that through socialization in the host society, second-generation migrants are to abandon the religion of their parents and associate with the religion of the host nation. The research recommends the implementation of more robust and systematic religious programs that directly engage second-generation migrants at each stage of their education.

The authors have produced good research outputs, with competent presentations, good organisation and critical arguments. I am confident that African Human Mobility Review, Volume 7, Number 1, 2021 provides an invaluable resource for researchers, practitioners and students.