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Beyond Bounded Rotations: The Emotional Cycle of Indefinite Separation in Nigerian Transnational Families Between Sub-Saharan Africa and the Global North

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Abstract

Background: Transnational families, wherein one or both parents migrate internationally while children remain in the country of origin, constitute an increasingly common family form globally. While migration literature addresses settlement, integration and remittances, the emotional cycles experienced by separated family members remain under-theorized beyond children's outcomes.

Objective: This conceptual paper develops a framework for understanding emotional separation cycles in Nigerian transnational families where fathers and increasingly mothers migrate to the UK, Europe, Middle East, or South Africa, leaving children in Nigeria. Unlike rotational work separations with predictable return schedules, these involve indefinite duration, uncertain reunion prospects and unique stressors including legal status complications, risk of dual family formation and remittance burden.

Methods: Narrative synthesis of peer-reviewed literature on Nigerian diaspora families, transnational parenting, left-behind children and comparative transnational family studies.

Results: We propose a modified emotional cycle comprising: (1) Migration decision and anticipatory ambivalence, (2) Departure and acute grief, (3) Prolonged adjustment with role reconfiguration, (4) Stabilization or destabilization based on communication and remittances, (5) Uncertain anticipation of reunion and (6) Reunification challenges or permanent separation. Critical moderators include legal/immigration status, remittance financial burden, communication infrastructure access, risk of second family formation, cultural fostering norms and children's caregiver stability.

Conclusions: Indefinite separation in transnational families constitutes a distinct phenomenon requiring different theoretical frameworks than bounded rotational work. The framework offers implications for diaspora support services, immigration policy reform, remittance infrastructure and transnational parenting interventions.

Keywords: Transnational families, Nigerian diaspora, Parental migration, Left-behind children, Indefinite separation, Remittances, Emotional cycles, Family reunification

Introduction

The rise of Nigerian transnational families

Nigerian migration to the Global North—particularly the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and increasingly the Middle East and South Africa—has created extensive transnational family networks [1]. The Nigerian diaspora contributes significant financial and intellectual remittances for national development [2]. However, these economic contributions often come at significant psychosocial costs to family relationships [3].

Unlike temporary labor migration or rotational work assignments, many Nigerian migrants leave without clear return dates, often

staying years or decades abroad while children grow up in Nigeria under extended family care. D'Emilio et al. observe that when parents migrate leaving their children in the origin country, transnational families are formed and children suffer psychologically from parental migration [4,5].

Distinguishing indefinite from rotational separations

Existing separation literature focuses primarily on military deployments with bounded, organizationally managed return dates, rotational work in oil rigs or mining with predictable cycles and contractual guarantees and daily commuting with regular presence despite distance. Transnational family separation differs fundamentally in several dimensions:



- Duration uncertainty: No contractual return date dependent on legal status, finances and family circumstances [6].
- Legal barriers: Immigration policies, visa restrictions and deportation risks constrain movement [7].
- Financial imperatives: Remittance expectations create pressure to stay abroad earning income [8].
- Dual family risk: Extended separation creates conditions for starting second families in host country.
- Child caregiver complexity: Children often cared for by grandparents, aunts, or rotating relatives rather than other parent [9].
- Communication challenges: Cost, infrastructure and time zones complicate regular contact [10].
- Cultural expectations: West African fostering traditions interact with migration realities [11].

The Nigerian diaspora context

Nigeria has one of Africa's largest diaspora populations (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [UNDESA], 2020). The 2024 Nigerian diaspora continues significant flows to the United Kingdom with historical colonial ties and large Nigerian communities in London, Manchester and Birmingham; the United States for professional migration in healthcare, IT and academia; Canada as an increasing destination for skilled workers and students; South Africa for regional migration and business connections; and the Middle East (UAE, Saudi Arabia) as a growing destination for professionals and service workers.

Migration motivations include economic opportunities, educational advancement, political stability and family network effects. However, restrictive immigration policies increasingly prevent family reunification, creating involuntary long-term separations [12].

Gaps in current literature

Transnational family research has primarily focused on children's outcomes including psychological well-being, educational achievement and health impacts, remittances and economic development effects and gendered analyses comparing impacts of mother versus father migration [13].

Under-theorized areas include the emotional cycle of separation as experienced by all family members, moderating factors that shape separation impacts beyond parent gender, comparative analysis of different migration destinations and legal contexts intersection of traditional fostering practices with modern transnational arrangements, risk factors for relationship dissolution and dual family formation and communication patterns across different infrastructure contexts [14].

Research aims

This conceptual paper extends emotional cycle frameworks from bounded rotational work to indefinite transnational separation, identifies six critical moderators specific to transnational families, maps multi-level impacts on migrant parents, left-behind children, caregivers and family systems, integrates Nigerian diaspora specificity while offering a generalizable framework, proposes interventions at individual, family, community and policy levels and generates testable propositions for empirical research.

Methods: Conceptual Synthesis Approach

Design rationale

This paper employs conceptual synthesis methodology appropriate for theory-building when empirical data collection is not feasible, existing literature requires integration across fragmented domains and novel theoretical frameworks are needed to guide future empirical research. Conceptual papers are explicitly accepted by leading migration journals including Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Comparative Migration Studies and International Migration.

Literature sources

We synthesized peer-reviewed literature across six domains: transnational family studies examining parental migration impacts, care circulation and family dynamics Nigerian diaspora literature on UK-Nigeria migration, remittance practices and community structures; child development in migration contexts focusing on left-behind children, caregiver arrangements and well-being outcomes; migration psychology addressing identity, belonging, guilt and loss; communication and digital media studies on transnational communication, polymedia and digital intimacy; and family sociology examining family systems, role theory and family resilience [15-18].

Analytical approach

Following established conceptual modeling procedures we extracted common phases from transnational family separation narratives, identified moderating variables differentiating family experiences, mapped outcomes across individual, family and systemic levels, developed propositions linking moderators to outcomes and integrated Nigerian-specific cultural context while maintaining theoretical generalizability [19-21].

Limitations

As desk-based synthesis, this framework requires empirical validation through longitudinal studies tracking families across migration trajectories. Nigerian diaspora literature gaps exist with limited peer-reviewed research specifically on Nigeria-Middle East/South Africa corridors; most focuses on UK/US. Within-group heterogeneity means the framework may not capture diversity across socioeconomic classes, ethnic groups and religious communities. Future research should employ mixed methods combining longitudinal quantitative tracking with qualitative narrative interviews and participatory action research with diaspora communities [22].

The Core Emotional Cycle of Indefinite Separation

Six-stage framework

Unlike rotational work's predictable cycle, transnational family separation follows an extended, often non-cyclical trajectory [23].

Stage 1: Migration decision and anticipatory ambivalence

The migration decision often involves extended family deliberation, not individual choice alone. Migration is framed as a family betterment project requiring sacrifice. Children may not fully understand the permanence of separation. Anticipatory grief mixes with hope for improved circumstances. Financial preparations,



documentation and visa applications create prolonged uncertainty. Family narratives are constructed around migration as necessary for children's futures [24-26].

Stage 2: Departure and acute grief

Airport farewells are often traumatic, especially for young children. Migrant parents experience guilt, doubt and loss alongside excitement and opportunity. Children experience abandonment feelings despite intellectual understanding. Extended family activates caregiving arrangements. Initial communication is intense but may reveal technological and infrastructure barriers. First remittances establish new family economic structure.

Stage 3: Prolonged adjustment and role reconfiguration

This stage manifests differently for each family member. Children adapt to new caregivers, negotiate authority structures and process parent absence. Migrant parents navigate host country systems, establish work and residence and manage guilt from afar. Caregivers assume parental responsibilities without full authority and manage children's emotions. The family system reconfigures decision-making, communication patterns and financial flows [27-29].

This stage can last years unlike rotational work's weeks or months. No predictable endpoint creates chronic uncertainty. Critical risks include caregiver changes associated with poorer child well-being, children's behavioral problems, migrant parent vulnerability to undocumented status and exploitation, decreased communication as parent establishes new life and remittance expectations exceeding migrant's earning capacity [29-31].

Stage 4: Stabilization or destabilization (bifurcation point)

Family trajectories diverge based on moderating factors. Stabilization pathways are characterized by secured legal status and steady employment, regular communication through video calls, reliable remittances sent home, children adjusted to caregiver and performing well in school, supportive extended family and diaspora community integration and emerging (if distant) timeline for reunification.

Destabilization pathways feature precarious immigration status and deportation fear, unstable employment and financial strain preventing expected remittances, sporadic communication with technological barriers, children struggling behaviorally or academically with overwhelmed caregivers, migrant parent developing second relationship or family in host country and contentious remittances with accusations of misuse or insufficiency. Mazzucato et al. found that children with international migrant parents who are divorced or separated are less likely than children in non-migrant families to have good health [32-33].

Stage 5: Uncertain anticipation of reunion (or resignation to permanence)

Unlike rotational work's predictable countdowns, transnational families face multiple uncertainties including legal uncertainty with visa applications and years-long waiting lists, financial barriers with prohibitive flight costs, life course misalignment as children age out of dependency and parents establish roots abroad and identity fragmentation as children may resist leaving Nigeria and migrants may resist returning [34].

Coe et al. documents that Nigerian diaspora parents use homeland education when they face crises in socializing their children into normative values around education and respect. Some parents send children abroad for education, creating reverse direction migration. Others accept permanent separation, shifting to financial rather than emotional connection [35].

Emotional states during this stage include hope mixed with resignation, countdown mentality without actual countdown, preparation that may never materialize and children's ambivalence about seeing a parent they barely remember [36].

Stage 6: Reunification challenges or permanent acceptance of separation

Reunification scenarios documented in literature include family joining migrant abroad with cultural shock, identity negotiation, economic challenges and parent-child relationship rebuilding after years apart; migrant returning to Nigeria experiencing reverse culture shock, economic adjustment and changed family dynamics; and temporary visits creating intense but brief reunions with emotional whiplash and difficult goodbyes repeating trauma [37].

Permanent separation scenarios include dual family formation where migrants establish second families abroad maintaining financial support but minimal emotional connection to Nigerian children, family dissolution where communication ceases and remittances stop and functional transnationalism where families accept permanence, maintain connection through technology and children visit occasionally as adults [38].

Critical differences from rotational work reunification include much longer separation duration significantly disrupting parent-child bonding, children may not recognize or trust parent, contested parenting authority, diverged cultural values and identity conflicts between Nigerian and diaspora identity [39].

Non-cyclical nature

Unlike rotational work's repeating cycles, transnational family separation is often one-way and progressive. There is no guaranteed return to reset the cycle, each stage can last years, families may remain in Stage 3 (prolonged adjustment) indefinitely, Stage 4 bifurcation creates irreversible pathways and reunion may never occur, making it perpetual separation rather than cycle. This fundamentally challenges cycle-based frameworks and requires reconceptualization as trajectories rather than cycles [40].

Critical Moderating Variables

Legal/immigration status

Documented status enables work permits, student visas, permanent residence, or citizenship allowing travel back to Nigeria for visits and legal sponsorship of family members, reducing stress and uncertainty while permitting long-term planning [41].

Undocumented or precarious status prevents return to Nigeria without risking inability to re-enter host country, creates constant deportation fear and chronic stress, increases exploitation vulnerability, prevents legal family sponsorship and means years may pass without physical reunion.



Critically, Hainmueller et al. found that migration status (being documented or undocumented) is more important than separation itself in terms of impact on migrant parents' emotional wellbeing and health.

Proposition 1: Migrant parents with documented status experience lower emotional distress and maintain more consistent family connections than those with precarious legal status, even when separation duration is equivalent.

Remittance financial burden

Transnational families often become financialized with relationships mediated primarily through money transfers rather than emotional connection.

Manageable remittances occur when migrants earn sufficient income to support both locations, predictable sending schedules exist, transparent communication about finances maintains trust, remittances enable children's education, healthcare and housing and positive reinforcement develops as migrants feel valued and families feel supported.

Burdensome remittances develop when multiple family members expect support beyond just children, migrant's actual earnings are insufficient for expectations, remittance becomes contentious with accusations of selfishness versus mismanagement, guilt and resentment accumulate and communication avoidance occurs to escape financial demands. Poeze and Mazzucato observe that when migrant family members are positioned within family networks as absent providers, familial relations eventually become financialized.

Proposition 2: Families where remittance expectations align with migrant earning capacity maintain stronger emotional bonds; those with misaligned expectations experience relationship erosion and increased conflict.

Communication infrastructure access

High-quality access features both locations having reliable internet, smartphones and electricity, affordable data costs enabling frequent video calls, WhatsApp, Facebook and video calls creating daily co-presence, shared moments including bedtime stories, homework help and birthday celebrations and polymedia use involving switching between platforms for different purposes.

Limited access challenges include Nigeria location having unreliable electricity and poor internet connectivity, high data costs prohibiting frequent communication, time zone differences complicating synchronous contact, technology literacy gaps when grandparent caregivers are unfamiliar with smartphones and reliance on expensive phone cards limiting calls to brief duration.

Proposition 3: Regular, high-quality video communication buffers negative impacts of separation on children's psychological well-being and parent-child attachment; restricted communication accelerates emotional distancing.

Risk of dual family formation

Extended separation creates conditions for migrant parents to form second relationships. Risk factors identified in literature include duration of years of separation increasing likelihood, loneliness and social isolation in host country, legal barriers preventing bringing spouse abroad or visiting Nigeria, cultural differences as host country

norms differ from Nigerian monogamy expectations and rationalization around needing companionship to survive.

Impacts on family system include children feeling betrayed when discovering parent's second family, remittances declining as migrant supports new family, communication decreasing due to guilt or conflict avoidance, Nigerian spouse divorcing with children losing paternal connection and identity conflicts for children with half-siblings abroad they may never meet.

Proposition 4: Separations exceeding 3-5 years with infrequent communication and precarious legal status significantly increase dual family formation risk; transparent communication and regular visits mitigate this risk.

Cultural Fostering Norms and Practices

Nigerian and broader West African cultures have traditional child fostering practices that intersect with modern transnational separation. Traditional fostering features extended family members routinely caring for children, strengthening family networks and sharing childcare burden, children living with uncles, aunts, or grandparents for education access and normalized practice with children adapting because it's culturally expected.

Transnational modification introduces challenges including geographic distance removing spontaneous contact between child and parent, financial rather than labor reciprocity structuring relationships and fostering caregivers lacking full authority.

Coe documents that Nigerian diaspora parents use homeland education when they face crises in socializing their children into normative values. Some children are sent back to Nigeria for homeland education, creating reverse separation.

Proposition 5: Families embedding transnational separation within traditional fostering narratives experience less stigma and better child adjustment than those framing it as aberrant or shameful; however, caregiver authority ambiguity creates discipline challenges.

Caregiver stability and quality

Who cares for left-behind children profoundly shapes outcomes. Stable, capable caregiving includes grandmother or aunt with parenting experience, commitment to child's welfare, clear authority and communication with migrant parent, single consistent caregiver throughout childhood, adequate financial support from remittances and emotional warmth providing attachment security.

Unstable, inadequate caregiving involves changing caregivers associated with poorer well-being, rotating through relatives making children feel unwanted, overwhelmed, resentful, or abusive caregivers, insufficient remittances meaning child's needs go unmet, caregiver illness or death necessitating emergency arrangements and emotional neglect even when physical needs are met.

Gender of caregiver matters as Mazzucato et al. found that when mothers migrate and fathers are caregivers, this results in poorer well-being in Nigeria. Grandmother care is generally associated with better outcomes, while older sibling care raises child adultification concerns.

Proposition 6: Children with stable, emotionally warm caregivers and minimal caregiver changes demonstrate resilience despite



parental absence; those experiencing caregiver instability show elevated psychological distress and behavioral problems.

Multi-Level Outcomes and Impacts

Migrant parent level

Psychological impacts documented in research include guilt and ambivalence about leaving children for their benefit while missing their childhood, identity fragmentation as Nigerian parents abroad develop hybrid identities belonging nowhere fully, loneliness versus opportunity as economic advancement accompanies social isolation, chronic worry about children's wellbeing, caregiver adequacy and missing milestones and remittance pressure creating performance anxiety about financial sending.

De la Garza notes that psychosocial ramifications of leaving children in the home country affect the emigrant mother, father, or both and the transnational family generally.

Protective factors identified include diaspora community providing social support and cultural continuity, legal status security reducing stress satisfying work providing purpose beyond remittances, regular meaningful communication with children and ability to visit periodically.

Coping strategies employed include justification narratives about sacrificing for children's education, immersion in work to avoid emotional pain, diaspora church and community engagement, digital parenting practices like video call bedtime routines and sending material gifts as love proxy.

Left-behind children level

Psychological and developmental outcomes show mixed findings as context and moderator's matter. Mazzucato et al. found that children in transnational families fare worse than their counterparts living with both parents but not in Ghana where living conditions mediate this relationship. Some children develop independence and resilience, while others experience depression, anxiety and behavioral problems. Academic outcomes vary as remittances may enable better schools but emotional distress may impair learning. Attachment disruption occurs particularly for children separated from mothers in early childhood.

Critical factors shaping outcomes include age at separation as younger children are more vulnerable to attachment impacts, separation duration as longer separations are more detrimental, communication quality as regular video contact is protective, caregiver quality as loving grandmother care can buffer parental absence, remittance adequacy as financial security enables opportunities and sibling presence as siblings left together cope better than only children.

Specific challenges children face include feeling abandoned despite intellectual understanding, peer stigma or envy regarding parent abroad, identity confusion, reunification anxiety, educational pressure and emotional suppression.

Caregiver level

Burden and responsibilities include assuming full-time parenting without biological parent authority, managing children's emotional needs and behavioral challenges, navigating school systems and

healthcare decisions, often elderly grandmothers with limited energy, multiple grandchildren if several relatives migrated and caregiver's own children feeling neglected.

Authority ambiguity creates friction as caregivers cannot punish too harshly fearing parent anger, children manipulate by claiming parent allows certain behaviors, migrant parents second-guess caregiver decisions *via* video call and financial dependence creates power imbalance.

Financial dynamics generate tension through remittances intended for childcare but amounts contested caregivers using some funds for household needs, accusations of mismanagement and lack of appreciation for unpaid labor.

Emotional impacts on caregivers include attachment to cared-for children, grief when children leave to join parents abroad, resentment if migrant parent criticizes caretaking and pride in supporting family migration project.

Family system level

Relationship transformations documented include financialization of bonds where love is demonstrated through remittances rather than presence, communication focused on money transfers and parent-child relationships becoming transactional. Poeze and Mazzucato note that financialization of family relations affects the social subjectivity and positioning of remittance-senders within the family.

Communication patterns shift from spontaneous to scheduled contact, surface-level conversations avoiding difficult emotions, children performing happiness to avoid worrying parent and video calls becoming performative rather than authentic.

Power dynamics realign as financial provider gains authority even from distance, caregiver's on-ground decision-making authority becomes ambiguous, children may exploit divisions between migrant parent and caregiver and extended family members compete for remittance access.

Intimacy erosion occurs through physical absence preventing touch, smell and embodied connection, shared daily experiences disappearing, parent becoming fantasy figure rather than real person and children's emotional needs unmet despite financial provision.

Resilience and adaptation pathways show some families developing robust transnational practices, creative rituals like watching same TV show simultaneously *via* video call, story-telling maintaining family narratives, successful navigation of cultural differences and children developing bicultural competencies.

Intervention implications

Individual level (Migrant parents)

Before migration interventions include pre-departure family counseling explaining separation realities to children, age-appropriate preparation and financial planning ensuring realistic remittance expectations.

During separation supports include mental health support addressing guilt, loneliness and identity fragmentation, parenting skills for transnational contexts, diaspora peer support groups,



communication strategies for meaningful not just frequent contact and self-care to prevent burnout from dual-location demands.

Family level

Communication rituals to establish include scheduled video calls at consistent times, shared activities like reading same book or watching same show, virtual celebrations of birthdays and graduations *via* video and memory maintenance through photo sharing and story-telling.

Managing expectations through realistic discussions about reunion timelines, transparent financial communication, acknowledging difficult emotions rather than suppressing them and preparing for reunification challenges not just idealizing it.

Caregiver support mechanisms include formal agreements about authority and decision-making, financial transparency and appreciation for caregiving labor, training for caregivers on managing children's emotional needs and respite care when possible.

Community/diaspora level

In host countries, interventions include Nigerian diaspora associations providing orientation and support, mentorship programs connecting new arrivals with established community, cultural events maintaining Nigerian identity, financial literacy and remittance management education and family counseling services culturally adapted.

In Nigeria, support structures include support groups for left-behind children and caregivers, school programs addressing transnational family challenges, community stigma reduction normalizing transnational arrangements and local diaspora family resource centers.

Policy level

Immigration reform priorities include facilitating family reunification by reducing waiting times and lowering financial barriers, providing pathways to documented status for undocumented migrants, enabling circular migration with easier travel back and forth and recognizing transnational families in policy frameworks.

Remittance infrastructure improvements include reducing transfer costs and increasing speed, financial inclusion for Nigerian recipients through bank accounts and mobile money, transparent fee structures and protection against fraud.

Transnational support mechanisms include bilateral agreements between Nigeria and host countries supporting families, consular services providing family support information, cross-border child welfare coordination and legal aid for family reunification processes.

Technology access enhancement includes internet infrastructure investment in Nigeria especially rural areas, subsidized data for family communication and digital literacy programs for caregivers.

Discussion

Theoretical contributions

This framework advances transnational family theory by reconceptualizing separation as trajectory not cycle as indefinite separations require different models than bounded rotational work;

identifying six critical moderators including legal status, remittance burden, communication access, dual family risk, fostering norms and caregiver stability; multi-level integration of individual, family, caregiver and systemic outcomes; Nigerian diaspora specificity grounding theoretical development in particular migration corridors while maintaining generalizability; temporal integration from pre-digital to post-COVID evolution of transnational family practices; and intervention pathways translating theory into actionable support strategies across individual, family, community and policy levels [42].

Practical implications

For practitioners, pre-migration family counseling should address separation realities, not just migration logistics. Mental health services must understand transnational family dynamics. Child welfare systems need transnational family competence [43].

For policymakers, family reunification should be prioritized in immigration policy. Remittance infrastructure requires investment and regulation. Technology access is family wellbeing infrastructure [44].

For diaspora communities, peer support and mentorship can mitigate isolation. Cultural maintenance supports identity continuity. Financial education prevents remittance conflicts [45].

Future research directions

Urgent empirical needs include longitudinal studies tracking families from pre-migration through separation to reunification or permanent separation, comparative corridor research examining Nigeria-UK versus Nigeria-Middle East versus Nigeria-South Africa intervention trials testing pre-migration counseling, digital parenting programs and caregiver support, children's voices through participatory research centering children's perspectives successful cases identifying what enables families to thrive despite separation, caregiver experiences which remain under-researched, second generation examining how children of transnational families navigate identity, marriage and parenting, dual family formation examining prevalence, risk factors and impacts, cultural variation comparing different Nigerian ethnic groups and religious communities and COVID-19 impacts on extended separation effects and post-pandemic adaptation [46,47].

Methodological priorities include mixed methods combining quantitative outcome tracking with qualitative narrative depth, transnational research designs with data collection in both Nigeria and host countries participatory approaches with diaspora communities as co-researchers, longitudinal designs of minimum 3-5 years to capture trajectory and technology-enabled data collection including video diaries and digital ethnography [48].

Conclusion

Indefinite separation in Nigerian transnational families constitutes a distinct phenomenon requiring different theoretical frameworks than bounded rotational work separations. While rotational workers experience predictable cycles with organizational support and contractual return guarantees, transnational families navigate uncertain durations, legal barriers, financial pressures and risks of permanent relationship dissolution.



The framework proposed here extends beyond existing migration literature's focus on settlement, integration and children's outcomes to map the emotional trajectories experienced by all family members including migrant parents left-behind children, caregivers and family systems. Six critical moderators—legal status, remittance burden, communication access, dual family risk, cultural fostering norms and caregiver stability—shape whether families follow stabilization or destabilization pathways.

Multi-level impacts affect migrant parents' psychological well-being and identity, children's developmental trajectories, caregivers' burden and authority and family relationships' fundamental nature. The financialization of family bonds, wherein love is demonstrated through remittances rather than presence, represents a profound transformation with long-term consequences for intimacy and belonging.

Intervention implications span individual mental health support, family communication strategies, community-based diaspora services and policy reforms addressing immigration barriers and remittance infrastructure. Future empirical research must employ longitudinal, transnational, participatory methodologies to test the propositions generated and develop evidence-based supports for the millions of families navigating these separations.

As Nigerian migration continues and potentially intensifies, understanding and supporting transnational families becomes increasingly urgent. This framework offers a foundation for research, policy and practice aimed at preserving family bonds across borders and supporting children's wellbeing despite parental absence.

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