



Diaspora engagement mapping KENYA

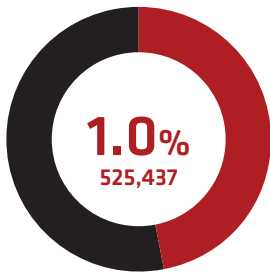
Facts & figures

Emigration

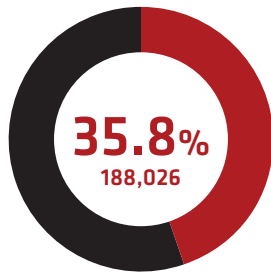
% of emigrants in total population



% of which in the EU



♂ 47.1%
♀ 52.9%



♂ 44.8%
♀ 55.2%



Remittances as a share of GDP: **2.9%**
Remittances inflow (USD million): **2,855**



Top countries of destination

United Kingdom	149,797
United States	135,187
Uganda	36,822
Canada	28,920
South Africa	28,769



Political rights



Dual citizenship¹



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad²



Terminology: Kenya refers to its diaspora as 'Kenyans Abroad'.

1 According to the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act of 2011 (amended 2015), Dual Citizenship is permitted in Kenya. Kenya citizens who have acquired other nationalities are required to disclose their other citizenship. Full text available here: <http://citizenshiprightsafrika.org/kenya-citizenship-and-immigration-act-2011-as-amended-to-2015/>

2 Although the Constitution of Kenya (2010) allows diaspora voting in principle, it has not yet been enacted.

Diaspora Policy 2014



The Kenyan government developed the Kenya Diaspora Policy in recognition of the urgent need to mainstream the Kenyan Diaspora into national development processes in line with the aspirations and goals of the Kenya Vision 2030.³

This diaspora policy was developed in order to facilitate a mutually beneficial relationship between the country and its diaspora. Its objectives include developing strategies to engage and mainstream Kenyans Abroad into the national development process; mobilising Kenyans Abroad to form town, city or country specific umbrella associations for effective engagement and representation; developing measures to enhance protection of Kenyans Abroad, as well as mechanisms for dialogue and partnership with them; and establishing institutional mechanisms for co-ordination and administration of issues affecting Kenyans Abroad.⁴

This policy covers issues such as curbing the high cost of remittances, improving consular services to address issues of Kenyans abroad, using the Kenyans abroad to promote tourism, and tapping into diaspora talents to reverse the current brain drain.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- 2007** ● **Kenya Vision 2030⁵** is the Kenyan government's national strategy that recognises diaspora contribution as a major enabler to economic growth and a critical factor in the achievement of government's Vision 2030 agenda.
- 2014** ● **Kenya Foreign Policy** was launched in the same year as the Diaspora Policy and is complementary. Kenya's official foreign policy document seeks to "deepen [...] engagement and partnerships with the Kenyan Diaspora in order to leverage and harness their skills and expertise for national development."⁶ It sets out five pillars for its foreign policy, namely Economic; Peace; Environmental; Cultural and Diaspora. Under this fifth pillar, 'diaspora', it stresses the value of 'diaspora diplomacy', recognising the importance of harnessing the diverse skills, expertise and potential of Kenyans living abroad, and facilitating their integration into the national development agenda.
- 2018**
∨
2022 ● **Kenya Third Medium-Term Plan⁷ (MTP3)** is Kenya's most recent medium-term national development plan. It focuses on nine key foundations and enablers for national transformation, namely: infrastructure; information and communication technology; Science Technology and Innovation (STI); land reforms; public sector reforms; labour and employment; national values and ethics; ending drought emergencies; and security, peace building and conflict resolution. It sees diaspora contributions to all of these as important. Under 'institutional reforms', it also states that a National Diaspora Council of Kenya (NADICOK) will be established by 2021.

MTP3 lists a number of flagship projects, one of which is a Labour Market Information System, which will develop and implement a policy to govern the collection, analysis, storage, retrieval and dissemination of labour market information, as well as "modules for facilitating information exchange between the East Africa Community (EAC) Partner States, migrant workers and Kenyans in Diaspora." It also states that the National Archives should be improved by digitalisation of records, records management, and retrieval of migrated archive from UK and diaspora.

3 <http://www.mfa.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Kenya-Diaspora-Policy.pdf>

4 Ibid.

5 <http://vision2030.go.ke/>

6 Available at: <http://www.mfa.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Kenya-Foreign-Policy.pdf>

7 Available at: <http://vision2030.go.ke/inc/uploads/2019/01/THIRD-MEDIUM-TERM-PLAN-2018-2022.pdf>



Trends:

The government's initiative to launch a diaspora policy in 2014 seems to have opened the door for the diaspora to engage with their home country economically and socially. According to Central Bank of Kenya data (2019), remittance data show that the volume of remittances has doubled, 60% of which comes from the diaspora in Europe and North America.⁸

The Central Bank of Kenya has identified the ease of sending money back home as a major factor in the sharp growth of Kenyan remittances, and it has also developed a range of financial products targeting the diaspora including some successful diaspora bonds. Local banks have entered partnerships with remittance service providers that allow them to handle larger volumes of inflows. The expansion of the popular M-Pesa service beyond Kenya's borders is also helping, with direct cash transfers on mobile, making it easier for the millions who actively use mobile money to receive money instantly from relatives abroad.

Extension of the voting franchise in Kenya to include Kenyan residents abroad promises to strengthen diaspora engagement by giving them rights to political representation and increasing their stake in the country as citizens, as well as making it easier to invest and own property in the country. However, this remains a contentious issue for the Kenyan government. Although the Constitution of Kenya (2010) permits diaspora voting in theory, the government has not enabled voter registrations for Kenyans abroad for nearly a decade.⁹

The Kenyan government has invested in institutional structures to facilitate diaspora engagement. The MTP 3 plan cited above notes the achievements made in delivering on its foreign policy, including the opening of new consulates in different countries and the establishment of passport offices at the Kenyan Embassies in Washington, London, Berlin, South Africa and the Consulate General of Kenya in Dubai.¹⁰

As noted above, Kenya has made diaspora engagement an integral part of its foreign and national development policies, which is relatively unusual among African states. This approach promises to bear dividends for the country in the future.

Obstacles



- **Lack of trust** between some diaspora members and the Government of Kenya and perceptions of corruption and business risk continue to hinder diaspora engagement in Kenya.
- **Overemphasis on diaspora financial capital:** Many diaspora members still feel that the Kenyan government values the diaspora living abroad because of the money they send back home, rather than because of their belonging to their home country or the birth-right they hold. This is exacerbated by the lack of diaspora voting, despite the constitution permitting it.
- **Lack of access to funding or credit** for diaspora initiatives, both for development projects and start-up and growth capital for diaspora-led enterprises is a challenge.

8 <https://www.centralbank.go.ke/diaspora-remittances-2/>

9 See: <https://www.nation.co.ke/news/Diaspora-voters-demand-listing-30-days/1056-5044836-c4d0amz/index.html>

10 See: <http://vision2030.go.ke/inc/uploads/2019/01/THIRD-MEDIUM-TERM-PLAN-2018-2022.pdf>

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Kenya Diaspora Homecoming Convention (KDHC)¹¹

NETWORKS

A number of diaspora meetings and events have been held in Kenya and abroad to continue the discussion of ways of implementing policies and recommendations. For example, the 6th edition of the Kenya Diaspora Homecoming Convention (KDHC) was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in December 2019 on the theme of 'The Big Four Agenda': affordable housing, food security, manufacturing, and universal healthcare. The issue of dual citizenship was also discussed, in particular whether a diaspora with dual citizenship can hold a state office or a public office and if restrictions can be removed.

Bank of Kenya Diaspora Bonds

BONDS

As of 2013¹² Kenya has been successfully issuing local infrastructure bonds, with at least six such between 2009 and 2011. These bonds were open to all investors, including foreign individuals. After the successful uptake of these bonds, Kenya continued with the first Eurobond issuance (in two tranches of five and 10 years) for USD 2.6bn in 2014, and a 2018 issuance of USD 2bn, in two tranches of 10 and 30 years.¹⁵¹

In 2017, Kenya took another pioneering step by launching M-Akiba as the world's first ever mobile phone-based bond. Over 300,000 people registered on the platform, but only about 6,000 people (2%) subscribed to the bond, raising USD2.4m (24%) of the USD10m target. Despite the low take up, indicators were positive enough for the Kenyan government to re-launch M-Akiba in February 2019. This re-launch increased the Bond subscription to 79% and the number of people registered on the platform rose to 450,000¹³

NETWORK + SKILLS TRANSFER

Kenya's Diaspora Diplomacy

Kenya recognises the vital role played by the diaspora as cultural and brand ambassadors for the country, as well as possessing skills vital for national development. Dedicated diaspora portals for each Kenyan embassy and consulate were established by the Kenyan Government and include a skills matching programme (e.g. <https://kenyahighcom.org.uk/diaspora.html#Diaspora-diplomacy>).

¹¹ For more information, please see: <https://kdhc.co.ke/>

¹² For more information, see: <https://www.nse.co.ke/media-center/press-release.html?download=920%3Ageneral-information-supplement&start=320>

¹³ <https://fsdkenya.org/blog/the-story-of-m-akiba-selling-kenyan-treasury-bonds-via-mobile/>

Annex:

List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

- **At regional level**

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO)

Kenya nominates a diaspora focal point to the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) Continental Meetings <https://au.int/en/cido>

East African Community (EAC) <https://www.eac.int/>

Kenya is a member of EAC.

- **National institutions**

- At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has responsibility for foreign affairs, diplomacy, trade, and diaspora engagement.

<http://www.mfa.go.ke/>

- At sub-ministerial level

Diaspora and Consular Affairs Directorate (est. 2014)

This Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is responsible for developing diaspora policies and programmes, and coordinating diaspora affairs across the Kenyan government.

<http://www.mfa.go.ke/>

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association of Kenyan Diaspora in Belgium and Luxembourg (AKDBL) Belgium & Luxembourg
www.akdbl.eu

AKDBL provides a forum for the Kenyan Diaspora in Belgium and Luxembourg to maintain and enhance its sense of identity, and promote and advance its individual and collective interests. Its mission is “to contribute to the emergence of a strong and vibrant federation of the Kenyan Diaspora in Europe capable of furthering the political, economic and social interests of its members in collaboration with other Kenyan Diaspora associations, in particular in the United States and the United Kingdom.”



Kenya Community Abroad e.V: Germany <https://kcagermany.wordpress.com/>

KCA takes active role to show presence of Kenyans in Germany. Disseminates information, organise events to bring Kenyans together.

Kenya Community Rebuild UK

 **Development activities**

Non-profit organisation underpinned by spiritual development of Kenyans to promote socio-economic, political and moral justice. Values diversity, tolerance, equality and fairness within Kenyans living in the United Kingdom.

Kenyan Diaspora Community in the Netherlands (KDCN) Netherlands & Czech Republic
<https://b-m.facebook.com/kenyadiasporacommunityNL/>

 **Development activities**

A Kenyan diaspora NGO registered in the Netherlands that serves the Kenyan community in the country and also in the Czech Republic. KDCN has organised diaspora volunteering missions to Kenya, including one supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden, and Voluntary Services Overseas with a focus on supporting entrepreneurs.

Kenya UK Savings and Credit Society (Kenya UK SACCO) UK <http://www.kenuks.net/>

 **Development activities**

Savings and Credit Society that promotes savings and investment activities among Kenyans who reside in the Diaspora.

Kenya Society United Kingdom <https://kenyasociety.org/>

Kenyan NGO that provides a forum for British and international residents in the UK with an interest in Kenya to better understand developments in the country by organising talks and social events. In addition, the organisation reaches out to the Kenyans living in the UK.

Mkenya Ujerumani e.V Germany <https://mkenyaujerumani.de/>

 **Development activities**

A registered community based organisation based in Germany and Kenya to assist Kenyans in both countries on new opportunities, and general information.

Polish Kenyan Forum Poland www.kenya.com.pl

The Kenyan-Polish Forum is a non-profit, non-governmental organization set up by Kenyan graduates of Polish universities. It aims to promote greater friendship between the Kenyan and Polish people, as well as greater understanding of Kenya in the fields of culture, tourism and trade in Poland. It also provides support and advice to Kenyans resident in Poland.

Sahara Communities Abroad (SACOMA) UK <https://www.sacomauk.com/>

 **Development activities**

Social enterprise organisation that delivers information, guidance and advice, accredited training, business support, and capacity building to SMEs in Kenya and Tanzania.

Uhollanzi Kenya Association (UKEA) Netherlands 2004
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/52877102320/>

In 2004 Kenyans living in The Netherlands came up with an idea of forming a welfare association to help cater for the socio-economic needs of its members who may face difficulties associated with living in a foreign country. UKEA serves as a point of contact between the Kenyan embassy in the Netherlands and the Kenyan diaspora residing in the country.

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April 2020

