

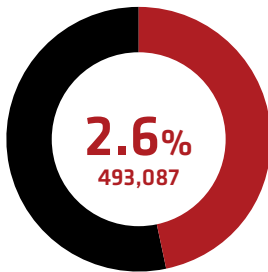


Diaspora engagement mapping ZAMBIA

Facts & figures

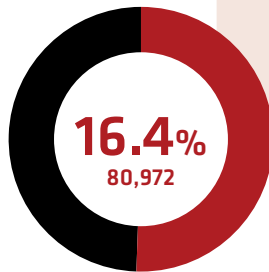
Emigration

% of emigrants in total population



♂ 46.8%
♀ 53.2%

% of which in the EU



♂ 50.8%
♀ 49.2%



Remittances as a share of GDP: **0.7%**
Remittances inflow (USD million): **135**



Top countries of destination

South Africa	97,672
Malawi	42,971
Czechia	38,824
United Kingdom	35,516
Zimbabwe	31,359



Political rights



Dual citizenship¹



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad²



Voting from abroad³



Terminology: Zambia refers to its diaspora as 'Zambians abroad', and the term diaspora is also used.

1 Article 39 of the Constitution of 2016 sets out rules on dual citizenship and makes provisions for Zambians in the diaspora to acquire citizenship in their host country while retaining their home country citizenship as well. Full text available at: <http://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/bills/The%20Constitution%20of%20Zambia%20%28Ameement%29%20Bill%202019.pdf>)

2 Article 46 of the 2016 Constitution of Zambia http://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/amendment_act/Constitution%20of%20Zambia%20%20%28Amendment%29%2C%202016-Act%20No.%202_0.pdf

3 <https://elections.org.zm/voter-registration-info/>

Zambia National Diaspora Policy



In 2019, the Government of Zambia launched its National Diaspora Policy as a response to a request from the diaspora received in 2015.⁴ The overall objective of this policy is to integrate Zambians in the diaspora into the development agenda of the country by creating an enabling environment and platform for their effective participation in national development and in promoting their rights, interests and welfare abroad.

The NDP includes policy statements in relation to increasing remittance flows and diaspora trade and investment with the country, as well as regarding access to land, and initiatives such as a diaspora database, although these have yet to be developed and implemented. The policy includes dual citizenship for Zambian Diaspora and their children born abroad, a key issue for members of the diaspora as well as lowering the cost of remittances.⁵

All Zambian embassies worldwide have been tasked to ensure that they raise awareness among Zambians in the diaspora on the importance of this policy.⁶

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- 2006** ● **Vision 2030** is the government's long-term development plan, with aspirations to be accomplished by the year 2030. Zambia's vision is to be "a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030". In Vision 2030, four of the seven principles (i, iii, vi, and vii) are linked with migration. Notably, however, this 2006 document makes no reference to 'diaspora', although it does refer to, for example, 'averting the migration of skilled manpower' (p.35), and there is scope for framing diaspora engagement policies in relation to this in the future.⁷
- 2014** ● **Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2013-2016** launched by the Ministry of Finance,⁸ the NDP sets out measures for strengthening the economy, in particular through growth in the export sector. It includes a single reference to diaspora, under 'Inter-sector linkages', noting the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to "facilitate linkages with scientists and engineers in the Diaspora as well as to facilitate strategic agreements with international and partners in science, technology and innovation."⁹ It is unclear what progress was made in relation to this, but the subsequent Seventh National Development Plan (2019-2021) contains no references to diaspora, or even to migration.¹⁰
- 2017** ∨
2021 ● **Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2021** launched by the Ministry of National Development Planning is the successor of the Revised Sixth National Development Plan under the central theme of "Accelerating development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind". While the document focuses on the strategic objectives of economic diversification, increasing human development and reducing inequality, there is no specific reference to the role of diasporas in the development process of the country.¹¹

4 Available at: https://www.mofa.gov.zm/?wpfb_dl=48

5 Full text of the policy is available here: https://www.mofa.gov.zm/?wpfb_dl=48

6 <https://zebru.org/2019/04/09/zambia-launches-diaspora-policy/>

7 https://www.mndp.gov.zm/?wpfb_dl=89

8 Full text available at: <http://images.mofcom.gov.cn/zm/201507/20150730164403680.pdf>

9 Ibid.

10 Full text available at: <https://www.sdghilanthropy.org/system/files/2019-02/7th-National-Development-Plan-Zambia.pdf>

11 The 7th National Development Plan is available here: <https://www.lusakatimes.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Final-7NDP-07-06-17.pdf>



Trends & achievements:

Since the early 2010s, the Zambian government has started to develop a more proactive approach to diaspora engagement,¹² something that was arguably held back before by tensions with/towards its diaspora. If its primary motivation for doing so has been to harness diaspora contributions for national development, and in particular remittances flows, there is also a growing awareness of the diaspora's role as cultural ambassadors, promoting Zambia as a tourist destination.

The Zambian government is seeking increasingly to engage its diaspora as important national stakeholders, giving them routes to acquire Zambian citizenship and political representation. However, voting from abroad is not yet recognised.

According to consultation meetings conducted as part of the Comic Relief Africa-UK programme in 2014, many Zambians in the diaspora have expressed willingness to return,¹³ even if on a short term basis, and this can be a powerful factor in engaging them for national development and skills transfer.



Achievements:

Enabling dual citizenship was a major policy move for the Zambian government in terms of its diaspora engagement, as this was an issue raised by many Zambian diaspora over the years as a barrier to their greater participation in the country's national development and civic participation. It promises to help rebuild trust between the diaspora and its government, and strengthen family, civic, and business ties with the diaspora and their countries of residence.

Obstacles



- **Lack of trust** between the government and the diaspora has historically proved a barrier to greater engagement. There is an ongoing need to build trust and confidence between the two.
- **Lack of consular and e-services for diaspora** such as access to information about diaspora engagement schemes and programmes, or rights and entitlements of the diaspora, or services to promote greater diaspora investment into Zambia act as a barrier to their engagement in national development.
- **Inadequate data** on diaspora demographics makes diaspora engagement more difficult.
- **Lack of policy coherence** may result in policy conflicts.¹⁴ For example, there is no reference to the diaspora in Zambia's most recent national development plan.

12 https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/zambian_diaspora_survey_06may_final.pdf

13 Personal communication, Comic Relief

14 'Policy Requirements for Diaspora Engagement: The case of Zambia', 2010 presentation by Paul Lupunga, Ministry of Finance and National Planning to IOM workshop on migration and transnationalism, available at:

https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/workshops/migration_and_transnationalism_030910/Session2-Lupunga.pdf

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



HEALTHCARE + SKILLS TRANSFER

Partnership for Diaspora Skills Transfer in Health

The Zambia-UK Health Workforce Alliance (ZUKHWA) is a partnership between Guy's and St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK, and a network of Zambian-based and UK-based organisations who have experience as staff in UK health institutions. They work together to promote and improve the co-ordination and impact of Zambia-UK joint work in health in Zambia. The Alliance was launched in 2009.¹⁵

HUMANITARIAN AID

Diaspora Humanitarian Response to Cyclones Idai & Kenneth

Along with other southern African diaspora, the Zambian diaspora worldwide helped mobilise resources, relief supplies, and coordinate local information with humanitarian agencies operating in the region in response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019, as well as to assist in post-disaster reconstruction and economic recovery.¹⁶

¹⁵ <https://www.zukhwa.ed.ac.uk/>

¹⁶ See https://diasporaforddevelopment.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Diaspora-Case-Study-Crisis_EN-v.8.pdf. This was also one of the findings of a community consultation meeting organised in London by AFFORD in 2019 in relation to the diaspora's response to Cyclones Idai & Kenneth in April 2019

Annex:

List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

- **At regional level**

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) <https://au.int/en/cido>

Zambia nominates a diaspora focal point to the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) Continental Meetings

Southern African Development Community (SADC) <https://www.sadc.int/>

Zambia is a founding member of the SADC which is an inter-governmental organization headquartered in Gaborone, Botswana. Its goal is to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 16 southern African countries

East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

<https://www.eac.int/>

<https://www.comesa.int/>

Zambia is a member of both communities.

- **National institutions**
 - At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs <https://www.mofa.gov.zm/>

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the formulation and administration of Zambia's Foreign Policy; International Relations and diaspora engagement and coordinates Zambia's Diplomatic and Consular Missions abroad.



Diaspora organisations in Europe



Diaspora Connect: Buying Property in Zambia

<http://www.buyingpropertyinzambia.com/about-bpz/>

☑ Development activities

A property platform to facilitate diaspora to buy/invest in property in Zambia.

Diaspora for African Development (DfAD) UK www.dfad.org.uk

☑ Development activities

DfAD is a UK registered diaspora-led non-profit organisation whose aim is to contribute to Africa's sustainable social and economic development through harnessing the potential of the African diaspora for development. It supports education, healthcare and agriculture in Zambia and undertakes policy advocacy and awareness-raising on Zambian issues.

Zambians in the UK <https://zambiansinuk.co.uk/>

Zambians in the UK is a diaspora news and business website serving the Zambian diaspora worldwide.

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