

DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT



Factsheet dossier

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This dossier contains country factsheets on diaspora engagement in Africa. The factsheets were produced during EUDiF's global mapping on diaspora engagement, the full results of which are available via an <u>interactive map</u> on the project's website.

Statistics included in the factsheets come from UN and World Bank datasets; where data was unavailable for 2021, the 2019 dataset is used, as per the initial publication of the mapping. As diaspora definitions vary widely, we have chosen to use comparable data on emigration. We are aware that this does not include all who consider themselves diaspora. In certain cases national statistics are included in the fact sheets.

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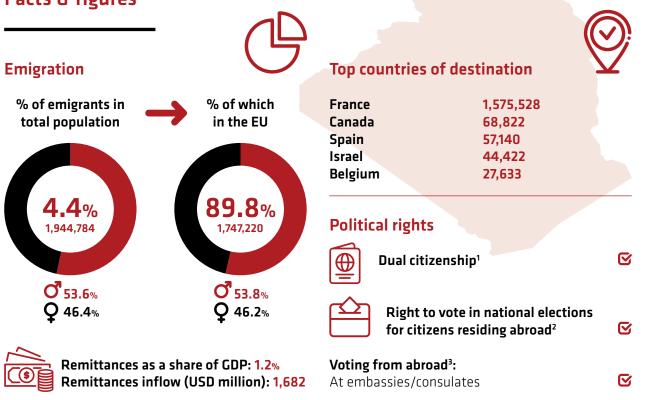
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Diaspora engagement mapping ALGERIA

Facts & figures



ALGERIA

Terminology: Algeria refers to its diaspora as 'Algerians (residing) abroad' (Arabic: الجزائريون المقيمون *al-jaza'iriyyoun al-muqayyimoun bi-l-kharij*), as well as 'the national community established abroad' (French, *communauté nationale établie à l'étranger*).

Algeria does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

¹ The 1970 Code of Algerian Nationality and amendments sets out issues of citizenship for Algerians, and confers the right to dual nationality. It defines Algerians as born to either an Algerian father or an Algerian mother. In 2005, Algeria recognised that women have the right to pass on their nationality to children born of a foreign father. Full text (French and Arabic) available at: https://droit.mjustice.dz/ code_nation_alger.pdf

² Since 1997, Algerian citizens abroad have been given the right to vote in Algerian elections. The right to vote of Algerian citizens residing abroad was further elaborated on in Article 11 of the Electoral Law 2007. Full text (French and Arabic) available at: https://www.joradp. dz/J02000/2012/001/F_Pag.htm

Overview of the policy and legislative framework⁴





2015

2020

Electoral Law Reform of 12 January 2012 reserves 8 of the 462 seats in Algeria's National Peoples' Assembly to represent Algerian citizens residing abroad. The reform also reaffirmed expatriate voting rights.⁵

Action Plan of the Government on the Implementation of the Programme of the President of the Republic (2015-2020) addresses, *inter alia*, issues relevant to the Algerian diaspora including: fostering cultural links with Algerians abroad and the contributions of the diaspora to national development, in particular for diaspora professionals trained abroad. It also includes better protection for Algerian diaspora returnees.⁶ Chapter 7 focuses on Algerian nationals established abroad, noting that: "The national community abroad has always constituted a major concern for the Algerian state [...] activities will be undertaken to improve the conditions of citizens in host countries, strengthen consular and judicial protection, supporting Algerian associative movement, and establish pathways in particular to national skills abroad."⁷

Action Plan of the Government on the Implementation of the Programme of the President of the Republic adopted in February 2020⁸, includes a reference to "initiating incentives for diaspora investment capital and updating double taxation treaties" under a section on "Knowledge economy and accelerated digital transition", including facilitation of access to appropriate sources of finance access for start-ups, in particular by setting up a dedicated fund. It also encourages venture capital investments'⁹

Trends

Algeria has moved significantly from being a newly independent state that was distrustful of its diaspora, to one that is actively seeking to recruit diaspora returnees for national development. Labour migration in the 1970s and 1980s, primarily to Europe as well as other MENA states, brought a development paradox – an increase in remittance inflows, but also an increase in 'brain drain' as skilled migrants left the country.

The focus of Algeria's diaspora engagement in recent years has been primarily on skills transfer and recruitment of high-skilled diaspora professionals to fill skills gaps in the country.¹⁰ However, it is unclear what progress has been made by the government to deliver against the objectives targeting the national community abroad set out in Chapter 7 of the Action Plan of the Government on the Implementation of the Programme of the President of the Republic for the years 2015 to 2020.

Algeria is also promoting diaspora enterprise and return such as through the PACEIM scheme in partnership with the European Bank, or the more recent ANSEJ diaspora entrepreneur support scheme (see Spotlight section for both).¹¹ Since the mid-2000s when the security situation improved, there has been a flow of Algerian diaspora entrepreneurs from Europe or North America returning to the country seeking to take advantage of economic opportunities.¹²

9 http://www.apn.dz/fr/images/actualite_speciale_2/Plan-action-gouvernement-fr-6-fev-2020.pdf

10 Abdelkader Djeflat 2012, 'Les compétences algériennes à l'étranger: entre tabous et fausses promesses', *Hommes et migrations 1300* | 2012 : *Nouveaux modèles migratoires en Méditerranée* https://journals.openedition.org/hommesmigrations/917

11 http://www.animaweb.org/en/paceim

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12 https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/10/french-algerians-return-parents-native-land-151006110146341.html
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⁴ For a fuller discussion of legal and policy frameworks relating to migration and diaspora in Algeria, please see Fargues, P (ed) (2013), EU NEIGHBOURHOOD MIGRATION REPORT 2013 pp9-24, available at: https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/27394/MPC_EU_NeighbourhoodMigrationReport2013_web.pdf?sequence=5 5 lbid.

⁶ Full text (French) available at: https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/documents/governments-action-plan-for-the-president-of-the-republics-implementation-programme

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ http://www.aps.dz/en/algeria/33006-executive-approves-action-plan-to-implement-president-s-programme. Full text in French available at: http://www.apn.dz/fr/images/actualite_speciale_2/Plan-action-gouvernement-fr-6-fev-2020.pdf

There is also an interest in the diaspora as being well placed to unlock investment finance, especially in sectors such as agriculture, tourism, industry, new technologies and energy transition.13

Algerian diaspora organisations, mostly based in France, have been active for several years in implementing co-development projects in Algeria, albeit on a small-scale.

Obstacles

- Legacy of distrust: There is a legacy of distrust between the government and its diaspora, stemming both from Algeria's difficult independence from France, and from the Algerian civil war in the 1990s.
- Lack of strategic focus on diaspora engagement: Irregular migration from Sub-Saharan Africa from the 1990s onwards has turned Algeria into a country of transit for migrants seeking to reach Europe. The priority of the government has therefore been on migration and border management, rather than diaspora engagement.
- Lack of fiscal incentives: In comparison with other African states, diaspora remittances to Algeria make up only 1.1% of GDP, so there is not the same fiscal incentive for the government to prioritise mobilisation of diaspora financial capital. Government-led diaspora initiatives have arguably prioritised brain circulation over other forms of diaspora engagement.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices

Support for Diaspora Enterprise

The Programme d'Aide à la Création d'Entreprises Innovantes en Méditerranée (PACEIM), delivered in partnership with the European Investment Bank, ran from 2011-2014, and aimed to accompany and support the creation of 100 innovative businesses in the South and East of the Mediterranean.¹⁴ In addition, since 2017, young Algerian diasporans (18-35 years) have been eligible to apply for start-up credit for micro- and SMEs in Algeria at the National Youth Employment Support Agency.¹⁵ Incentives include access to unsecured loans; access to additional loans if necessary for triangular financing; and tax exemptions during business start-up and the first three years of operation.

http://www.ansej.org.dz/index.php/fr/

13 https://www.pwc.fr/fr/assets/files/pdf/2019/02/pwc-the-report-algeria-2018.pdf

14 http://www.animaweb.org/en/paceim ; see also: https://www.ird.fr/toute-l-actualite/communiques-et-dossiers-de-presse/cp-2012/ programme-paceim-30-laureats-soutenus-pour-creer-leur-entreprise-au-sud-de-la-mediterranee/(language)/fre-FR 15 http://www.algerian-consulate.org.uk/images/COMMUNIQUE_AUX_JEUNES_DE_LA_COMMUNAUTE_NATIONALE_A_LETRANGER_.pdf



ALGERIA





Summer Universities for Algerians Abroad

Algerian diplomatic missions have organised a number of events targeting Algerian diaspora professionals in Europe, the US and Canada, and regularly hold 'summer university' courses and events in Algeria involving guest lecturers and experts from the Algerian diaspora.¹⁶ The aim of the scheme is to promote skills transfer and build the connections of young Algerians in the diaspora with their country of origin.

Affordable Housing in Algeria for the Algerian community established abroad

The Algerian Ministry of Habitation, Urbanism, and Towns established the 'Logements publics promotionnels' (LPP) affordable housing scheme in 2014 to support young Algerians with means to acquire affordable property and get on the property ladder. Successful applicants pay a monthly subscription.

The LPP scheme is also open to Algerian diaspora youth (35 or under) who own no property and who have received no additional state aid; the criteria for minimum salaries has been waived for Algerians abroad.

http://www.mhuv.gov.dz/Pages/Article.aspx?a=74 http://www.enpi.dz/ http://www.aps.dz/en/algeria/27281-algerian-community-abroad-gets-access-to-housing-programme-in-2018

ALGERIA

Support for Rural Women Entrepreneurs in Algeria

The Association Migration Solidarité et Échanges pour le Développement (AMSED) works to improve the economic situation of women in rural communities in Tizi-Ouzou in the Kabylie region of Algeria through diaspora skills transfer to develop agricultural and apiculture skills, and provide them with the tools required to develop and maintain their livelihoods. It encourages ecological projects, in particular recycling of clothing and beekeeping, in order to preserve the environment.

https://www.amsed.fr/codeveloppement/

DNISUOH

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) www.au-cido.int

Algeria is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Algeria as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Arab League http://www.leagueofarabstates.net/ar/Pages/default.aspx

Algeria is also a member of the Arab League, the Arab-Maghreb Union, and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States.

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) http://www.mae.gov.dz/default_en.aspx

The MFA oversees Algeria's foreign relations, and its relations with the Algerian diaspora. Developing links with the Algerian diaspora has been a concern for the Algerian government for decades, and several government bodies have been created to respond to this, including the Delegate Ministry in Charge of the National Community Established Abroad established in 2009 and dissolved in 2019.

Secretary of State for the National Community and National Skills Abroad

This position has responsibility for diaspora engagement and diaspora skills transfer. The role was created in the Cabinet Office in 2020.¹⁷

o At sub-ministerial level

Consultative Council for the National Community Abroad

The Consultative Council for the National Community Abroad was set up in 2010 and works to "establish bridges between Algerians and create a sustainable partnership between Algerian competences inside and outside the country."¹⁸ The Consultative Council is responsible for the permanent improvement of services for nationals abroad, particularly in the context of consular protection, but also for promoting the participation of national expertise established abroad in Algeria's development in scientific, economic and other fields.¹⁹

17 https://emb-algeria.org/about-algeria/

¹⁸ https://amb-algerie.fr/la-fonction-coordination-consulaire/; https://amb-algerie.fr/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/ccne.pdf 19 https://www.djazairess.com/fr/lemaghreb/22601

Diaspora organisations in Europe



A.I.D.A - Association Internationale de la Diaspora Algérienne France https://www.facebook.com/AlgerianInternationalDiasporaAssociation/

Development activities

AIDA works to connect Algerian diaspora associations and diaspora professionals worldwide for networking, training, and employment opportunities.

AMSED (Association Migration Solidarité et Echanges pour le Développement) France https://www.amsed.fr/codeveloppement/

Development activities

AMSED delivers co-development and overseas volunteering opportunities for people in France and Algeria.

Association des Anciens Appelés d'Algérie et leurs Amis Contre la Guerre (A4CG) France http://www.4acg.org/

Development activities

A4CG is a secular Algerian diaspora association, independent of any political, philosophical or religious institution. It carries out co-development projects in France and Algeria, including local development, women's empowerment, and education programmes.

Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations France www.forim.net

🖸 Development activities

FORIM is a leading African diaspora network based in France. Although not primarily an Algerian diaspora group, its members include many Algerian organisations in France, and they have funded and co-delivered a range of educational, entrepreneurship, WASH, and other development projects in Algeria over the last decade.

Touiza Solidarité France 2012 http://www.touiza-solidarite.org/?lang=fr

Development activities

The Touiza Solidarité network is made up of the Touiza Solidarité association in Marseille and Touiza Solidarité Ile-de-France in Paris. The network serves France's Algerian and Moroccan diaspora communities and carry out co-development projects in Algeria, Morocco, and France.

Its projects in Algeria include a solidarity fund; community development projects in the Wilaya of Tizi-Ouzou; and the CODESOL project²⁰, supporting rural artisan skills through training young people and connecting craftsmen and women to local markets.

20 http://new.cofundy.com/projects/a9b410d8-e819-419f-82c8-0999ff93e7ba/codesol-artisanat-kabyle

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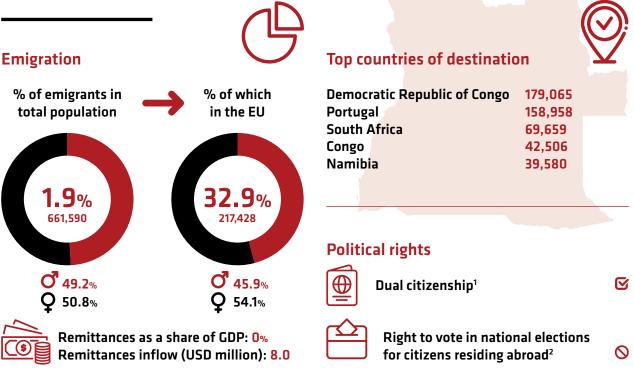






Diaspora engagement mapping **ANGOLA**

Facts & figures



Terminology: Angola refers to its diaspora as 'Angolan communities abroad' (Portuguese: *Comunidades Angolanas no Exterior*), although the term 'diaspora' is also used in official documents.

Angola does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

¹ The Constitution of Angola (2010) states that 'the child of a father or mother with Angolan nationality, born in Angola or abroad, [editor's emphasis] shall be an Angolan citizen by origin'. Dual citizenship was permitted under *Lei no 2/16 de 15 de Abril - Lei da Nacionalidade*. Full text available in Portugueuse at: http://citizenshiprightsafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Angola_Lei-da-na-cionalidade_No2-2016.pdf

² https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/voting-from-abroad-the-international-idea-handbook.pdf, Plans are in place to allow voting in person at embassies in legislative elections, however implementation of this plan is pending a number of decisions regarding how to determine when the conditions for an election are met. Electoral Law of Angola http://aceproject.org/main/samples/em/emx_1005.pdf

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Long-term development strategy for Angola 2025 (Estratégia de Desenvolvimento a Longo Prazo para Angola 2025)³ contains objectives to integrate the diaspora into Angola's development strategy and process, including skills transfers and the promotion of the return of Angolans from the diaspora, in particular qualified personnel, as well as stimulating family reunification.

National Development Plan (Plano de Desenvolvimento Nacional, PND)⁴ notes that the diaspora plays an important role in projecting Angola's image to the world and contributing to its economic growth through their skills, knowledge, and investments. The PND includes a policy aim of 'valuing Angola's relationship with the Angolan diaspora in the world'. It also acknowledges the pivotal role of the diaspora in achieving the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The PND strategy aims to build Angola through 'improved representation in international bodies, consolidating its relationship with financial institutions, and developing a close relationship with the Angolan diaspora'. Among the associated priority actions for this strategy that the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MIREX) is undertaking as part of the PND are actions to:

- Develop and implement an engagement strategy for Angolan communities abroad;
- Develop and implement an e-portal for Angolan Communities Abroad, in order to publicize important information, resolve issues, and include the diaspora in the relevant national matters;
- Promote links with foreign communities that have historical and blood ties to Angola.

Moreover, in section 4 (Health Policy), it includes an objective to help address recruitment of health professionals that prioritises Angolan and diaspora candidates.

Trends

Angola suffered from several decades of conflict until the 2000s, first as part of the independence struggle with Portugal, and then as one of the last proxy conflicts of the Cold War. The government has formally acknowledged the role that the Angolan diaspora can play in national development, especially in this critical phase of reconstruction and reconciliation.⁵⁶ The Angolan Government undertook some important steps towards engaging with its diasporas through re-integration and human resources programmes immediately after the conflict, working with IOM and UNHCR to organise the repatriation of former Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries.⁷

Since a measure of peace and stability returned to the country, and with impressive economic growth from the 2000s to the mid-2010s on the back of an oil boom, Angola became a destination country for migrants in Southern Africa. This recent history, combined with a relatively low percentage of Angolans living outside the country and low dependency on remittances inflows, means there has been little incentive for the government to engage with its diaspora, with the exception of some limited programmes (running until 2008) to recruit skilled diaspora professionals to fill skills shortages in areas such as health and

2007

³ Available at: http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang184675.pdf

⁴ https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/documents/national-development-plan-pnd-2018-2022

⁵ IOM. Migration and Development: New Strategic Outlooks and Practical Ways Forward. The Cases of Angola and Zambia. https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/IDM/MRS21.pdf

⁶ Another example of this is the meeting on diaspora involvement in 2004 organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX). See ANGOP. *Meeting of Angolan Cadres From The Diaspora Starts Today*. http://m.portalangop.co.ao/angola/en_us/noticias/sociedade/2004/10/46/ Meeting-Angolan-Cadres-From-The-Diaspora-Starts-Today,f21cf123-ee4c-4a76-8a23-eb77b81f62cd.html?version=mobile

⁷ Between 2003 and 2007, about 74,000 refugees were voluntarily repatriated back to Angola from neighbouring Zambia alone. See IOM op. cit.

engineering.⁸ However, the increase in skilled migration coming from Portuguese citizens to Angola following the 2008 economic crash meant that the Angolan government has since been able to address some skills shortages (especially in education and engineering/ construction) without necessarily recruiting diaspora professionals.

As a result of these factors, diaspora engagement policies and programmes are limited in Angola. Since 2013, IOM has been working with the Angolan government and local communities to develop diaspora engagement and migration strategies.⁹ While these strategies have not been formally adopted, some of their recommendations have been included in the PND 2018-2022. IOM is also assisting the government in the development of the first National Migration Policy in Angola.

Obstacles



- **Lack of official government policies:** As Angola lacks official government policies targeting the diaspora, there is little or no framework to encourage diaspora involvement.
- Lack of trust: One legacy of Angola's long history of conflict has been difficult relations with its diaspora, which remains polarised politically.¹⁰ While the Youth Wing of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (JMPLA) is active in a number of countries of residence, there is little broader diaspora engagement.¹¹
- Lack of diaspora organisational capacity: The majority of the Angolan diaspora show no interest in joiningany kind of organization or group.¹²

8 Ibid.

⁹ IOM, *op. cit.* Angola was also one of several African states which supported the development of the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (AEDP, a forerunner of ADEPT), and MIREX officials attended several AEDP 'expert meetings' from 2012 to 2014. An AEDP diaspora mission to Luanda in 2013 made a number of recommendations for enhancing Angolan diaspora engagement, including the need for engagement structures and a diaspora skills database, but these have not yet been implemented by the Angolan government. See EU and Africa-Euro Platform. Report of the Mission to Pilot Countries – Angola 28 October – 13 November 2013

¹⁰ IOM (2010). Angola: A Study of the Impact of Remittances from Portugal and South Africa. Available at : https://publications.iom.int/ system/files/pdf/mrs39.pdf .

¹¹ See, for example, https://www.facebook.com/Jmpla-Portugal-760422410721127/

¹² IOM (2010). Angola: A Study of the Impact of Remittances from Portugal and South Africa. Available at : https://publications.iom.int/ system/files/pdf/mrs39.pdf .

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Diaspora Consultation Sessions 2017

The Institute of Angolan Communities Abroad and Consular Services held a series of meetings with representatives of Angolan diaspora organisations in Lisbon and other countries of residence of the diaspora. During these meetings, representatives of the Institute listened to the concerns presented by representatives of Angolan associations in the diaspora. Issues raised included social integration, employment and social security, leadership and associative skills legalisation and regularisation of documents, as well as the role, vision, mission, and competence of consular missions.¹³

Issuing Angolan ID Cards for Angolan diaspora 2019

The Ministry of Foreign Relations (MIREX) announced in August 2019 that it would develop services so that Angolan citizens abroad could obtain an Angolan identity card, as well as other documents such as birth certificates and passports.¹⁴ One of the aims was to promote diaspora return, especially of skilled professionals.

Moreover, the Angolan embassy in Namibia announced in October 2019 that it was organising the registration of undocumented Angolan migrants and diaspora in Namibia, providing them with consular ID cards to give them greater protection and allow them to cross the Angolan border legally for work.¹⁵ This came in response to concerns raised by the Angolan community in Namibia about a lack of appropriate documentation, and the high number of young people who illegally cross the border in the Cunene province in search of work.

13 https://vivenciaspressnews.com/lisboa-instituto-das-comunidades-angolanas-no-exterior-e-servicos-consulares-reuniu-se-com-as-sociacoes-comunitarias/

14 http://www.angop.ao/angola/en_us/noticias/politica/2019/7/34/Government-speeds-issuing-diaspora,b57f4594-46fc-42d2-a3bd-b 4a22a4af972.html

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NETWORKING & PARTNERSHIPS

¹⁵ https://www.dw.com/pt-002/legaliza%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-comunidade-angolana-na-nam%C3%ADbia-%C3%A9-autorizada/a-50716543

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2008

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Angola nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) 1983

Angola is a member of ECCAS; it joined as a full member in 1999. ECCAS member states agreed a Protocol on Freedom of Movement and Rights of Establishment of Nationals of Members States (Annex 7 to the original Treaty) in 1983 that includes provisions for the freedom of movement, residence and establishment, although this has yet to be fully implemented by member states.¹⁶

• National institutions

Ministry of Foreign Relations (Ministério das Relações Exteriores, MIREX) 1975

The Ministry of Foreign Relations is responsible for Angola's foreign relations, and for its network of embassies and consulates around the world. It is Angola's lead ministry for diaspora engagement. [\forall]

o At sub-ministerial level

The Institute for the Support of Emigration and Angolan Communities Abroad (IAECAE - Instituto de Apoio à Emigração e das Comunidades Angolanas no Exterior) 1992

IAECAE forms part of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and is a 'guardianship body' (*Órgão tutelado*) responsible for diaspora engagement policies and programmes in Angola, assessment and analysis of Angolan diaspora needs, and diaspora consular services. The main responsibilities of the Institute are:

- Receiving Angolans who return home either permanently or temporarily;
- Providing information and advice on employment and investment opportunities and on other aspects related to return and reintegration (e.g. travel, transfer of personal effects, opening of foreign currency bank accounts);
- Assisting Angolans abroad with administrative and legal matters;
- Maintaining fruitful links between the country and its diaspora.¹⁷



¹⁶ According to this Protocol, the provisions on free movement and the right of establishment were to be implemented within four and twelve years respectively as of the entry into force of the Treaty. A decision related to free movement of some categories of persons was adopted in January 1990 and amended in June 2000. This decision was meant to be effective in March 2005 but discussions are still ongoing. For more information, see: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants on his mission to Angola – June 2017, available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/G1709978.pdf

¹⁷ https://micicinitiative.iom.int/micicinitiative/institute-providing-support-angolan-communities-abroad-iaecae ; see also Ministério das Relações Exteriores, available at: http://www.saflii.org/ao/legis/num_act/ eodmdre524.pdf

Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Portugal Angola (CCIPA, Portugal Angola Chamber of Commerce and Industry) 1987 Portugal

Founded in July 1987 by a group of Portuguese and Angolan companies, the Portugal Angola Chamber of Commerce and Industry is a bilateral private business association. The CCIPA is a non-profit public utility institution, based in Lisbon. In 1991, it opened its Delegation in Luanda and its Statutes were approved by the Angolan Government, becoming the first business association with this status in both countries.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Angolan Community in London (ACL) 1994 United Kingdom

Integration activities

ACL was established for the benefit of Angolans in need and residing in London. It works to relieve poverty by providing advice and information on housing, health, benefits, and immigration issues,

Angola und Kongo Solidarität Hilfsorganisation (ANKOSO) Germany

Development activities

Integration activities

An Angolan and Congolese diaspora organisation based in Cologne that organises cultural and community events in Germany, and delivers community development projects in Angola.

Associação de Estudantes Angolanos em Portugal (AEAP) 1984 Portugal

Integration activities

The Association of Angolan Students in Portugal is an organisation representing Angolan students in Portugal, of an academic, social, and cultural nature. It works to support Angolan students in Portugal. [f]

Associação dos Residentes Angolanos no Concelho de Odivelas - ARACODI Portugal

Integration activities

Angolan community organisation that provides advice and other integration services for Angolans in Portugal.

Associação Angolana de Solidariedade em Portugal (ASAP) Portugal

Integration activities

Angolan community organisation that provides advice and other integration services for Angolans in Portugal.

Associação de Desenvolvimento e Defesa dos Angolanos (ADDA) 1996 Portugal

Integration activities

ADDA works to support integration of Angolan migrants in Portugal and provides cultural, training, and social integration services. [f]

Associacao da comunidade angola em Portugal 2018 Portugal

Integration activities

The aim of this association is to bring together the Angolan community living in Portugal, to promote Angolan culture and gastronomy, and to organise sporting and cultural events. [f]

Association des Jeunes Angolais en France (AJAF) 2013 France

Integration activities

An Angolan diaspora youth network that organises cultural events and offers training and youth activities to its members. [f]

Casa de Angola 2012 Portugal

Integration activities

An Angolan restaurant and cultural centre in Lisbon that organises Angolan cultural events and works to promote Angolan culture in Portugal. [f]

Federação Das Associaçães Angolanas em Portugal (FAAP) 2018 Portugal

Integration activities

An umbrella group of Angolan organisations in Portugal that works to serve the Angolan diaspora in the country. [**f**]

Union of the Angolan Diaspora (UDA) 2017 United Kingdom

Integration activities

UDA is an Angolan diaspora association whose aim is to unify Angolan communities abroad so that they can defend their rights in countries of residence. [f]

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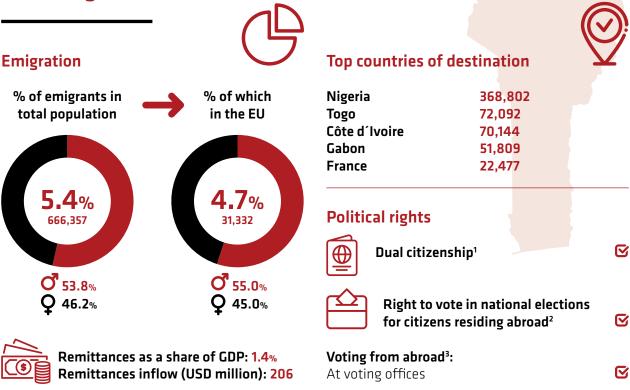
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Diaspora engagement mapping **BENIN**

Facts & figures



Terminology: Benin refers to its diaspora as 'Beninese abroad' (Béninois de l'extérieur)

2000 National Policy for Beninese Abroad



Benin's diaspora engagement policy addresses the following aspects of diaspora engagement: security and protection needs, and economic, cultural, educational, economic and political engagement.⁴ A new national migration policy is also being finalised which will address some aspects of diaspora engagement.⁵

1 Loi portant code de la nationalité dahoméenne. 1965. Cotonou. https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b581c.html 2 Loi portant code électoral. 2019. Cotonou. https://www.cena.bj/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/LOI-N%C2%B0-2019-43-PORTANT-CODE-ELECTORAL.pdf

3 In French, 'bureaux de vote' which are in countries where more than 100 Beninese citizens are registered on the electoral roll. See : Abi, Samir. 2015. *Migration Et Participation Politique Transnationale. La Diaspora Béninoise En Belgique Et Le Droit De Vote À Distance.* Liege: Université de Liège.

4 Agence Nationale des Béninois de l'Extérieur. 2000. "Politique Nationale Pour Les Béninois De L'extérieur". Cotonou: Agence Nationale des Béninois de l'Extérieur

5 Key informant interview, National Agency for Migration and Diaspora, 25 June 2020.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



The **Constitution** says in Article 38 that the state shall protect the rights and legitimate interest: of Beninese citizens abroad.⁶ The article has been used as a basis for allowing the diaspora to vote in national elections.⁷

The **Development Pact of Benin with the Diaspora⁸** serves as a diaspora engagement framework for socio-economic development, with commitments aiming to make the diaspora an active development actor engaged in poverty reduction. It outlines policy priorities including improving state-diaspora dialogue and participation, surveying the diaspora, strengthening diaspora rights, establishing development financing mechanisms, and mobilising diaspora competencies.

The Government Action Programme 2016-2021 foresees the signing of a partnership between the government and the diaspora to better take into account diaspora needs in national policies and to promote diaspora investments by introducing tax incentives for specific sectors. The programme also aims to promote diaspora talent in international organisations and in the diplomatic service, including through preferential recruitment as support staff in diplomatic missions.⁹

2019 The National Development Plan 2018-2025 recognises the diaspora as a source of development financing, noting its importance to supporting daily household consumption and its potential to contribute to domestic savings. It further states that the government will direct diaspora funds towards productive investments, including through financial products and microfinance.¹⁰



Trends & achievements

Since Benin's transition to democracy in the 1990s, the Beninese abroad have been able to participate in the political life of their country of origin, with their rights to vote and to dual citizenship rarely questioned.

Beninese diaspora engagement gained momentum at the turn of the century, when the government launched a national diaspora policy and empowered the foreign ministry with a diaspora engagement mandate and a diaspora-focused directorate and national agency. Around the same time, the High Council of Beninese Abroad (HCBE) was recognised by the state as a "public utility association", with the aim of bringing together diaspora associations and serving as a conduit between the diaspora and the state.

Benin has continued to signal its intention to encourage the use of diaspora expertise back home and channel more funds towards investment initiatives, including in its latest national development plan. However, plans for a diaspora-orientated reform of the Investment Code and a new partnership between the state and the diaspora (mentioned in the latest Government Action Programme) have yet to materialise.

⁶ Constitution De La République Du Bénin. 1990. Cotonou.

⁷ ANGOP. 2005. «Présidentielle 2006: La Diaspora Béninoise Autorisée À Voter», 2005. http://m.portalangop.co.ao/angola/fr_fr/mobile/ noticias/africa/2005/9/43/Presidentielle-2006-Diaspora-beninoise-autorisee-voter,98bcbc46-f4d8-453a-a17e-a1a22e9a4de0.html?version=mobile.

⁸ Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, des Béninois de l'Extérieur, de la Francophonie et de l'Intégration Africaine. 2014. «Pacte De Développement Du Bénin Avec La Diaspora». Cotonou: Gouvernement du Bénin. http://oitfm-benin.org/web/files/BENIN%20DIASPORA%20 PACTE%20DE%20DEVELOPPEMENT.pdf.

⁹ Présidence de la République du Bénin. 2016. «Programme D'actions Du Gouvernement 2016-2021». Bénin: Présidence de la République du Bénin.

¹⁰ Ministère d'État chargé du Plan et du Développement. 2019. « Plan National de Développement 2018-2025». Bénin: Ministère d'État chargé du Plan et du Développement. https://plan.gouv.bj/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/MPD_Plan-National-D%C3%A9veloppement_2018-2025_version-edite-.pdf

In addition, notwithstanding the benefits of Benin's dual citizenship arrangements and diaspora participation in democratic discourse, the resulting "internationalisation" of local politics has been subject to criticism.¹¹ Moreover, political divisions within the diaspora are said to have increased in recent years as domestic politics have become polarised.¹² That said, the government has brought several high-profile diaspora members into senior positions (see below), underscoring its commitment to encouraging diaspora participation in national governance.

Despite implementing relatively few new high-profile diaspora engagement activities, in recent years, the government has taken steps to improve service delivery for the issuance of passports to the Beninese abroad,¹³ while facilitating the travel through the introduction of an e-visa (for non-citizen diaspora), and addressing harassment at the airport.¹⁴

In 2016, the Office of the President established a mechanism to market opportunities to diaspora-owned contracting companies wishing to work on – or co-finance – development projects in Benin, although the results of the programme have not yet been ascertained.¹⁵ In 2019, the Beninese Embassy in France engaged diaspora entrepreneurs in discussions regarding investment opportunities in Benin, with stakeholders agreeing to establish a network of France-based Beninese entrepreneurs and a dialogue framework with the embassy.¹⁶

Obstacles

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- Restructuring of diaspora representation: In recent years, the High Council of Beninese Abroad has undergone a restructuring process, while dealing with governance issues and member disputes.¹⁷ Some of the HCBE's country sections have been suspended and splinter groups have formed. This has arguably constrained their ability to set the agenda and legitimately speak for the diaspora.¹⁸
- Challenges surveying the diaspora: The National Agency for Migration and the Diaspora has said that accurately surveying the diaspora has been a challenge, as Beninese abroad often do not register with authorities unless they have a problem.¹⁹
- Low diaspora confidence in Beninese governance: Building diaspora trust has been a persistent challenge for the government, especially with regard to reassuring the diaspora that funds committed to national development will be used appropriately. Low confidence in land and property rights has also constrained diaspora investment.²⁰

12 Key informant interview, Beninese diaspora member, London, 10 June 2020.

13 Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération. 2018. «Communiqué Du Ministère Béninois Des Affaires Etrangères Et De La Coopération». https://www.benin-consulat.fr/communique-du-ministere-beninois-des-affaires-etrangeres-et-de-la-cooperation/. 14 aCotonou.com. 2019. «Nouveau Départ:La Cnddb Évalue Les Chantiers De Talon», 2019. http://news.acotonou.com/h/116688.html.

15 Key informant interview, National Agency for Migration and Diaspora, 25 June 2020.

16 Benin24TV. 2019. «Pacte De Développement Avec La Diaspora : Le Réseau Des Entrepreneurs Béninois En France En Gestation», 2019. https://benin24tv.com/pacte-de-developpement-avec-la-diaspora-le-reseau-des-entrepreneurs-beninois-en-france-en-gestation/. 17 Key informant interview, Beninese diaspora member, London, 10 June 2020.

18 Ibid.

19 Ribouis, Olivier. 2020. «Diaspora: Rapid «Que Sais-Je ?» Du Mouvement Migratoire Des Béninois». *Banouto*, 2020. https://www.banouto.info/article/investigation-reportage/20200129-diaspora-rapide-que-sais-mouvement-migratoire-bninois/. 20 Key informant interview, National Agency for Migration and Diaspora, 25 June 2020.

¹¹ International Centre for Migration Policy Development. 2020. "Diaspora Engagement On Country Entrepreneurship And Investment: Policy Trends And Notable Practices In The Rabat Process Region". Background Paper. International Centre for Migration Policy Development. https://www.rabat-process.org/images/RabatProcess/Documents/background-paper-thematic-meeting-bamako-2016-diaspora-engagement-rabat-process.pdf.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Capacity-building activities involving diaspora civil servants²¹

Benin has demonstrated that its diaspora can be engaged to build public sector capacities. In 2018, the National Association of Communes of Benin signed an agreement with the Association of French Elected Officials of Beninese Origin. The partnership, which saw high-level support from the Beninese presidency, will see Beninese-origin elected officials from France work with Beninese mayors to strengthen local governance.

Support to Beninese diaspora entrepreneurs

The London-based African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) launched its AFFORD Business Centre (ABC) Benin project in February 2020 to enhance the investment potential of the diaspora in the small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector. With support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, ABC Benin will support diaspora-led SMEs, with an outreach campaign planning to mobilise the Beninese diaspora across Europe who wish to invest in Benin.

GOVERNANCE

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

21 Présidence de la République du Bénin. 2018. «Signature De La Convention De Partenariat Entre L'ancb Et Les Élus Français D'origine Béninoise (EFOB)». https://presidence.bj/actualite/comptes-rendus/104/Signature-de-la-convention-de-partenariat-entre-IANCB-etles-Elus-Français-dOrigine-Beninoise-EFOB.

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Benin is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Benin as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

• National institutions

National Agency for Migration and the Diaspora

Established in 2000, the agency is under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.²² Its main function is to organise the relationship between the State and nationals abroad, as well as their associations.²³²⁴

Directorate for Consular Affairs and Beninese Abroad

Established in 2001,²⁵ the directorate is under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.²⁶ It is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring diaspora engagement policies.²⁷

High Council of Beninese Abroad (HCBE)

The HCBE was established in 1997 and recognised by the state as an "association with public utility" in the year 2000. The HCBE aims to regroup nationals abroad to facilitate their participation in national political life, protect their rights and interests, and promote investment in Benin. It also implements cultural, economic and sports exchanges between Benin and migrants' countries of residence.

In countries of residence, the HCBE is organised into sections (including a community assembly, a community council and a community office) in which members of diaspora associations and nationals registered at consular and diplomatic posts can participate. At central level, the HCBE is composed of a general assembly, a coordination committee, and an executive office.²⁸

28 International Centre for Migration Policy Development and the International Organization for Migration. 2020. "A Survey On Migration Policies In West Africa". Vienna. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/survey_west_africa_en.pdf.

²² Décret Portant Attributions, Organisation Et Fonctionnement Duministère Des Affaires Étrangères, De L'intégration Africaine, De La Francophonie Et Des Béninois De L'extérieur. 2012. Cotonou: Présidence de la République du Bénin.

²³ International Centre for Migration Policy Development and the International Organization for Migration. 2015. "A Survey On Migration Policies In West Africa". Vienna. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/survey_west_africa_en.pdf.

^{24 «}Les Structures Sous-Tutelle | Ministère Des Affaires Étrangères Et De La Coopération De La République Du Bénin». 2020. *Ministère Des Affaires Étrangères Et De La Coopération*. https://diplomatie.gouv.bj/structures-sous-tutelle/.

²⁵ International Organization for Migration. 2005. "Results Of The Survey: Engaging Diasporas As Agents Of Development". Geneva: International Organization for Migration. https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/ workshops/Mainstreaming_02030205/related%20docs/survery_results.pdf.

²⁶ Décret Portant Attributions, Organisation Et Fonctionnement Du Ministère Des Affaires Étrangères, De L'intégration Africaine, De La Francophonie Et Des Béninois De L'extérieur. 2012. Cotonou: Présidence de la République du Bénin. 27 Ibid.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



The High Council of Beninese Abroad has representations in many European countries, which aim to bring together smaller associations in the country of residence. In addition, a range of smaller associations is present, particularly across France, which focus on facilitating integration and, to a lesser degree, development activities.

Alliance-Bénin en République tchèque Czech Republic

Integration activities

The Alliance-Bénin brings together the Beninese diaspora in the Czech Republic, including by organising cultural activities.

Association Béninois et amis de Nantes (BAN) France

Development activities

BAN aims to contribute to the cultural life in Nantes and Loire-Atlantique. It provides integration and informational services to the resident Beninese and develops philanthropic projects in Benin, notably in the education, health and social protection sectors.²⁹

Association des Béninois d'Italie à Milan (ABI) Italy

Integration activities

ABI brings together the Beninese diaspora residing in Italy.

Association des Béninois de Montpellier (ABEM) France

Development activities

Integration activities

ABEM promotes Beninese culture, brings together the diaspora and friends of Benin residing in the region, promotes cultural exchange with France, and implements philanthropic projects.³⁰

Association des Béninois et Amis du Bénin aux Pays-Bas (AB & AB) the Netherlands 2000

Integration activities

The AB & AB aims to facilitate the socio-economic and cultural integration of the diaspora in the Netherlands.

29 «Association Béninois Et Amis De Nantes». 2020. *Metropole.Nantes.Fr.* Accessed June 10. https://metropole.nantes.fr/infonantes/association/22748-association-beninois-et-amis-de-nantes.

30 «L'annuaire Des Associations». 2020. Assos. Montpellier. Fr. Accessed June 10. http://assos.montpellier.fr/TPL_CODE/TPL_ASSOCIA-TION/PAR_TPL_IDENTIFIANT/987/RETURN/1/2898-annuaire-des-associations.htm.

Association des élus français d'origine béninoise (AEFOB) France 2013

Solution Development activities

AEFOB aims to connect French elected officials of Beninese origin to support development in Benin and share good policy practices, while encouraging dialogue between Beninese institutions and mobilising development resources. In 2018, the AEFOB signed an agreement with the National Association of Communes of Benin, which aims to mobilise Beninese-origin elected officials from France to strengthen local governance in Benin.

Association des Ressortissants Béninois en France (ARBF) France

Development activities

Integration activities

The ARBF aims to defend the interests of its members, organise meetings and debates, and participate in development projects.³¹

Conseil des Béninois de France (CBF) France 1999

- Development activities
- Integration activities

CBF brings together diaspora associations in France. It aims to represent the Beninese diaspora in France, strengthen solidarity, defend their interests, strengthen Benin-France relations, and contribute to development.³²

Communauté des Béninois de Suisse (CBS) Switzerland 1978

Integration activities

CBS aims to defend the interests of the Beninese diaspora in Switzerland. It has previously organised Beninese-Swiss forums on social dialogue in Benin, for which CBS partnered with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.³³

Fédération des associations des ressortissants béninois en Allemagne (FARBA) Germany

Integration activities

FARBA brings together regional associations in Saarland, Hamburg, Bavaria, Bonn, Berlin and Brandenburg and Saxony.³⁴

^{31 «}Association Des Ressortissants Béninois En France». 2020. Forum Des Organisations De Solidarité Internationale Issues Des Migrations. Accessed June 10. https://forim.net/osim/association-des-ressortissants-beninois-en-france/.

^{32 «}CBF (Conseil Des Béninois De France) - Coordination SUD». 2020. *Coordination Sud.* Accessed June 10. https://www.coordinationsud. org/membre/cbf-conseil-des-beninois-de-france/.

^{33 «}Activités Au Bénin». 2020. CBS Bénin. Accessed June 10. https://www.benincbs.ch/au-benin.html.

^{34 «}Ambassade De La République Du Bénin - Communauté Béninoise - Présentation». 2020. *Ambassade-Benin.De.* Accessed June 10. http://www.ambassade-benin.de/fr/communaute-beninoise/presentation.html.

High Council of Beninese Abroad (HCBE) - national sections: several countries

Development activities

Integration activities

The HCBE has local representations in several countries of destination, including France, Germany, Belgium, and the UK. They bring together the diaspora associations in their respective countries, aiming to represent the diaspora, promote solidarity, encourage participation in Benin's development, facilitate integration, and promote bilateral cooperation between Benin and the respective countries of destination.

National sections: France; Germany; UK

Réseau des Femmes Béninoises de Belgique (AsFeBB) Belgium

Solution Integration activities

AsFeBB aims to promote the participation of Beninese women in Belgium in all areas, as well as to promote Beninese culture.

Written by: Loksan Harley Edited by: EUDIF July 2020 Updated October 2021



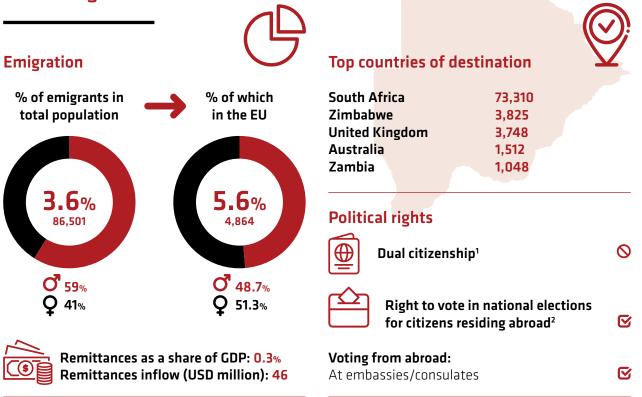
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping BOTSWANA

Facts & figures



Terminology: The term 'Batswana in the diaspora' is used in official documents to refer to the diaspora. *Batswana* (pl.) - (*Motswana* (sing.) - means Botswanan in Setswana, one of the official languages of Botswana (the other official language is English).

Botswana does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

2 Voting rights for those living abroad are for legislative elections only. The <u>Botswanan constitution</u> was amended in 1997 following a referendum on electoral reform to allow Botswanan citizens abroad to vote overseas at Botswanan embassies and consulates. See: <u>Voting</u> from Abroad – the International IDEA Handbook

¹ The <u>1998 Citizenship Act</u> (Cap 01-01) (Act No. 8 of 1998) describes Botswanan citizenship. While children of Botswanan citizens are automatically considered Botswanan at birth and may hold dual citizenship, at the age of 21 they have to renounce one or other of their citizenships.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

Electoral Referendum. One significant policy shift from the government came out of the electoral referendum of 1997 which was held in response to riots in Gaborone earlier in that year. One of the questions put to voters was whether Batswana abroad should be allowed to vote.³ 70% of voters agreed, and the constitution was amended that year to enable diaspora voting in Botswanan embassies and consulates.⁴

National Development Plan 11 (NDP) states that a National Migration Policy will be developed during implementation of NDP 11. IOM is supporting the development of this policy, which includes labour migration components, but its current status remains unclear.⁵ The focus of this policy is on border management and controlling irregular migration to Botswana, but it will also cover issues such as emigration and brain-drain of skilled Botswanan professionals.

Trends

Since its independence from Britain in 1965, Botswana has enjoyed strong economic growth based on mineral extraction (especially diamonds) and agriculture. Whilst there has been some migration of Botswanan workers to South Africa (the top country of destination), Botswana remains a country of immigration rather than emigration, especially for neighbouring countries.

Due to Botswana's position as a country of immigration, the emigration of Botswanans has not had a negative economic impact, even if it has faced labour shortages in certain sectors such as medicine. Until 2009, there was no medical school in the country, and this meant Batswana wanting to train as doctors migrated to South Africa, the UK or Zimbabwe to complete their medical training.⁶ Botswana thus lost health professionals to high-income countries in the face of significant shortages and a dissipating HIV and AIDS epidemic in the region.⁷ The US and the UK continue to recruit Botswanan medical professionals, even during the recent Covid-19 pandemic.⁸

These factors, with the small contribution of remittances to national GDP, has meant that diaspora engagement has not been a policy priority for successive Botswanan governments. Although diaspora voting was enacted in 1997, there is no formal diaspora policy for the country. Moreover, Botswana retains a rather unitary approach to citizenship, and does not recognise dual citizenship. Arguably, this was partly driven by concerns about political opposition from Batswana exiles.

Botswana has started to develop some services for its diaspora through embassies and consulates but these are currently limited to voter registrations and ID cards. However, recent evidence such as the Active Global Citizens campaign, shows a willingness to diversify diaspora-engagement initiatives.

7 Motlhatlhedi K, Nkomazana O (2018) <u>Home is home–Botswana's return migrant health workers</u>. PLoS ONE 13(11): e0206969. 8 https://www.thegazette.news/news/botswana-doctors-on-high-demand-as-covid-19-intensifies/30875/#.XtvzK-d7m00

1997

2017

***** 2023

³ Ibid. See also Poteete A.R. (2013) The Absence of Intergroup Violence in Botswana: An Assessment of the Role of Development Strategies. In: Ascher W., Mirovitskaya N. (eds) *The Economic Roots of Conflict and Cooperation in Africa. Politics, Economics, and Inclusive Development.* Palgrave Macmillan, New York

⁴ http://africanelections.tripod.com/bw_2.html#1997_Referendum

⁵ http://www.dailynews.gov.bw/mobile/news-details.php?nid=35502&flag=?r=1

⁶ Ibid.

Obstacles



- Lack of government interest: It is a common perception that Batswana in the diaspora are largely
 ignored by the government of Botswana, and there are few diaspora engagement initiatives.⁹
 Dual citizenship is not recognised, and there are no formal schemes to connect second and third
 generation Batswana diaspora with their country of origin/heritage.
- Lack of political engagement: Diaspora voter registrations has generally been low, with only 1,044 registered Batswana voters in the diaspora voting in the 2019 elections representing around 1% of the diaspora.¹⁰ This has led to concerns that diaspora voter turnout is insufficient to justify the costs incurred to the government in enabling diaspora voting.¹¹
- **Lack of information and:** Currently, government services provided to the diaspora are limited to voter registrations and ID cards. There is little specific information available targeting the diaspora.
- Lack of employment and enterprise opportunities for diaspora professionals and entrepreneurs: There remains a lack of attractive employment opportunities for diaspora professionals, as well as a lack of targeted investment opportunities or incentives for diaspora entrepreneurs.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Active Global Citizens (AGC) campaign 2018-ongoing

Brand Botswana (part of the Botswana Investment and Trade Centre) has seen the need to engage and work with Batswana around the world to promote the country's investment potential using a unified message. In 2020 it has been using the #IAmMotswana Twitter campaign in order to help raise awareness about investment and trade opportunities in Botswana. The aim of the campaign is to reach out to the diaspora, get to know who they are and where they are, and build awareness about investment opportunities in Botswana. The campaign has carried out activities in South Africa, Zimbabwe, the UK, and UAE.¹²

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2001

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Botswana nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) 1992

Botswana is a founding member of SADC, an inter-governmental organisation whose goal is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance and durable peace and security among fifteen Southern African Member States.

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of International Affairs and Cooperation 2014

The primary responsibility of the Ministry is to manage and coordinate Botswana's foreign policy and advance the country's national interests abroad. It is also responsible for promoting and protecting Botswana's interests and its citizens abroad, including its diaspora.

• At sub-ministerial level

Department of Protocol and Consular Services

The Department of Protocol and Consular Services in the Ministry of International Affairs and Cooperation provides assistance to Batswana in the diaspora. It processes applications for passports and emergency travel documents, national identity cards (Omang), replacement birth certificates, police clearance certificates, documents for repatriation of deceased Batswana and provides authentication of documents issued by the Government of Botswana.

Botswana Investment and Trade Centre (BITC) 1997

BITC is an organisation established by an act of Parliament to become an integrated Investment and Trade Promotion Authority (ITPA) with an encompassing mandate of investment promotion and attraction, export promotion, and development, including management of the "Nation Brand". BITC works to encourage investment and expansion, and contribute towards the improvement of the investment climate through policy advocacy to create sustainable job opportunities. It is also responsible for encouraging diaspora investment to the country.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Botswana Community UK 2018 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

Botswana Community UK serves the Batswana community in the UK and works to promote and celebrate their culture and heritage – for example the yearly Botswana Independence Day Celebrations in London. They also raise funds for development projects in Botswana.

Batswana and Friends in the Diaspora e.V 2017 Germany

Development activitiesIntegration activities

BAFID e.V., is an organisation working on communication and cooperation through intercultural exchange and solidarity support of people across the SADC region. It supports local education and development projects in Botswana.

Botswana Student Union UK 2015 UK

Solution Integration activities

Botswana Student Union UK is a society for all Batswana Students in the UK. Its main aim is to promote the general welfare of these students. It also aims to pursue matters of interest to its members including charity fundraising, internships, mentoring and employment.

Transvaal Zimbabwe And Botswana Association (TZABA) 1967 UK

Development activitiesIntegration activities

TZABA works to provide education and training, promote health and livelihoods, mobilise famine relief, conduct religious activities, and undertake economic, community development, and employment programmes in Botswana.

YourBotswana 2016 UK

Integration activities

YourBotswana is a diaspora news and information website providing links to community events activities in Botswana and the UK.

Written by: AFFORD Edited by: EUDiF September 2020 Updated October 2021





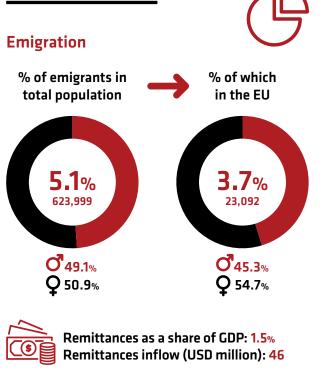
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping BURUNDI

Facts & figures



Top countries of destination

Tanzania		295,436	
Rwanda		137,669	
Democratic	Republic of Congo	59,826	
Uganda		54,494	
South Afric	a	11,468	

Political rights



Dual citizenship¹

Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad²

Voting from abroad³:

At embassies/consulates

 $\mathbf{\boxtimes}$

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Burundi does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 Article 21 Loi no. 1-013 du 18 juillet 2000 portant réforme du Code de la nationalité: https://www.refworld.org/docid/452d01c94.html 2 Loi Organique n°1/11 du 20 Mai 2019 portant modification de la Loi n°1/20 du 13 Juin 2014 portant Code Electoral : http://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-Code-2019-electoral.pdf

3 Source: AU (2019) Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment Report https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/2019%20Diaspora%20Engagement%20Self%20Assessment%20Report%20ENG.pdf. Due to the Covid-19 outbreak, the diaspora will not be able to vote remotely in the May 2020 elections : https://www.dw.com/fr/pr%C3%A9sidentielle-au-burundi-pas-de-vote-pour-la-diaspora/a-53201033

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- 2011 Vision 2025 is Burundi's national development strategy. It makes no explicit reference to the Burundian diaspora, but states that 'the settlement of land conflicts will receive very detailed attention because it constitutes one of the sources of the social conflicts following the return of refugees and displaced persons.' (editor's italics).⁴
 - National Migration Policy aims to provide a framework for the return of Burundian refugees (and by implication, the diaspora) to facilitate their reintegration in the social and economic life of the country.⁵
- 2015 Draft Diaspora Policy Under the EC-funded MIEUX programme, ICMPD supported the government of Burundi to draft a national diaspora policy in 2015. This draft policy document contains key strategic objectives aimed at improving communication and coordination with diaspora groups, and recognising the potential impact of the economic and social contributions of the diaspora for the country's development.

It is not clear when (or indeed whether) this policy was formally adopted, but in December 2019 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised a workshop in Gitega for provincial governors as well as representatives of IOM to popularise the national diaspora policy.⁶

2018 Draft Labour Mobility Policy - As of late 2018, Burundi has also started the process of developing a draft labour mobility policy, although it is not clear when this will be publicly available.⁷ In April 2019 the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Employment launched the project 'development of the national policy on labour migration in Burundi' to develop enhanced migrant labour regulations, including conclusion of bilateral agreements with the Gulf states.⁸ The policy will 'regulate the movement of labour who goes abroad but also Burundians who are already abroad.' The project to develop the policy is expected to finish in 2021.⁹

Trends & achievements

The Burundian diaspora has been engaged in development and advocacy activities in Burundi throughout the duration of its exile, but after 2005 when the conflict officially ended, their role changed from being political actors to potential players in nation building and reconstruction efforts.¹⁰

With the adoption of the National Migration Policy and the establishment of the Burundian Diaspora Council (*Conseil de la Diaspora Burundaise*) in 2013, the government sought to put in place a balanced and relevant multisector policy to guide its decisions and actions in the field of migration management.¹¹

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has strengthened the existing institutional and political structures responsible for dialogue, management and mobilization

11 Ibid.

2013

⁴ See p.53, https://www.undp.org/content/dam/burundi/docs/publications/UNDP-bi-vision-burundi-2025_complete_EN.pdf 5 http://www.burundi.gov.bi/spip.php?article661

⁶ http://www.rtnb.bi/fr/art.php?idapi=3/5/60

⁷ http://www.rtnb.bi/fr/art.php?idapi=2/4/130

⁸ http://www.ministerefptss.gov.bi/?q=content/atelier-de-lancement-du-projet-%C2%AB-developpement-de-la-politique-nationale-de-la-migration-de

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Fransen, S and Siegel, M (2011), *The Development of Diaspora Engagement Policies in Burundi and Rwanda*, UNU-MERIT Working Paper Series, available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254405877_The_Development_of_Diaspora_Engagement_Policies_in_ Burundi_and_Rwanda

of the diaspora.¹² These include a dedicated web-portal, and the organisation of an annual diaspora week to encourage the return and participation of Burundian diaspora in the country's development. However, implementation of diaspora engagement policies and programmes remains weak.¹³

Currently, the Burundian government is able to draw on resources and skills of a segment of the diaspora that are highly committed and mobilised to support national reconstruction efforts and reconciliation efforts. However, the Burundian diaspora as a whole has much to offer, in terms of both monetary support and the transfer of knowledge and skills, as many are highly skilled and specialised in health and education.¹⁴

The African Development Bank (AfDB) stated in 2019 that it is "planning to provide support, in liaison with IOM, greater diaspora involvement in the development of the country and the employment of young people."¹⁵ This project will work to support young and women entrepreneurs through capacity building and diaspora engagement, in order to reduce youth unemployment, but details are not yet available.

Obstacles

- 聞
- **Lack of trust** within the Burundian diaspora as a result of ethnic conflict continues to be a barrier to diaspora engagement in Burundi. There is also distrust of the diaspora's political interference, in particularly activism against the current president who sought to extend his rule in 2015.
- Lack of resources. The Directorate of Diaspora was created over a decade ago by Burundi's Ministry
 of Foreign Affairs to provide a government body dedicated to migration and development policy
 making issues- however the directorate lacks the capacity to be effective, remaining critically
 understaffed and lacking resources.
- **High remittance costs** are another barrier. There is a need for the Burundian government to explore the potential for enhancing remittance channels. Investing in reduced costs and improved safety will serve to create competition in the remittances market, which, in turn, will stimulate and facilitate remittance flows.

13 See https://mae.gov.bi/diaspora/ for more information.

15 AfDB/IOM Youth and Women's Entrepreneurship Support Project, see 'AFDB – Republic of Burundi Country Strategy 2019-2023', available at: https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/burundi_document_de_strategie-pays_2019-2023_-_ rev.pdf

¹² http://ambassadeduburundi.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Imprim%C3%A9e-de-la-Politique-Nationale-de-la-Diaspora.pdf ; see also Dick, E. and Schraven B (2018), 'Regional Migration Governance in Africa and Beyond - A Framework of Analysis, German Development Institute, available at: https://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/DP_9.2018.pdf

¹⁴ Ratha, D. & Xu, Z. (2008). Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008. Washington, D. C.: World Bank.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Diaspora Week

NETWORKS + COMMUNICATION

REMITTANCES

Last held in July 2019, Diaspora Week is an annual multi-stakeholder event organised by the Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation, supported by the IOM. It seeks to promote skills transfers, investment opportunities, and bring together key Burundian stakeholders to network and share experiences through discussion of investment opportunities, national and regional migration policies and diaspora policies. These discussions serve to further inform and develop the existing draft national policy on migration, as well as the national diaspora policy soon to be developed with the support of the IOM.¹⁶

Upgrading the Rungika domestic money transfer system

Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Burundi National Postal Service (RNP) worked in partnership with IOM and RIA Money Transfer to upgrade the Rungika domestic money transfer system, allowing remittances to be collected via the national postal service network of 144 offices. Its international corridor, run in partnership with RIA Money Transfer was launched in 2017 and aims to leverage existing domestic money transfer services.¹⁷ The Rungika project aims to support financial education, inclusion, and communication among rural communities in Burundi via a network of 144 national Rungika agencies. As of November 2018, RNP has received nearly 20,000 deposits, amounting to a total of 1,238,284,150 Burundian Francs (approximately \$695,400 USD).¹⁸

HUMAN CAPITAL

REPUBLIC OF BURUND

Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)

The MIDA programme run by the IOM has been active within Burundi since 2001, and has the primary objective of engaging highly skilled members of the diaspora in periods of short-term return for capacity building. The programme is focused on the diaspora in Europe and particularly in Belgium, with active projects in the areas of education, health, and rural development.¹⁹

16 https://www.iom.int/news/burundi-engages-diaspora-development

17 https://www.iom.int/news/iom-partners-improve-international-money-transfer-service-burundian-diaspora-rural-communities 18 lbid.

19 http://www.migration4development.org/en/projects/mida-migration-development-africa

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Burundi is a member of the African Union and nominates a diasp<mark>ora focal point to represent</mark> Burundi as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Burundi is also a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

https://www.comesa.int/ https://www.eac.int/ http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (also called the Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation)

In addition to foreign affairs, the Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement. https://www.mae.gov.bi/en/

Ministry of National Solidarity, Repatriation of Refugees and Social Reintegration

This ministry is responsible for the reintegration of refugees and diaspora returnees. **http://www.burundi.gov.bi/**

Ministry of Labour and Civil Service

The MIDA programme (Migration for Development in Africa) established by the IOM was run locally by the Ministry of Labour. http://www.burundi.gov.bi/

Ministry of Public Security

The Ministry of Public Security in Burundi has been given exclusive responsibility to address migration management issues and to construct the migration and diaspora involvement policy. http://www.burundi.gov.bi/



• At sub-ministerial level

Directorate of Diaspora

The directorate forms part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is responsible for diaspora engagement and provision of external services to the diaspora. https://mae.gov.bi/diaspora/

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association de Réflexion et d'Information (ARIB) Belgium 1995 https://www.arib.info

ARIB is a non-profit association with the mission of sharing information on Burundi in order to: promote positive Burundian and universal values; defend the rights and freedoms of citizens; establish a democratic culture; and establish the rule of law ensuring equality of all before the law. They conduct lobbying and advocacy activities in Europe and in Burundi.

Burundi Solidarité Internationale https://www.burundi-solidarite.org/

Development activities

BSI is a network of Burundians Its mission is "the advent of a Burundi characterised by good governance, politically pacified, socially unified and economically prosperous". Its objectives include mobilising diaspora skills and resources for development and peacebuilding.

Burundian Women for Peace and Development Netherlands 2001 http://www.bwpd.nl/en/

Development activities

The organisation delivers education and peace-building activities in Burundi.

Le Forum de la Diaspora Burundaise (FODIB) France, Norway, Sweden, UK 2015 https://www.fodib.org/accueil

🖸 Development activities

FODIB is headquartered in Paris. It is apolitical and aims at solidarity actions between Burundians in the diaspora and humanitarian actions in Burundi.

Izere Foundation Netherlands http://www.izere.nl/

🖸 Development activities

Izere Foundations works to contribute to the peace process and reconstruction in Burundi, and focuses its work on capacity building and social investments. It also organizes exploratory missions to Burundi to test the feasibility of projects and investments.

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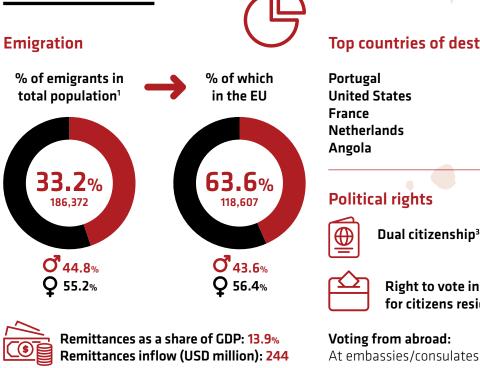






Diaspora engagement mapping **CABO VERDE**

Facts & figures



Top countries of destination²

Portugal	60,543
United States	43,729
France	24,545
Netherlands	12,601
Angola	9,400

	Dual citizenship ³
춛┨	Right to vote in for citizens resid

in national elections esiding abroad⁴

 $\mathbf{\boxtimes}$

 $\mathbf{\boxtimes}$

Terminology: Cabo Verde refers to its citizens abroad as Cabo Verdeans abroad or the Cabo Verdean diaspora (Portuguese: Diáspora cabo-verdiana).

1 It is important to mention that numbers on emigration and diaspora vary greatly in Cabo Verde due to its long diaspora history. Accordingly, the total size of the diaspora is close to 120% out of which over one third is based in Europe. Source: https://www.pewresearch.org/ topics/global-migration-and-demography/ From UN Migration Estimated Statistics for 2017.

2 Source: From UNDESA Migration Stock Statistics for 2019 https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/data/UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx . Senegal is another significant country of destination.

3 The constitution of Cabo Verde allows dual citizenship for its diaspora and also states that 'No one who is Cabo Verdean by origin may be deprived of nationality or of the prerogatives of citizenship. (Art. 40). . English version available at: http://confinder.richmond.edu/ admin/docs/CapeVerde.pdf

4 Article 108 of the Constitution states that the President of the Republic is elected by universal suffrage, by citizen voters registered in the national territory and abroad.

National Strategy on Emigration and Development (ENED, 2014)

The strategy aims at defining the objectives of the relationship with the diaspora; establishing a coherent framework for emigration and development; building a broader consensus on emigration policy; discussing the benefits of migration and development; and guiding the dialogue within the national public administration and with the donors.⁹

- The axes of intervention of ENED are:
- facilitating and preparing departure;
- supporting the integration of Cape Verdeans abroad;
- gaining knowledge about diaspora and migration dynamics;
- strengthening the links and dialogue with the diaspora;
- facilitating and attracting remittances;
- promoting Investment and international trade to the diaspora;
- mobilizing the competencies of the diaspora.

ENED was originally supposed to be valid for two years and form the basis of further policy development, but the status of this process is unclear.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

- Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRS)⁶ sets out the importance of the diaspora; it includes references to participative processes for diaspora input into policy planning processes. However, the GRPS and its subsequent iterations remain largely aspirational, having generic goals and lacking an operational or implementation plan for diaspora mobilization.
- Decree-Law n° 35/2007 institutionalized the Casa do Cidadão ('Citizens House') which provides the main point of access and information for the Cabo Verdean diaspora.⁷ Its Action Plan 2017-2021 contains targets relating to improved communication, de-bureaucratisation, and coordination with diaspora groups.⁸
- **EU-Cabo Verde Mobility Partnership** enables greater circular migration to and from Cabo Verde. This agreement seeks to promote circular migration, and migration and development projects in Cabo Verde, as well as to provide easier conditions for citizens of Cabo Verde to travel, study, and do business in the EU.⁹ This mobility partnership has facilitated a number of key development projects such as the Diaspora For Development of Cape Verde (DIAS de Cabo Verde, see Spotlight section).



2004

2007

⁵ IOM, 'Estrategia Nacional de Emigraçao e Desenvolvimento' (2014).

⁶ English version available at: https://www.imf.org/~/media/Websites/IMF/imported-full-text-pdf/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/_ cr05135.ashx

⁷ https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv/portonprd/porton.portoncv_v3?p=ACABBBADADC4C4C4

⁸ https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv/portonprd/porton.POR_DET_AREA_DB.open_file?p_doc_id=1838

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_08_1720

Trends

Migration has been an integral part of Cabo Verde's development strategy since 1975, even if only implicitly. Strong emotional and material bonds retained by Cabo Verdeans in the diaspora materialized as monetary and goods remittances, requiring little effort in policy or institutional innovation on the part of the homeland. Cabo Verde has arguably made a lot of progress in the area of enabling conditions.

Given that most Cabo Verdeans live outside the country, either in the US or in Europe (principally in Portugal), developing effective diaspora engagement practices is a priority.

Achievements

Cabo Verde ranks high in Africa and globally in terms of democracy, governance, transparency, and human development.¹⁰ The government has sought to implement a number of reforms to strengthen the business and investment climate, including reforms to improve the efficiency of public administration to deliver services to citizens and businesses. The reforms, still incomplete, have been improving the business and investment climate for all investors – nationals, foreigners as well as diaspora.¹¹¹²

Obstacles

- Weak transport infrastructure: Diaspora visitors and returnees overlook the inadequacies of health care, water, electricity and other services, but the low quality and inefficiencies of international and inter-island transportation generate a level of frustration that dampens diaspora enthusiasm for the homeland.
- **Bureaucratic barriers:** Even though institutions generally work, favouritism, judicial delays, and bureaucratic inefficiencies are common. A common diaspora complaint is long customs delays which act as a barrier to people sending goods back to Cabo Verde.
- **Funding:** Lack of funds impede the government in implementing a sound diaspora engagement strategy and providing adequate services to their diaspora. The services provided remain limited even though they have improved.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Diaspora voting abroad and diaspora representatives to the National Assembly

Cabo Verdeans living abroad have had the right to vote in presidential as well as legislative elections since 1992. A weighting system was implemented in order to avoid compromising national independence as more Cape Verdeans live abroad than in the national territory.¹³ There are six members of parliament to represent Cabo Verdean citizens abroad: two each from the Americas, the rest of Africa and Europe.¹⁴

Diaspora For Development of Cape Verde (DIAS de Cabo Verde)¹⁵

Dias de Cabo Verde, initiated by the Cape Verdean Institute of Communities in partnership with the IOM and the EC, mobilised the human, social and professional resources of the country's diaspora for capacity-building of key development sectors such as health, education, infrastructure and tourism. It has strengthened the ties between the diaspora and the public and private sectors in both Cabo Verde and Portugal, Italy, and the Netherlands. The project was funded by the European Commission and co-funded by the Portuguese Cooperation.

Casa do Cidadão¹⁶

The Casa do Cidadão was established by the Cabo Verdean Government to provide a 'one-stop-shop' for the Cabo Verdean diaspora, via the online web-portal or physical Service Centres. In order to bring citizens closer together and ensure access by emigrant communities to Casa do Cidadão services, a COL - Online certificates counter - was created for the diaspora. A mobile customer service was launched to facilitate remote population's access to these services. Other services include: an integrated management system for documents; services related to citizenship, customs declarations, and tax; information on setting up business and investing in Cabo Verde; and tools to monitor the progress of children in education.

13 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CMW/Shared%20Documents/CPV/INT_CMW_IFL_CPV_32149_E.pdf 14 http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2057.htm 15 https://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/3. 16 https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv

CABO VERDE

RIGHTS

HUMAN CAPITAL + PARTNERSHIPS

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

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

Cabo Verde is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Cabo Verde as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) https://www.ecowas.int/

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities

The Ministry of Communities was created in 2011 as a successor to the Institute of Communities (IC; created on September 3, 2001). The Ministry of Communities was absorbed into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities in 2016 and is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement. https://www.governo.cv/

o At sub-ministerial level

Casa do Cidadão

This was established by the Cabe Verdean Government to provide a 'one-stop-shop' for the Cabo Verdean diaspora, using either the online web-portal (https://portondinosilhas.gov.cv) or Service Centres of Casa do Cidadão in Sal, Praia and São Vicente.

Observatório das Migrações

The observatory was established in 2014 to collect and analyse migration data relevant to the country.¹⁷

Diaspora organisations in Europe

There are tens of Cape Verdean diaspora organisations in Europe, but these tend to be small community organisations or diaspora professional associations and most do not have websites. While many will implement small-scale and episodic development interventions in Cabo Verde, it has not been possible to assess their activities in this regard. For a directory of these diaspora organisations, please visit: http://

Associação Cabo-verdiana de Lisboa Portugal 1970 https://www.facebook.com/acv.associacao.caboverdeana.lisboa/

www.caboverde-info.com/Sociedade/Diaspora/Associacoes-Cabo-Verdianas



Development activities

One of the oldest Cabo Verdean diaspora organisations in Portugal, founded in 1970, Associação Cabo-verdiana de Lisboa provides cultural and educational activities including promoting bi-lingual literacy in Creole and Portuguese, in particular for 2nd and 3rd generation diaspora young people, and works to promote 'dual citizenship, culture and identity'.¹⁸ It also delivers educational and health promotion projects in Cabo Verde.

Association CHEDA - Crianças de hoje e de Amanha France http://cheda.org/cheda-criancas-de-hoje-e-de-amanha/cheda/

Development activities

For more than 25 years, the association Crianças de Hoje e de Amanha (CHEDA) has been developing cultural exchanges between Cape Verdean and French children, providing aid to Cape Verdean children and promoting Cape Verdean culture through various actions and projects.

Associação Girassol Solidario Portugal https://www.facebook.com/girassol.solidario/

Development activities

The association works to provide humanitarian, psychosocial and intercultural mediation support to patients evacuated from Cape Verde who are in Portugal for treatment.

18 http://www.faapa.info/blog/associacao-cabo-verdiana-de-lisboa-comemora-dia-internacional-da-mulher-com-mesa-redonda-e-ac-tividades-culturais/

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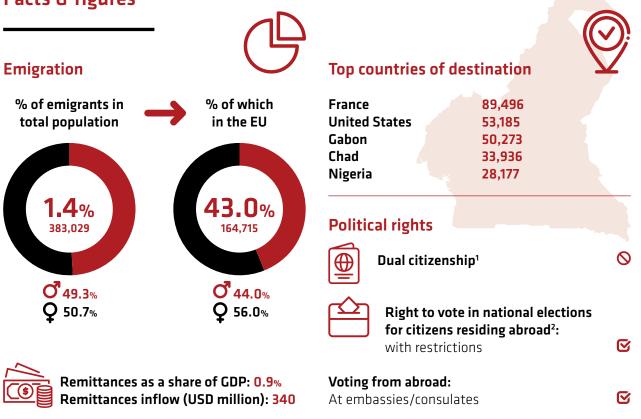


Find out more at www.diasporafordevelopment.eu



Diaspora engagement mapping CAMEROON

Facts & figures



Terminology: Cameroon refers to its diaspora as 'Cameroonians abroad', although the term diaspora is also used in some contexts.

Cameroon does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 In Cameroon, the nationality code of June 11, 1968, states that; once a Cameroonian citizen obtains the citizenship of another country, s/ he automatically loses his or her Cameroonian nationality. Full text available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4db1c.html . For a discussion of some of the issues relating to dual citizenship in Cameroon, see: https://www.camerounweb.com/CameroonHomePage/ features/Toward-dual-citizenship-in-Cameroon-Win-win-proposals-357007

2 Law No. 2011/013 of 13 July 2011 permits voting abroad for Cameroonian nationals that register with Electoral Commission Focal Points in embassies, but excludes Cameroonian diaspora with other nationalities. As many Cameroonian diaspora hold other nationalities this effectively disbars them from participating in Cameroonian electoral processes. In addition, concerns have been raised about diaspora voter registration processes. For more information see http://www.elecam.cm/?q=en/node/104 ; https://www.france24.com/ fr/20181005-cameroun-presidentielle-reportage-paris-diaspora-biya ; and https://cameroonvoice.com/opinion/2018/08/27/election-presidentielle-2018-et-diaspora-camerounaise-leternelle-incomprehension/

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Vision 2035³ sets out an action plan that includes mobilising funds and putting the financial system at the service of development. It also includes devising an appropriate strategy to capitalize on the resources of the diaspora. This is the sole reference to diaspora in the strategy.

● National Growth and Employment Strategy⁴ includes the component 'NDS-4.1.2 Development of scientific and technological collaboration with scientists and engineers in the Diaspora'. There is little available information on this component, but one example of its implementation is the partnership agreement signed between a Cameroonian diaspora organisation in Germany, VKII, and the University of Yaounde I (see Spotlight section).

2018 ▲ National Development Strategy 2020-2030⁵ aims to build the country's economy through a series of regulatory and other reforms to attract greater investment. It includes the objective '(iii) attract capital-holders (investors and the diaspora) and professionals in the different sectors of the financial ecosystem.' Priority sectors under this strategy include energy, agro-industry, digital, manufacturing, trade, and culture and tourism. In late 2018 the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 was presented to the Cabinet.⁶

Trends

Due to economic factors and a lack of employment opportunities, since the 1980s the country's frustrated youth has tended to pinned its hopes on emigrating from the 1980s onwards, especially the high skilled. This has led to skills shortages in areas such as education and medicine, and has had a negative impact on the economy. According to a 2018 AU study, the Cameroonian diaspora in Europe are highly qualified.⁷

Cameroonian diaspora organisations, although mostly small, are very active, delivering projects across a range of sectors including health, education, skills and technology transfer, and business and enterprise.⁸ See the Spotlight section for examples.

EU states have sought to encourage diaspora contributions to Cameroon. Germany and France have been active in working with diaspora organisations and high-skilled professionals to promote skills and technology transfer, as well as investment.⁹

The current political instability in the country and worsening ethnic tensions, combined with the ongoing insurgency by extremists in the region, have meant that Cameroon's focus has been on national security and securing its borders, rather than on diaspora engagement, with the diaspora sometimes perceived as a threat.¹⁰

2009

2010

³ Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (2009), Vision 2035, available at: http://www.cameroon-embassy.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Cameroon_VISION_2035_English_Version.pdf

⁴ https://www.cameroonembassyusa.org/images/documents_folder/quick_links/Cameroon_DSCE_English_Version_Growth_and_Employment_Strategy_Paper_MONITORING.pdf

⁵ Available at: https://www.minepat.gov.cm/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&alias=117-expose-of-minepat-pillars-of-the-2020-2030-nds-and-institutional-mechanism-for-its-implementation-cabinet-meeting-of-28-november-2019&category_slug=exposes&Itemid=284&lang=en

⁷ AU (2018), Diaspora Mapping and Research Study in Five European Countries . Available at: https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/2018%20 Diaspora%20Mapping%20Study%20Europe%20ENG.pdf . This is consistent with a 2009 IOM study which found that 42% of the Cameroonian diaspora working in Europe were highly qualified. See: https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-au-cameroun-profil-national-2009

⁸ https://www.forim.net/sites/default/files/Repertoire%20des%20associations%20camerounaises%20de%20France.pdf

⁹ https://www.cimonline.de/static/media/giz2016-fr-diaspora-kamerun.pdf; https://www.afd.fr/fr/carte-des-projets/favoriser-les-in-vestissements-productifs-de-la-diaspora-camerounaise

¹⁰ https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/05/13/cameroons-separatist-movement-is-going-international-ambazonia-military-forces-amf-anglo-phone-crisis/

Remittances to Cameroon make up less than 1% of GDP, so there currently is little financial incentive for the government to prioritise diaspora engagement. Cameroonian diaspora savings – estimated at around \$700m11 in 2016 – are significant, but harnessing these for investment will require both confidence-building measures and incentives for diaspora investors.

Obstacles

- Lack of trust: Even before the current period of political instability, there was significant mistrust between the Cameroonian government and its diaspora. The increase in tensions between the Anglophone and Francophone regions of the country and the rise of a secessionist movement have exacerbated this trend greatly in recent years, and lack of trust is thus probably the greatest barrier to improving diaspora engagement.¹²
- **Lack of policy focus:** Historically, national development strategies have not effectively engaged the views and intellectual input of the Cameroonian diaspora, and include few references to the diaspora.¹³ The lack of a dedicated diaspora strategy or institutions, as well as a lack of information, hinder more effective diaspora engagement.
- Diaspora capacity constraints: Organisations established by the Cameroonian diaspora have suffered from severe capacity constraints, lacking formal social organisation or proper channels to gain access to useful information and networks. Furthermore, Cameroonian associations are typically far more marginally linked with mainstream development agencies compared with other comparable diaspora communities.¹⁴

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices

FODIAS - Forum for the Diaspora¹⁵

The Forum for the Diaspora held in Yaounde in 2017 was organised by the government in partnership with the Agence Française de Developpement. It aimed to develop an inclusive strategy between the Cameroonian government and members of the Diaspora. The Forum resulted in a range of recommendations including the establishment of a Secretariat of State for the Diaspora, along with the development of a database of diaspora members including their socio-economic profile and professional competencies.

12 https://www.theafricareport.com/22437/cameroons-diaspora-learning-to-live-with-the-enemy-within/





NETWORKING

¹¹ Commonwealth Senior Finance Officials Meeting 2016 Discussion Note: Action to Expand the Economic Impact of Diaspora Finance, available at: https://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/inline/FMM1603%20-%20SOM_Diaspora.pdf

¹³ Richard Agbor Ayukndang Enoh (2014) 'Interactions between the government and Diasporas: the West-African case of Cameroon', *Diaspora Studies*, 7:2, 75-87

¹⁴ Awango (2013). The Cameroonian Diaspora: An Assessment of its Role in Local Development. Available at: https://www.socionauki.ru/journal/articles/165438/

 $^{15\} https://www.cameroon-tribune.cm/article.html/9804/fr.html/diaspora-forum-cameroons-diaspora-want-secretariat-of-state$

Diaspora Health Initiatives

Cameroonian medical, pharmacy and dentistry students in Germany founded the Cameroonian diaspora association Camfomedics. It runs many projects in Cameroon such as PINK. PINK includes a portal for information on internship, clinical traineeship and practical placement opportunities for medical and nursing careers in Cameroon.¹⁶

The focus of the iMED programme (Improving Medical Education and Health Care Delivery through Diaspora Engagement) is to train Cameroonian doctors in the use of simple, modern, 'minimally invasive' diagnostic and therapeutic instruments. Cameroonian doctors from abroad work or teach within the framework of the programme.¹⁷¹⁸

Diaspora Supported Education, Knowledge, Technology and Entrepreneurship in Africa (DISEKTEA) 2.0

DISEKTEA 1.0 was a skills and technology transfer initiative set up by a The Association of Cameroonian Engineers and Computer Scientists (VKII) and DÄSAV (the German-Ethiopian students and academics Association) with the support of GIZ.¹⁹

The programme included practically oriented training for students in actual relevant technological areas, such as Bio Energy and Mobile Apps Programming.²⁰

Dias'Invest 23721

The Dias'Invest 237 scheme is a project of the Ministry of External Relations of Cameroon.

Programme partners in France and in Cameroon select business creation projects most relevant to the Cameroonian context, with priority given to social impact investments led by women entrepreneurs. Dias'Invest 237 partners plan to work with all selected entrepreneurs to develop a 3-phase business analysis and an implementation plan elaborated in collaboration with the entrepreneur. The scheme is only open to Cameroonian diaspora entrepreneurs based in France.²²

Developing a diaspora mobilisation strategy

In 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in partnership with the IOM MIDA programme, was working to develop a diaspora mobilisation strategy specifically focused on the return of qualified nationals. During its pilot phase the project facilitated Cameroonian specialists in the health and education sectors to return to Cameroon and help build up the human capital much needed by the country.²³ Its current status is unclear.

21 http://dias-invest.cm/

EDUCATION + HUMAN CAPITAL

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

HUMAN CAPITAL

CAMEROON

¹⁶ https://www.camfomedics.org/de

¹⁷ https://www.alumniportal-deutschland.org/en/global-goals/sdg-03-health/diaspora-association-cameroon-camfomedics/ 18 Danielle Minteu Kadje 2020, 'Migration and Development Between Germany and Cameroon', in *Trans* 2020-04-02

¹⁹ https://disektea.net/pilot/

²⁰ Ibid.

²² https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/cameroun-lancement-de-lappel-candidatures-diasinvest-237

²³ https://reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/how-diaspora-contributes-development-cameroon

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings https://au.int/en/cido

Cameroon is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Cameroon as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) www.ceeac-eccas.org/index.php/en/

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) http://www.diplocam.cm/

MINREX has the responsibility of promoting and protecting Cameroon's and its citizens' interests abroad. It is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement. Cameroonian embassies and consulates in Europe and North America often include a desk officer in charge of diaspora engagement, but there is little public information about the services provided to the diaspora. There is a section of the MINREX website for 'communities abroad' which is currently under development.²⁴

• At sub-ministerial level

Directorate of Cameroonians Abroad

https://diplocam.cm/index.php/fr/le-ministere/les-collaborateurs-du-ministre

The Directorate of Cameroonians abroad, foreigners in Cameroon, refugees and migration issues (Direction des Camerounais à l'Étranger, des Étrangers au Cameroun, des Réfugiés et des Questions migratoires) is responsible for developing and implementing policies and programmes related to migration.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association Franco-camerounaise BIAGNE France http://www.biagne.org/

Solution Development activities

BIAGNE works to improve the quality of primary and specialised care in different structures in place in western Cameroon, it also collects and transports technical equipment and participates in the continuous training of medical and paramedical staff.

CAMEROON



Cameroon Forum United Kingdom https://www.cameroonforum.org/

Development activities

Cameroon Forum works to help Cameroonians in the diaspora integrate into their host communities, and draw upon their skills and experience for the mutual development of Cameroon and their host communities in the business, social and charity domains. In 2012 it founded the African Diaspora Action Against Malaria (ADAAM) which works with diaspora medical professionals to fight against malaria in Africa through awareness-raising in local communities in Cameroon and policy advocacy in the UK.²⁵

Deutsch-Afrikanische Brücke e.V. (German-African Bridge, DABeV) Germany 1992 https://www.deutsch-afrikanische-bruecke.de/

🖸 Development activities

The organisation works in the field of development cooperation with a special focus on economy, hygiene/ health, sports and education.

Deutsch-Kamerunisches Forum für die Medizinischen und Paramedizinischen Wissenschaften e.V (Camfomedics) Germany https://www.camfomedics.org/

Development activities

Camfomedics is a Cameroonian diaspora organisation set up by diaspora medical professionals based in Germany. It provides medical treatment, equipment transport, and medical training in Cameroon, and promotes the integration and integration of Cameroonian and German medical students.

Ident.Africa Germany 2004 http://www.identafrica.org/?lang=en

Development activities

ident.africa was founded in order to address the education deficit in Africa. It delivers education, health, and Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) support projects in Cameroon with local partners.

Verein Kamerunischer Ingenieure und Informatiker e.V. (VKII) Germany https://www.vkii.org/index.php

Development activities

VKII works to develop technology-based solutions to development policy problems in Cameroon and abroad. In addition to projects in Cameroon, VKII provides a mentoring programme, and organises symposia and seminars in Germany.

25 Page and Tanyi (2015), *Engaging the African diaspora in the fight against malaria*, available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publica-tion/283101456_Engaging_the_African_diaspora_in_the_fight_against_malaria#fullTextFileContent

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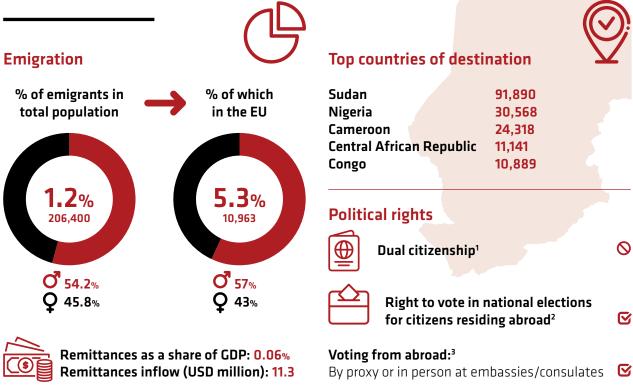
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping ΓΗΔΠ

Facts & figures



Terminology: The term 'Chadians abroad' (French: Tchadiens de l'étranger), although the term diaspora is also used.

Chad does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

However, IOM started working with the Government of Chad in 2019 to develop a diaspora engagement road map.⁴

1 Ordonnance n. 33 du 14 août 1962 portant Code de la nationalité. Full text available at: http://citizenshiprightsafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Chad_Ordonnance_portant_code_de_la_nationalite_Tchadienne_33-PG.-INT_14-Aug-62.pdf . However, there is debate about whether dual citizenship is recognised as there are few explicit legal references to it in Chadian law, see for example: https://www2.ohchr.org/ english/issues/women/docs/OtherEntities/OSJI%20CitizenshipAfricaStudy.pdf and https://www.refworld.org/docid/47d6547a23.html 2 https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/voting-from-abroad-the-international-idea-handbook.pdf Voting for those living abroad for presidential election only.

3 Loi n°003/PR/09 du 07 janvier2009 Portant Code électoral. Available at : http://www.rf2d.org/elections-loi-n-003-pr-9-tchad/#section_5_du_vote_des_tchadiens_de_lrsquotranger

4 https://www.iom.int/countries/chad

0

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Constitution of 31 March 1996, revised on 15 July 2005 grants all Chadians the right to free movement within Chad and to leave and return to the country, thereby promoting circular migration.

Decree N°11-839/PR/PM/MAT/11 of 2 August 2011 on the establishment, organisation and mandate of the National Reception Commission for the Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees⁵ aims to facilitate the framework for the return of returnees and their reintegration, among other provisions.

National Development Plan 2013-2015⁶ states that economic growth should be achieved via, inter alia, innovative financing models, including diaspora mobilisation.

National Development Plan 2017-2021:⁷ Under the strategic aim 'Promoting governance/ peacebuilding and strengthening internal and external security (borders)', the NDP includes 'promoting diaspora integration' as an objective.

Vision 2030, The Chad We Want:⁸ This long-term development strategy states that Chad will implement innovative financial mechanisms aimed at mobilizing diaspora resources and remittances to Chad in order to increase private funding of growth sectors.



Chad has suffered from decades of civil war; one result has been a polarised diaspora and a lack of capacity to prioritise diaspora engagement. Instability and a lack of economic opportunities have also contributed to brain drain in the country, creating skills shortages in the health, education, and energy sectors.⁹

Chadians have been displaced to and over national boundaries, forming border communities on either side who often do not recognise these boundaries.¹⁰ Chad has had to face the spread of terrorism, illicit trafficking, including trafficking in human beings linked to clandestine immigration, as well as transnational organized crime. Diaspora activists have conducted advocacy to highlight these challenges, as well as alleged human rights abuses in the country.¹¹

Remittance flows to the country make up a small percentage of Chad's economy. This has made it challenging for the government to prioritise resource allocation for diaspora engagement policies and programmes. However, since 2019 the government has been working with IOM to undertake a mapping and to develop a diaspora engagement strategy. This project has led to the establishment of an inter-ministerial steering committee to support the coordination of project implementation and engage with the diaspora.¹²

5 Décret N°11-839/PR/PM/MAT/11 du 2 août 2011 portant création, organisation et attributions de la Commission nationale d'accueil, de réinsertion des réfugiés et des rapatriés (CNARR)

6 Plan National de Développement (PND) 2013-2015

7 Available at: https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b34ac4f4.pdf

8 Available at: http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Cha186305.pdf; Official English version.

9 IOM (2012), Etude préliminaire des migrations au Tchad

10 Ibid.

11 See examples: Tchad Pages; Stop Boko Haram; DW article

12 https://migrationjointinitiative.org/sites/default/files/files/pdf/iom-chad-glance.pdf



Achievements

The deployment of French and other European forces in Chad as part of Operation Barkhane from 2014 has helped to provide a measure of improved stability in Chad, but the Chadian authorities and the international community have had to prioritise issues of refugee protection and integration of migrants and Chadian returnees over diaspora engagement.¹³ In spite of the challenges faced by the government, it has started to make some progress in diaspora engagement with the support of international partners.

In 2019, President Déby called for greater involvement of the diaspora in Chad's development efforts, and noted the need for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the heads of diplomatic and consular missions to raise awareness, mobilize, and support the diaspora in order to address skills shortages in the country, especially in the health, education, and energy sectors.¹⁴

More recently, it has sought to organise repatriation arrangements for Chadians abroad affected by travel restrictions imposed by the Coronavirus pandemic.¹⁵ IOM launched a study in June 2020 of diaspora remittance-sending behaviours of the Chadian diaspora in light of the pandemic.¹⁶ The Chadian diaspora has also been involved in raising awareness among people in Chad of the dangers of COVID 19 and the need to follow public health guidelines.¹⁷

Obstacles



- Lack of trust: There is a lack of trust between the government and the diaspora, and the Chadian diaspora itself is polarised.¹⁸
- Political instability: Decades of conflict in Chad has led to political instability in the country. Since 2010, Chad has faced an ongoing insurgency that has caused forced displacement in several states in the region.
- Lack of enabling policy environment: Chad lacks dedicated diaspora engagement structures, policies, and programmes, as well as resources for these, although the government is working to address these challenges with support from IOM.

13 ICMPD (2017), MICIC: Central African Republic at a Crossroads – Socio-economic Development Implications of Crisis-induced Returns to Cameroon and Chad, available at: https://www.icmpd.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Central_African_Republic_CS_FINAL.pdf 14 https://www.alwihdainfo.com/Tchad-I-appel-d-Idriss-Deby-a-Ia-diaspora_a79337.html

15 https://tchadinfos.com/politique/rapatriement-des-tchadiens-des-precisions-pour-les-ressortissants-de-benin-togo-et-burkina/

16 https://www.un.org/africarenewal/fr/derni%C3%A8re-heure/coronavirus/comprendre-le-comportement-des-envois-de-fonds-au-tchaddans-le-cadre-de-la-covid-19

17 https://www.letchadanthropus-tribune.com/tchad-france-coronavirus-les-tchadiens-de-la-diaspora-sadressent-a-leurs-compatriotes-ecouter-analyser/

18 https://byusmedia.fr/un-collectif-de-migrants-tchadiens-manifeste-contre-la-dictature-didris-deby/?cn-reloaded=1

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Diaspora support for healthcare, TOKTEN/MIDA 2013-2014

In 2013, The UNDP Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and IOM Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programmes delivered a joint TOKTEN/MIDA project in Chad. The project deployed 19 members of the Chadian diaspora residing in France in partnership with the diaspora-led Group for Higher Education and Health in Chad Groupe d'entraide à l'Enseignement Supérieur et à la Santé au Tchad (GESST) to strengthen the capacities of institutions and actors in the health and higher education sectors in the country.¹⁹

Promoting the Engagement of the Chadian Diaspora in Support of the Development of Chad 2019

CAPACITY BUILDING

HEALTH & HUMAN CAPITAI

The IOM project "Promoting the Engagement of the Chadian Diaspora in Support of the Development of Chad", supports the Government of Chad to mobilise and involve members of the Chadian diaspora to contribute to the country's development efforts, in line with the National Development Plan. Activities in the first phase include mapping the Chadian Diaspora abroad to pinpoint diaspora associations in France and Niger. Diaspora members and the inter-ministerial committee will collaborate to outline action steps to ensure effective engagement of diaspora members to support various government sectors and contribute to the development of Chad.²⁰

Afric Benelux-Chad Trade Missions 2015

Diaspora enterprise Afric have been running trade missions to Chad since 2015. The missions work to promote economic development, access to finance, training and the international market for Chadian SMI/SMEs, with a particular focus on the agro-industrial and sylvo-pastoral sectors.²¹ The 5th edition of the Benelux-Chad Agribusiness Trade Mission to N'Djamena was organized in 2019 to connect African and European public and private organisations.²² It resulted in 20 agreements and partnership contracts with Dutch firms, as well as the priming of 10 start-ups and development of business plans for nine projects. [f]

19 https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/TCD/Rapport%20final%20TOKTEN.pdf / https://tchadinfos.com/tchad/diaspora-tchadienne-appui-aux-services-de-sant-nationaux/ http://www.gesstchad.org/partenaires/pnud-et-oim 20 https://migrationjointinitiative.org/sites/default/files/files/pdf/iom-chad-glance.pdf 21 https://tchadinfos.com/tchad/tchad-solange-domaye-licone-dune-diaspora-dynamique/ 22 https://www.awex-export.be/fr/medias/mission-commerciale-d-investissement-agro-industrielle-au-tchad

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

CHAD

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2008

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Chad nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, and Chadians abroad (Ministère des Affaires étrangères, de l'Intégration africaine, et des Tchadiens de l'Etranger)²³ 2017

This ministry is the lead agency for diaspora engagement, and is responsible for overseeing the Directorate for Chadians Abroad to enable engagement with the Chadian diaspora through its missions overseas. [f]

o At sub-ministerial level

Directorate for Chadians Abroad of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Direction des Tchadiens de l'Etranger du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères), (n.d.),

This Directorate is responsible for developing policies and programmes to facilitate greater diaspora participation in the socio-economic life of the country.

Diaspora organisations in Europe

Association Rémoise des Etudiants Tchadiens (ARET) 2013 France

Solution Integration activities

ARET is an apolitical non-profit association in France, which aims to be the voice and image of Chad in Reims and throughout the Champagne Ardennes region. It provides a framework for the exchange and integration of Chadian students in the city.

Association d'Entraide Tchadienne en Aquitaine (AETA) France

Development activities

Integration activities

AETA works to contribute to all forms of awareness raising in terms of health, hygiene and education contributing to the socio-cultural development of Chad.

23 In some sources this Ministry is referred to as '*Ministère des Affaires étrangères, de l'Intégration africaine, et des Tchadiens à l'Etrang*er', for example http://diplomatie.gouv.td or https://www.aa.com.tr/fr/afrique/tchad-vaste-remaniement-minist%C3%A9riel-/1911084



Association des Tchadiens de Bretagne (ATB) 2009 France

Integration activities

ATB works to promote of Chadian culture and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and solidarity between Chadians and friends of Chad.

Association Solidarité France-Tchad de Rennes (ASFTR) 2007 France

Development activities

Integration activities

ASFTR works to bring together Chadians in Rennes around the ideals of unity and fraternity in solidarity with France; to promote humanitarian social development activities for Chadians in difficult situations in Rennes; to accompany and provide support through donations and legacies for the poor populations of Chad; and to stop illegal immigration from Chad to France.

Association Franco-Tchadienne de Bourgogne pour l'Entraide et la Solidarité (AFTBES) France

Development activities

AFTBES work to provide mutual aid and solidarity; its activities include collecting and sending medicines, books, school supplies and clothing to local communities in Chad.

Association des Ressortissants Tchadiens d'Indre-et-Loire (ARTIL) 2006 France

Development activities

Integration activities

ARTIL works to facilitate administrative procedures for members; to support the integration of Chadian nationals into French society; and to assist members in case of need. It provides development aid in liaison with the Chadian population, in particular the contributions to school and sanitary infrastructures, water wells, and the processing of artisanal products.

Association des Tchadiens d'Ile-de-France Centre (ATIF- Centre) 2012 France

Development activities

Integration activities

ATIF works to promote development in Chad, particularly in the economic, social and cultural fields. It mobilises Chadians in the diaspora to contribute to the establishment in Chad of an institutional environment that integrates the Chadian Diaspora as a fully-fledged actor in the development of the country.

Association Tchadienne de Midi-Pyrénées 2005 France

Development activities

Integration activities

The Association Tchadienne de Midi-Pyrénées organises cultural and artistic activities to raise awareness of Chad, and to help the destitute through socio-educational and health projects. It works for reciprocal exchanges between Midi-Pyreneans and Chadians, and to support members in distress.

Groupe d'Entraide à l'Enseignement Supérieur et à la Santé au Tchad (GESST) 2013 France

Development activities

Integration activities

GESST supports Chadian universities in terms of teaching, research and governance, and seeks to respond to the needs of Chadian health. This includes the development of a skills database; teaching missions carried out on request; mobilising medical care by health professionals; supporting research; and contributing to higher educational reforms.

World for Tchad 2011 France

Development activities

Founded by a Chadian diaspora professional, World for Tchad aims to help inhabitants of villages in South-West Chad. It works to guarantee access to safe, potable water and WASH facilities for more than 26,000 people.

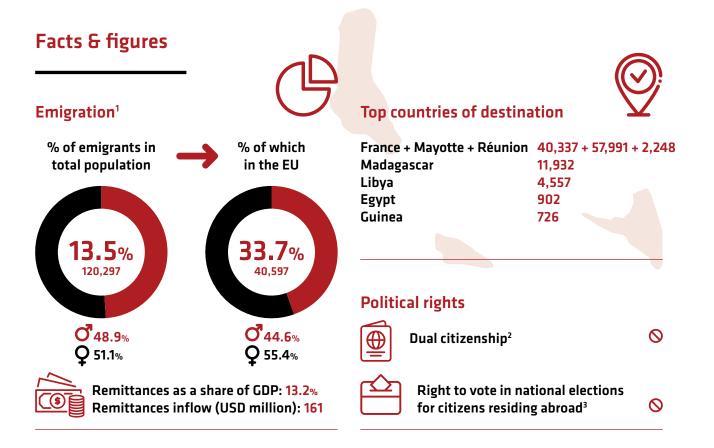


Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping COMOROS



Terminology: Comoros refers to its diaspora as 'Comorians Abroad' (in French: *Comoriens à l'Etranger*), although the term diaspora is also used in some documents.

Comoros does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

3 Electoral Law 2005 last modified on 19 September 2009 (Ordinance No. 09-006/PR).

¹ Source: From UNDESA Migration Stock Statistics. This probably represents a significant underestimate, given the number of Comorian diaspora with other nationalities. French diaspora organisation FORIM estimated the Comorian diaspora in France to be between 150,000 and 300,000) in 2014, see: https://www.forim.net/sites/default/files/Etude%20sur%20la%20diaspora%20des%20Comores%20en%20 France%20par%20%20CAGF-FORIM.pdf

² Code de la Nationalité Comorienne, 1979 ; for a discussion of the complexities of Comoros nationality legislation see: http://www. comores-infos.net/le-droit-de-la-nationalite-aux-comores/ . Unusually, Comoros has permitted dual nationality for applications for socalled 'economic nationality' from foreign nationals since 2008. This is a point of tension with the diaspora, as they are not permitted dual nationality.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Decentralization to strengthen participatory democracy and contribute to local development: The Union of Comoros passed a series of laws in 2011 to enable greater decentralisation with the aim of strengthening participatory democracy and contributions to local development, including by the diaspora.⁴ These enabled greater autonomy for local authorities in the Comoros Islands to establish co-development projects with local authorities in other countries. Most of these partnerships have been forged with local authorities in France.⁵ While these laws do not reference diaspora explicitly, they have enabled greater diaspora participation in co-development activities in the Comoros Islands.

Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCA2D)⁶ contains Strategic Objective 6 that aims to promote trade and high value-added services (such as law or finances) and create decent jobs, such as in ICT. One expected result of this strategic objective is to optimise diaspora transfers. It also sets out decentralised cooperation with the diaspora as a means to stimulate local economies, building on the legal changes mentioned above.⁷ This document also acknowledges the lack of a diaspora policy and accurate data on the location and composition of its diaspora as barriers to achieving greater diaspora remittance flows and investments.⁸

The SCA2D also envisages the creation of an investment fund for the Comorian diaspora, in order to increase the productivity of their financial contributions and 'channel them towards productive projects', although it provides no detail on how this will be achieved.⁹



Trends:

Comoros has a large diaspora relative to its total population, and yet diaspora engagement has not been a priority for the government until relatively recently. This is attributable in part to political differences in Comoros and in the diaspora.

Currently, the government is investing in infrastructure such as roads and hospitals with help from the French government and from its diaspora there (principally human resources and expertise). The Comoros is also interested in encouraging investment and heritage tourism from its diaspora, although there are currently no official schemes or programmes to achieve this.¹⁰

In June 2015, the Minister of the Interior announced the decision declaring that the diaspora's contribution had a big impact on the national economy and national development and thus they should have a vote in the Comorian elections.¹¹ However, this decision was ultimately reversed by the Electoral Commission, which cited "technical reasons."¹² Calls for diaspora voting are set to continue, and enabling this promises to give the diaspora greater opportunities to contribute to the country's development.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

COMOROS

2011

2018

2021

⁴ Loi sur l'organisation territoriale: 11-006/AU du 2 mai 2011 ; Loi sur la décentralisation : 11-005/AU du 7 avril 2011 ; Loi sur l'organisation des communes: 11-007/AU du 9 avril 2011. Available at: http://ageriuscabinet.com/web/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/lois-sur-la-d%C3%A-9centralisation-du-21-juillet-2011.pdf. See also: Abdérémane AHMED KOUDRA (2013), Processus de Décentralisation au Comores, available at: https://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/cifal_processus_de_decentralisation_au_comores_principes_bilan_et_perspectives_2013.pdf 5 https://km.ambafrance.org/La-cooperation-decentralisee-en

⁶ Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable 2018-2021, available at : https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&s=rc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwid1MCX9-roAhVTe8AKHakaAU8QFjAAegQIBRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Ferc. undp.org%2Fevaluation%2Fmanagementresponses%2Fkeyaction%2Fdocuments%2Fdownload%2F1156&usg=AOvVaw3IQpkUh1_SJ-FLOa7isns-G

⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰ Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable 2018-2021, available at : erc.undp.org > evaluation > keyaction > documents > download

¹¹ https://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=1503240734&Country=Comoros&topic=Politics&subtopic=Forecast&subsubtopic=Election+watch

¹² https://africanarguments.org/2016/02/18/presidential-elections-in-the-comoros-whose-turn-is-it-anyway/

Obstacles

- Lack of political interest and resources: Historically there has been a lack of interest from the government of Comoros in its diaspora, as well as a lack of resources allocated to diaspora engagement, despite the large size of the diaspora relative to the country's population and its reliance on remittances. The lack of a diaspora policy and accurate data on the location and composition of its diaspora is as barriers to achieving greater diaspora remittance flows and investments.
 - Lack of diaspora engagement frameworks and structures: There has been little policy focus on engaging the Comorian diaspora, and it is only in the last two years (2017-2019) that the government has started to turn its attention to developing such a framework.
 - Local focus of the Comorian diaspora: The vast majority of Comorian diaspora are resident in France, and maintain strong links with specific local communities of origin. Comorian diaspora contributions

 of money, skills, time and advocacy / awareness raising tend to be oriented towards these local communities of origin, and it can be challenging to re-orient these to national schemes in the absence of frameworks and incentives for engagement and because of a lack of trust in the government.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices

Developing Diaspora Engagement in Comoros¹³

The government of Comoros is starting to take a greater interest in diaspora engagement, and is currently working with IOM to support the implementation of the government's SCA2D national development strategy and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). IOM is also assisting in the implementation of a diaspora engagement project which seeks to mobilise the human and other diaspora resources of the diaspora (investments, social capital, political capital), in order to build capacities of national stakeholders, to foster dialogue, and develop multi-sectoral strategies for leveraging the diaspora's contributions to national development.

The Franco Comorian Co-development Programme (FCCP)¹⁴

Funded by French government, the FCCP aimed to support Comorian migrants in their commitment to the country's development. The FCCP made the first selection of grant applications from the call for projects during its selection committee meeting in Moroni in 2013, with a subsequent round in 2014. Projects funded included education, health, and enterprise initiatives. Priority was given to joint projects of local authorities and diaspora groups in order to enable the involvement of beneficiaries and greater capacity-building. This approach sought to capitalise on the decentralisation process initiated by the Union of Comoros. Results of this programme are however unclear.

CAPACITY BUILDING





Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) www.au-cido.int

Comoros nominates a diaspora focal point to AU Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) www.sadc.int

The Union of the Comoros was admitted to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) at its 37th Summit of Heads of State and Government in August 2017. It then became a full member at the 38th Summit of Heads of State and Government on August 2018 in Windhoek Namibia.

Arab League http://www.lasportal.org/Pages/Welcome.aspx

- National institutions
 - o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation http://www.diplomatie.gouv.km/

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation promotes the interests of Comoros abroad and has responsibility for the Comorian diaspora.

Presidency of the Union of the Comoros Islands https://beit-salam.km/

• At local level

N/A, although Comorian diaspora communities maintain links with their communities of origin at the local level and are more likely to mobilise resources for local rather than national schemes.

Diaspora organisations in Europe¹⁵



Association Franco-Comorienne pour le Développement et l'Amitié de Mohéli (AFCDAM) humanitaire France http://www.afcdam.org

Development activities

AFCDAM works to support the integration of Comorians in France, promote Comorian culture, and also undertakes capacity-building projects and donations of medical equipment to clinics in the Comoros Islands.

Fédération Des Associations Comoriennes De France (FACOF)

Development activities

FACOF works to support the Comorian diaspora in France in relation to integration. It also provides training and education in France and in Comoros.

Plateforme des Associations Comoriennes de la Seine-Saint-Denis (PFAC) France http://www.pfac-93.org/

Development activities

PFAC is an umbrella group of Comorian diaspora organisations in Seine-Saint-Denis, France. It works to support the Comorian diaspora in France, as well as providing training, and medical and educational supplies to Comoros.

L'Union des Femmes Comoriennes France

Solution Development activities

The organisation works to promote women, and fight for the rights of children. It also provides training and humanitarian support to Comoros.

Coordination des Associations de la Diaspora Comorienne (DIASCOM) France 2000 https://www.comores-online.com/mwezinet/associations/diascom.htm

DIASCOM represents around 50 Comorian diaspora organisations in France. It works to support Comorians in France to integrate and to promote Comorian culture.

15 There are several hundred small Comorian diaspora organisations based in France, according to the official French register https://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr/

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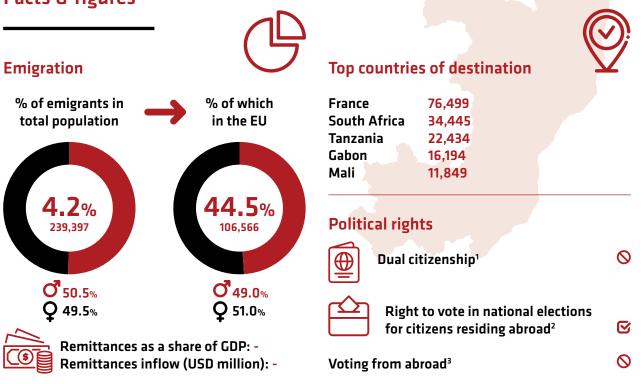
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Diaspora engagement mapping REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Facts & figures



Terminology: The Republic of the Congo refers to its diaspora as 'Congolais de l'extérieur', but also uses the term diaspora in some contexts.

Congo does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 Loi n° 35-1961 du 20 juin 1961 portant le Code de la nationalité congolaise sets out citizenship of the Republic of Congo, which does not permit dual citizenship. Full text available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4db4.html

2 Loi n°9-2001 du 10 décembre 2001 portant loi électorale sets out that any Congolese citizen abroad may vote in elections if they are registered on the electoral register. French text available at : https://economie.gouv.cg/sites/default/files/Documentation/Lo-is/2001/n%C2%AF9-2001%20du%2010%20d%C3%87cembre%202001.PDF 3 lbid.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

There is a paucity of official information from the government of the Republic of Congo on its migration Σ policy frameworks.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2012 (DISCERP 2012-2016) ⁴ sets out a range of areas that are of relevance to diaspora engagement. These include the restructuring of diplomatic missions to attract foreign direct investment in addition to an easing of legal and tax constraints to benefit the diaspora to encourage their active involvement in the country's development⁵.

The plan further states that a comprehensive approach must include the integration of migration in development frameworks and strategies against poverty, and the involvement of diaspora and transnational networks in development strategies. There is also an acknowledgement of the need to improve management of remittances, along with comprehensive and targeted assistance programmes for labour-focused migration, facilitating the return and reintegration of migrants.⁶ It is not clear how these policy intentions have translated into formal migration and development policy frameworks.

Trends

Relations between the government and its diaspora are very strained and characterised by deep mistrust. This has informed the slow development and implementation of diaspora engagement policies and programmes.

In 2013, the African Development Bank commissioned a consultant to develop a diaspora mobilisation strategy.⁷ In 2014 IOM supported the Republic of the Congo to develop a diaspora mobilisation strategy,⁸ and members of the Congolese diaspora were consulted on this.⁹ However, political instability in the country, and in particular the Constitutional Referendum and the 2016 elections, have hindered the Congolese government's progress on diaspora engagement.

The Congolese government is keen to strengthen the potential for diaspora skills transfer to support the country's development. Stemming 'brain drain' has been at the centre of diaspora engagement attempts. To this end, in October 2018, the Congolese government sent a delegation from the Department of Congolese Abroad (DCE) on a fact-finding mission to the *Conseil de la communauté marocaine à l'étranger* (CCME) in Rabat, Morocco. The purpose of this mission was "to benefit from Moroccan experience and expertise in the field of migration, especially in its organizational aspect," said HE M Jean Philippe Ngakosso, specifying that the newly created DCE needed the support of a country like Morocco "which has made a long journey in this field."¹⁰ These explorations build upon the policy aims outlined in the Growth, Employment, and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2012-2016 DSCERP), which seeks to facilitate return migration and the effective engagement of the diaspora in the country's development.

2012

⁴ Full text available at: https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/policy-database/CONGO%29%202009-2016%20National%20Development%20Plan.pdf

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Procurement/Project-related-Procurement/Congo%20-%20Elaboration%20 de%20la%20Strat%C3%A9gie%20de%20mobilisation%20de%20la%20Diaspora%20pour%20la%20reconstruction%20et%20le%20 d%C3%A9veloppement%20du%20Congo%20-%20Contract%20Award.pdf

⁸ http://www.adiac-congo.com/content/cooperation-loim-renforce-les-capacites-du-gouvernement-congolais-dans-les-strategies-de; 9 http://www.adiac-congo.com/content/diaspora-les-congolais-de-letranger-reflechissent-une-strategie-nationale-dintegration-au 10 https://www.ccme.org.ma/fr/activites/54017

Obstacles



- Lack of trust: Probably the largest obstacle to diaspora engagement is a lack of trust between the government and its diaspora. The government has viewed the diaspora as a threat to its political stability, while the diaspora is distrustful of the actions of the government.
- **Frameworks:** The Republic of the Congo has been slow to build its policy and institutional frameworks in relation to diaspora engagement; there is still no agreed upon diaspora policy, and while there are some initiatives, they risk being piecemeal and ineffective. Development and implementation of diaspora engagement policies and programmes are further hindered by deep divisions within the diaspora, which is largely perceived as being resolutely opposed to the Brazzaville government.¹¹
- Institutional focus on migration management: The Republic of the Congo has been affected by regional conflicts and instability and has had to manage significant numbers of migrants and refugees from neighbouring countries whilst at the same time seeking to stem outward migration and brain-drain from its own citizens. As a result, the government's focus has tended to be on border management rather than migration and development.
- Limited and informal remittance transfers: The majority of remittances is sent via informal transfer pathways, making the value difficult to quantify. Moreover, these remittances tend to be small amounts intended to provide for the basic needs of family members, rather than for business investment or development projects.¹²

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Involvement of the diaspora in the elaboration of the National Strategy for the Development of the Digital Economy 2018-2022

Key actors and digital enthusiasts in Congo met in March 2018 in Brazzaville to validate the national strategy document for the development of the digital economy of the Republic of Congo. The strategy was developed with the aim of including the diaspora in the ICT sector in order help diversify the Congolese economy. The Ministry for Posts, Telecommunications and Digital Economy saved money by opting for a participatory approach that made it possible not only to develop local skills, but also to involve the Congolese diaspora in the process of drafting this strategy.¹³

MIDA Congo-Brazzaville¹⁴

The main objective of the Migration for Development in Africa programme was to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Republic of the Congo to mobilise the Congolese diaspora's skills for a beneficial contribution to the development of the country. MIDA aimed to respond to the challenges of human resource shortages facing Congo-Brazzaville in two priority sectors: health and higher education.

11 https://blogs.mediapart.fr/jecmaus/blog/110418/congo-la-strategie-suicidaire-dune-diaspora-en-manque-dunite ; see also L., F. Gubert, T. Jaulin, S. Mesplé-Somps (eds) (2018) Migrants, acteurs des changements politiques en Afrique?, Deboeck supérieur
12 https://www.tralac.org/news/article/13218-understanding-global-remittances-corridors-in-the-democratic-republic-of-congo-drc.html
13 https://www.digitalbusiness.africa/congo-brazza-apres-participation-public-de-diaspora-strategie-de-developpement-de-lecono-mie-numerique-cours-de-validation/; www.postetelecom.gouv.cg
14 https://iomfrance.org/mida-congo-brazzaville

DIGITAL

EDUCATION

HEALTH

In order to achieve this objective, IOM undertook two parallel processes:

- Strengthening the capacity of the government in the mobilisation and management of the Congolese diaspora through its *Cellule de Mobilisation de la Diaspora* (Diaspora Mobilisation Unit) based at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Congolese Abroad.
- Implementation of an effective mobilisation of the Congolese diaspora in France, in close collaboration with the Forum of International Solidarity Organisations for Migration (FORIM), to contribute to the development of health and higher education sectors in Congo-Brazzaville.

UNDP and PRATIC partnership to support digital technology an innovation

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the association PRATIC signed a memorandum of understanding on 17 April 2019 in Brazzaville to support Congolese start-ups and incubators through an innovation accelerator laboratory, in order to help the country achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹⁵

15 http://www.adiac-congo.com/content/osiane-2019-le-pnud-et-lassociation-pratic-lancent-un-laboratoire-daccelerateur-dinnovations

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) www.au-cido.int

Republic of the Congo is a member of the African Union and nominates a Diaspora Focal Point to attend the AU-CIDO continental meetings.

Economic Commission for Central African States (ECCAS) http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/

Republic of the Congo is a member of the Economic Commission for Central African States (ECCAS)

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Congolese Abroad http://www.diplomatie.gouv.cg/en/ministry/

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Congolese Abroad implements policies in the areas of foreign affairs, cooperation and the Congolese abroad, with key aims relating to promoting the interests of Congolese abroad and managing labour migration.

A Ministry of Congolese Abroad was originally established in 2010. This was absorbed into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Congolese Abroad in 2014.

• At sub-ministerial level

Department of Congolese Abroad http://www.diplomatie.gouv.cg/ministere/le-secretariat-general/ departement-des-congolais-de-letranger/

The *Département des Congolais de l'Étranger* (DCE) was founded in 2011 and is headed by an Under-Secretary-General, who has the rank and prerogatives of a non-resident ambassador. The mandate of the DCE includes improving data collection relating to the skills and whereabouts of Congolese nationals living abroad, as well as identifying associations and organizations of Congolese abroad. It is also tasked with proposing strategies to encourage Congolese abroad to become involved in the national development process.



Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association Développement Relations Nord-Sud (ADRNS) France http://www.adrns.org/

Solution Development activities

ADRNS aims to encourage and support organizations, public and private, French, African and foreign as well as individuals in the establishment, development, production, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes affecting the green economy, ecological agriculture, circular economy, the knowledge economy and the men and women of the diaspora.

Coordination d'appui aux projets de solidarité internationale pour le Congo (CAPCOS) France http://www.capcos.fr/index.html

Development activities

CAPCOS is an association based in Paris which brings together more than 25 French international solidarity associations and organisations of migrants from Congo Brazzaville as well as individuals contributing to actions in support of the populations of Congo Brazzaville. CAPCOS provides a platform for pooling resources and skills between member organisations and works to create synergies between member organisations in order to strengthen a network of expertise, skills and know-how in the development and implementation of international solidarity projects.

Diaspora Congo Brazzaville (DCB)¹⁶ France

Development activities

DCB is a non-profit, politically neutral association, wishing to federate Congolese abroad, wherever they are, in a dynamic that transcends all cleavages (regional, political, confessional, social...) with the aim to develop and optimise the capital represented by Congolese abroad as a lever for solidarity and development.

DCB has set up a programme for the development of family agro-pastoral farms. The project aims to raise awareness of the work of small farmers, which lacks recognition,¹⁷ as well as reduce poverty in rural areas, offering sustainable activities for the development of family agricultural production centred mainly on breeding, fishing and farming. Before the launch of the project, members of the Congolese diaspora met with the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Rigobert Maboundou, to present the project and get the government's support in implementing it.¹⁸

PRATIC (Promotion and reflection, around Information and Communication Technologies) France 2008 https://www.facebook.com/pratic.congo https://twitter.com/pratic242?lang=en

☑ Development activities

The association was established in Paris with the ambition to establish a global reflection around ICT between experts, professionals, students and users of ICT in Congo in order to collect concrete proposals and bring applicable solutions for the development of ICT from different actors (State and civil society).¹⁹ The PRATIC association has organised several symposia and 'reflection days' in France and Congo on the digital economy and its potential.²⁰

18 http://www.adiac-congo.com/content/agriculture-familiale-la-diaspora-congolaise-envisage-daccompagner-les-groupements-locaux 19 http://www.forums.congopage.com/Nouvelles-technologies-de-la

20 https://journals.openedition.org/rfsic/6489

¹⁶ https://www.helloasso.com/associations/diaspora-congo-brazzaville

¹⁷ http://adiac-congo.com/content/un-programme-en-faveur-de-lagriculture-familiale-29186

Réseau International des Congolais de l'Extérieur (RICE) France https://lerice.fr/le-reseau-international-des-congolais-de-lexterieur

Development activities

RICE's mission is to bring together Congolese of origin or nationality around the development of the Congo and to coordinate their associative activities around the world. RICE is strongly oriented towards the promotion and development of entrepreneurship in Congo and brings together the diaspora in all its diversity and skills.

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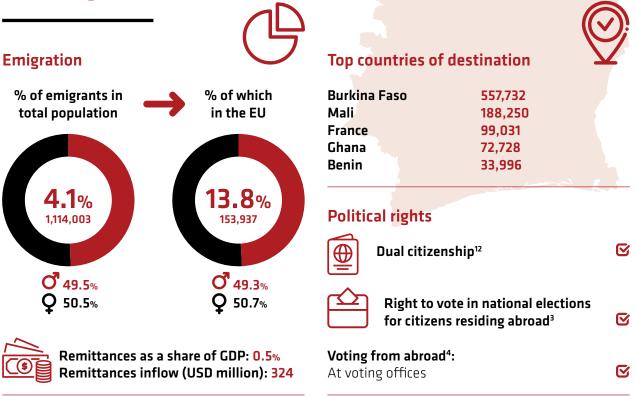
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Diaspora engagement mapping CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Facts & figures



Terminology: Côte d'Ivoire refers to its diaspora as 'Ivorians abroad' ('Ivoiriens de l'extérieur').

1 Loi n° 61- 416 portant Code de la Nationalité Ivoirienne. 1961. Abidjan. https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1178187/1504_1217418989_loin-61-416-du-14-decembre-1961-portant-code-de-la-nationalite-ivoirienne.pdf.

2 Although dual citizenship is rejected by Ivorian law in principle, an Ivorian national can acquire another nationality when: 1) it is acquired at birth or as a minor; or 2) the second nationality of an adult was not acquired voluntarily or when the adult does not declare that he or she recognises the second nationality. In addition, if the second nationality is acquired or recognised voluntarily, the person retains Ivorian nationality for 15 years following their registration on the national census list unless a decree removes their Ivorian nationality. Finally, a foreign national who acquires Ivorian nationality retains his or her nationality of origin. See: Grah, Ange Olivier. 2019. "Côte D'Ivoire : Tout Savoir Sur Les Conditions D'Acquisition De La Double Nationalité Ivoirienne". Afrik Soir, 2019. https://www.afriksoir.net/cote-divoire-acquisition-double-nationalite-ivoirien-tout-savoir-sur-les-conditions-dacquisition-de-la-double-nationalite/.

3 Code électoral. 2008. Abidjan. http://www.gouv.ci/doc/textes_fondamentaux/Code%20Electoral.pdf.

4 European External Action Service. 2011. "Côte D'ivoire : Rapport Final - Mission D'observation Électorale De L'union Européenne". http:// eeas.europa.eu/archives/eueom/pdf/missions/rapport-final-25012011_fr.pdf.

Côte d'Ivoire does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

At the time of writing, the Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad was in the process of developing the 'Ivorians Abroad Management Policy', comprising six strategic pillars: governance, human capital, economic capital, civic participation, assistance, and irregular migration.⁵

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

b to the

- The National Development Plan (PND) 2012-2015⁶ mentions the importance of outreach to the diaspora in the framework of the PND's communications strategy, with specific references to engaging diaspora through meetings, informal roundtables, as well as written and audio-visual means of communication. The PND also states the government's aim to develop a National Migration Management Policy, but as of August 2020 such a policy has still not been created.
- **2016** The **new Constitution**⁷ introduces several important rights for the diaspora. In Article 30, the state commits to ensuring the participation of Ivorians abroad in 'the life of the nation', while Article 87 introduces diaspora representation in the new Senate and Article 55 makes Ivorian citizens born to at least one Ivorian parent eligible for presidential candidacy (the previous Constitution's criteria required both parents to be of Ivorian origin).⁸
- 2016 The National Development Plan (PND) 2016-2020⁹ recognises the importance of diaspora contributions in its founding principles. The human capital of the diaspora is considered an important 'lever' for the human capital and social wellbeing pillar. The PND commits to encouraging diaspora return through targeted policies and recruiting highly qualified diaspora talent, with specific reference to technical competencies (around a third of the diaspora is said to possess technical competencies developed in advanced countries).¹⁰ Diaspora contributions to strengthening regional integration and international cooperation are also recognised (strategic pillar V), with a specific outcome (Outcome 4) aimed at enhancing the diaspora's living conditions and diaspora participation in development efforts. The PND further aims to strengthen the diaspora engagement institutional framework, to carry out a study [on the diaspora], to strengthen assistance [to the diaspora], to promote investment opportunities, to mobilise competencies, and to organise forums.

Trends & achievements

Most lvorians abroad reside in lower-income neighbouring countries which partially explains its relatively low remittances-to-GDP ratio, 0.7%. Nevertheless, the lvorian government has shown increasing efforts to engage with its diaspora over the past decade, in line with the growth of its overseas communities, after the President declared in 2010, "We will facilitate the investments of lvorians abroad...in profitable sectors like housing, agriculture and microfinance. We will not hesitate to call on lvorians abroad who have acquired key and

10 Les Voies De Développement Examen Multidimensionnel De La Côte D'ivoire Volume 2. Analyse Approfondie Et Recommandations: Volume 2. Analyse Approfondie Et Recommandations. 2016. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

2012

⁵ Djezou, Casimir. 2019. "Ivoiriens De L'Extérieur: Le Gouvernement Prépare Une Politique De Gestion". *Fratmat*, 2019. https://www.fratmat.info/article/86477/60/ivoiriens-de-l-exterieur-le-gouvernement-prepare-une-politique-de-gestion.

⁶ République de Côte d'Ivoire. 2012. «Plan National De Developpement 2012-2015». Abidjan: République de Côte d'Ivoire. https://www. ci.undp.org/content/cote_divoire/fr/home/library/poverty/publication_2.html.

⁷ Loi n° 2016-886 du 08 novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d'ivoire. 2016. Abidjan. https://www.presidence.ci/ wp-content/uploads/2018/07/constitution.pdf.

⁸ Loi n°2000-513 du 1er août 2000 portant Constitution de la Côte d'ivoire. 2000. Abidjan. http://www.unesco.org/education/edurights/ media/docs/ea778cb20fbdd7a77fe62ae0c85bbd87c0757abd.pdf.

⁹ Ministère du Plan et du Développement. 2016. «Plans National De Développement». Abidjan: République de Côte d'Ivoire. http://www. plan.gouv.ci/accueil/odd/3.

proven skills."¹¹ The Directorate-General of Ivorians Abroad was subsequently established under the Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad, with its first Director-General appointed in 2013.¹²

The government's engagement policies – yet to be codified by a diaspora (or migration) policy document – generally address the protection of Ivorians abroad and the mobilisation of their resources.¹³ As such, the government has restructured its diplomatic network to enhance coverage,¹⁴ while organising several diaspora forums aimed at strengthening relations with the diaspora.¹⁵ Other initiatives have also been developed to encourage the return of diaspora talent.¹⁶

In 2016, the country took an important step forward by enshrining the state's role to protect the diaspora's interests in the new Constitution, which also provided for diaspora representation in the newly-established Senate.¹⁷ Following further state recognition of the importance of diaspora contributions in the National Development Plan 2016-2020, the country plans to release a diaspora policy. The government's more recent activities include implementing a programme in 2019, funded by the African Solidarity Fund, to assess and support diaspora-funded investment projects.¹⁸

Obstacles

- **Externalisation of domestic politics:** Many Ivorians abroad emigrated due to successive political crises that were coloured by inter-ethnic strife. Domestic political divisions extend to diaspora communities, with chapters of national political parties present in countries of residence. For instance, in 2010, diaspora voting in France was cancelled due to tensions within the diaspora.¹⁹ Managing the divisions within between the government and different diaspora communities, as well as within diaspora communities themselves, is an ongoing challenge, especially in the context of forthcoming diaspora representation in the Senate.
- Lack of data: While ample literature exists on immigration in Côte d'Ivoire, few studies have been conducted on Ivorian emigration, with the exception of some studies on the impact of remittances.²⁰
- **Lack of policies:** Despite the government's clear efforts to engage the diaspora in recent years, there remains no published policy document that states or guides the country's vision on diaspora engagement, or migration.

20 Interactions Entre Politiques Publiques, Migrations Et Développement En Côte D'ivoire. 2017. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/interactions-entre-politiques-publiques-migrations-et-developpement-en-cote-d-ivoire/paysage-de-la-migration-en-cote-d-ivoire_9789264277090-6-fr;jsessionid=EJuFGtplwn5-Kpfboc7LZWII.ip-10-240-5-166.

¹¹ Interactions Entre Politiques Publiques, Migrations Et Développement En Côte D'ivoire. 2017. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/interactions-entre-politiques-publiques-migrations-et-developpement-en-cote-d-ivoire/paysage-de-la-migration-en-cote-d-ivoire_9789264277090-6-fr;jsessionid=EJuFGtplwn5-Kpfboc7LZWII.ip-10-240-5-166.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid 15 Ibid.

¹⁶ Ihid

¹⁷ Loi n° 2016-886 du 08 novembre 2016 portant Constitution de la République de Côte d'ivoire. 2016. Abidjan. https://www.presidence.ci/ wp-content/uploads/2018/07/constitution.pdf.

¹⁸ Sadallah, Farah. 2019. «Issiaka Konaté (DGIE) : « Il Faut Assister Les Expatriés Ivoiriens En Amont De Leur Retour »». *Jeune Afrique*, 2019. https://www.jeuneafrique.com/emploi-formation/736705/issiaka-konate-dgie-il-faut-assister-les-expatries-ivoiriens-en-amont-de-leur-retour/.

¹⁹ Duhem, Vincent. 2015. «La Diaspora Ivoirienne, Tout Dans Les Muscles…». Jeune Afrique, 2015. https://www.jeuneafrique.com/mag/262357/politique/la-diaspora-ivoirienne-tout-dans-les-muscles/.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



SUSU - Enabling the diaspora to fund healthcare for their families

SUSU is a digitally-driven healthcare start-up that allows diaspora members to subscribe to healthcare for their relatives in Côte d'Ivoire. SUSU arranges healthcare and health insurance for its beneficiaries in Côte d'Ivoire, working with a network of local partners based in Abidjan. SUSU's services comprise preventive care, medical care, treatment of chronic illness, and provision of medicines based on the specific needs of diasporas. Within only two months of its operation, more than 500 beneficiaries from Abidjan were covered by SUSU.

Diaspora Excellence Award

Since 2013, the Ivorian state has awarded national excellence awards ('prix d'excellence') to recognise Ivorian citizens in different fields.²¹ The awards include a Best Ivorian Diaspora Excellence Award to notable Ivorians abroad.²² The Director-General of Ivorians Abroad in 2018 stated that the award demonstrates the government's willingness to support all the diaspora's initiatives.²³ Winners of the award receive 10 million XOF (around 15,200 EUR) and a certificate of honour.²⁴

Diaspora forums

The government has organised several diaspora forums, with strong involvement of the Investment Promotion Centre of Côte d'Ivoire (CEPICI). The Diaspora for Growth forum promoted exchanges between diaspora and Côte d'Ivoire-based business networks, as well as government and other partners. The 2015 edition of the forum was attended by 1500 guests and the 2013 forum reportedly generated 10 billion XOF (around 15.3 million EUR) in investment projects.²⁵ The third Diaspora Forum was held in 2019 in the presence of the country's Prime Minister.²⁶

21 Portail du Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire. 2019. «Prix D'Excellence 2019 : Le Président De La République, Alassane Ouattara Salue L'Exemplarité Des 81 Récipiendaires». http://www.gouv.ci/_actualite-article.php?recordID=10309.

22 Abidjan.net. 2018. «La Politique De Gestion Des Ivoiriens De L'Extérieur Au Coeur D'Une Rencontre À Abidjan», 2018. https://news. abidjan.net/h/646639.html.

24 Portail du Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire. 2019. «Prix D'Excellence 2019 : Le Président De La République, Alassane Ouattara Salue L'Exemplarité Des 81 Récipiendaires». http://www.gouv.ci/_actualite-article.php?recordID=10309.

25 Interactions Entre Politiques Publiques, Migrations Et Développement En Côte D'ivoire. 2017. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/interactions-entre-politiques-publiques-migrations-et-developpement-en-cote-d-ivoire/paysage-de-la-migration-en-cote-d-ivoire_9789264277090-6-fr;jsessionid=EJuFGtplwn5-Kpfboc7LZWII.ip-10-240-5-166.

26 Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire. 2019. «3Ème Forum De La Diaspora: Le Gouvernement Veut Créer Un Environnement Des Affaires Davantage Incitatif Pour Exhorter La Diaspora À Investir En Côte D'Ivoire». https://cgeci.com/3eme-forum-de-la-diaspora-le-gouvernement-veut-creer-un-environnement-des-affaires-davantage-incitatif-pour-exhorter-la-diaspora-a-investir-en-cotedivoire/.

HEALTH

COTE D'IVOIRE

²³ Ibid.

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Côte d'Ivoire is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Côte d'Ivoire as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad (MIAIE)

The MIAIE is responsible for implementing integration and diaspora engagement policies. Diaspora engagement policies and initiatives are implemented through the Directorate-General of Ivorians Abroad (DGIE). The DGIE's missions are to assist the diaspora and coordinating initiatives that bring them together; support their economic, social and cultural return and reintegration; facilitate their access to housing (in Côte d'Ivoire); support their investment projects; and support the mobilisation of diaspora competencies. The DGIE is divided into four directorates that address, respectively, return and reintegration, mobilisation of competencies, research and economic opportunities, and social action and information.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for maintaining Côte d'Ivoire's diplomatic missions. 'Protecting Ivorian nationals abroad' is one of the ministry's four missions.

• At sub-ministerial level

Investment Promotion Centre of Côte d'Ivoire (CEPICI)

The CEPICI was established in 2012 as a one-stop shop for investment in Côte d'Ivoire. It coordinates the government's investment promotion and private sector development initiatives. Among its roles and missions is putting in place measures to attract investment from the diaspora and the centre has been involved in diaspora outreach initiatives, including the organisation of diaspora forums.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



France hosts a particularly significant number and diversity of Ivorian diaspora associations. Various associations are present across Europe, from small ethnic, tribe-focused and faith-based groups to larger umbrella organisations. Some Ivorian diplomatic missions publish directories of diaspora associations, including the Ivorian embassies in Germany and Italy.²⁷²⁸ Most associations seem to focus more on bringing together Ivorians in a given country or locality, with relatively few focused on development activities in Côte d'Ivoire.

27 «Liste des associations – Ambaci». 2020. Ambaci.de. Accessed June 25. https://ambaci.de/liste-des-associations/.
28 "Annuaire des ivoriens» – Ambassade de Côte d'Ivoire en Italie. 2020. Italie.dipomatie.gouv.ci. Accessed June 25. http://www.italie. diplomatie.gouv.ci/securite-ivoirien.php?lang=&num=3.

Association de la diaspora ivoirienne du Havre France

Development activities

Integration activities

Association bringing together lvorians residing in Le Havre, including for mutual support, promotion of the image of Côte d'Ivoire through economic, social and cultural projects.²⁹

Association des Ivoiriennes et Ivoiriens de Genève Switzerland

Integration activities

Association bringing together lvorians in Geneva.

Association des Ivoiriens au Sud de la Suède Sweden

Integration activities

Association bringing together lvorians residing in southern Sweden, mainly through cultural gatherings, including national day celebrations.³⁰

Association des jeunes Ivoiriens de la diaspora en Italie Italy

Integration activities

Association bringing together young lvorians in Italy.

Association des Juristes et Avocats Ivoiriens de France (AJAIF) France

Integration activities

Association bringing together diaspora legal professionals in France, including for mutual support and to provide legal assistance to the diaspora.

Club des chefs d'entreprises de la diaspora ivoirienne en France (CCEDI) France 2016

Integration activities

Development activities

CCEDI serves as a network for Ivorian entrepreneurs and business leaders in France. It promotes entrepreneurship and networking, in support of small and medium enterprises. In the past, CCEDI has also sent delegations to attend business conferences in Côte d'Ivoire.³¹

^{29 «}Association de la diaspora ivoirienne du Havre». 2020. *Lehavre.fr.* Accessed June 25. https://www.lehavre.fr/annuaire/association-de-la-diaspora-ivoirienne-du-havre.

³⁰ Association des Ivoiriens au Sud de la Suède. 2019. «AISS: Ivorian Day 2019, Samedi 10 Août, Le Résumé». http://activites.aissci. se/?p=240.

^{31 «}Actualités – CCEDI France». 2020. Ccedif.Org. Accessed June 25. http://ccedif.org/?page_id=22.

Comité des sages de la diaspora ivoirienne en France (COSADIF) France 2018

Solution Integration activities

The COSADIF is composed of faith leaders, leaders of diaspora umbrella associations, and community elders. It aims to manage conflicts within the diaspora community, as well as those between the diaspora and other communities, through listening and mediation exercises.³²

Communauté Ivoirienne de Belgique (CIB) Belgium

S Integration activities

The CIB brings together Ivorians residing in Belgium.

Communauté Ivoirienne du Danemark (CID) Denmark 2003

Integration activities

The CID aims to bring together Ivorians living in Denmark, including for mutual support, to facilitate their integration into Danish society, and to promote Ivorian culture.

Diaspora ivoirienne UK UK 2013

- Integration activities
- Solution Development activities

The association aims to unite lvorians living in the UK to facilitate their integration into UK society, to promote solidarity within the diaspora community, and to encourage the diaspora to invest in Côte d'Ivoire.

Fédération des Associations de la Diaspora Ivoirienne (FADIV) France

- Solution Integration activities
- Development activities

FADIV is headquartered in Paris and serves as an umbrella organisation for Ivorian diaspora associations around the world. In the past, FADIV has organised cultural events and diaspora-focused conferences on different topics, including a scientific conference.³³

Fédération des associations des Ivoiriens résidant en Allemagne (FAIRA) Germany

☑ Integration activities

Umbrella group bringing together different diaspora associations based in Germany.

32 Portail du Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire. 2018. «Diaspora : Les Ivoiriens De France Mettent En Place Un Comite Des Sages Pour La Prevention Des Conflits». http://www.gouv.ci/_actualite-article.php?recordID=9485.

33 Fédération des Associations de la Diaspora Ivoirienne. 2014. *Colloque Scientifique De La Diaspora Ivoirienne*. Image. https://www.face-book.com/251029674959651/photos/a.265790086816943/658849344177680/.

Les Ivoiriens en Espagne Spain

Integration activities

An organisation bringing together lvoirians in Spain and providing support to migrants on immigration processes.

Mutuelle des cadres ivoiriens de l'Italie (MUCIT) Italy 2014

Integration activities

MUCIT brings together management-level diaspora personnel residing in Italy. It aims to promote exchange and networking among those capable of contributing to the development of Côte d'Ivoire, including strengthening relations between the Ivoirian government and Italian enterprises.³⁴

Union des Ivoiriens de Suède Sweden

Integration activities

Association bringing together lvorians in Sweden.

Union Interfédérale des Associations féminines et des Femmes Ivoiriennes de France (UIAFFIF) France 2017

Integration activities

The UIAFFIF brings together female diaspora organisations in France. It aims to be the voice of its member associations, advocating their interests towards French and Ivorian authorities.

34 Le Point Sur. 2015. «Diaspora lvoirienne En Italie : La Mutuelle Des Cadres Ivoiriens De L'Italie Prête À Accompagner Le Développement De La Côte D'Ivoire», 2015. http://lepointsur.com/diaspora-ivoirienne-en-italie-la-mutuelle-des-cadres-ivoiriens-de-litalie-prete-accompagner-le-developpement-de-la-cote-divoire/.

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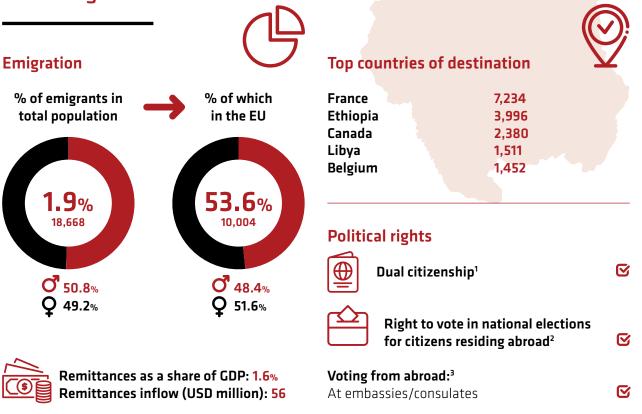
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping DJIBOUTI

Facts & figures



Terminology: Djibouti refers to its diaspora as 'Djiboutians abroad' (French: *Djiboutiens à l'étranger*), but the term diaspora is also widely used.

1 2018 Loi n° 003/AN/18/8 ème L du 12 avril 2018 portant Code civil., available at: https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Djibouti-Code-civil-2018.pdf . This updated the former Code de nationalité and integrated it with other legal provisions. Article 30 of Chapter 2 defines Djiboutian nationals as those born to a Djiboutian parent, either in Djibouti or abroad. The law also permits dual citizenship. See also https://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/docs/OtherEntities/OSJI%20CitizenshipAfricaStudy.pdf

2 1992 Constitution de Djibouti 1992. Available at: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/fr/dj/dj002fr.pdf See also .https://www. idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/voting-from-abroad-the-international-idea-handbook.pdf Voting for those living abroad extends to both presidential and legislative elections/

3 https://www.cairn-int.info/article-E_AFC0_256_0104--the-limits-to-external-voting-expansion-.htm

Diaspora Engagement Policy

On February 25, 2021, the national strategy of engagement of the Djiboutian diaspora was launched at the Institute of Diplomatic Studies. The official launch of the national diaspora strategy document is not an isolated action in the sense that it paves the way for many perspectives with the aim of better involving members of the Djiboutian diaspora in the country's development.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

Vision 2035:4 Djibouti's long-term development strategy seeks to attract foreign investment including from the diaspora. Priority sectors for investment include improving the efficiency of the economy, modernisation, and the reinforcement of infrastructure (especially in the water, energy, sanitation and telecommunications sectors). The strategy also aims to harness human resources more effectively, especially in terms of education, higher education, and training.

Trends

Diaspora engagement has been rather limited historically, although this has started to change in recent years. One reason for this is a lack of dependence on diaspora contributions - Djiboutian diaspora remittances are relatively low in absolute terms, making up less than 3% of GDP. The Djiboutian economy relies mainly on shipping and port revenues, as well as the service sector, which has made the government far less reliant on diaspora remittance flows than other countries in the Horn of Africa.⁵

Nevertheless, the links of Djibouti's large Somali-Djiboutian community to wealthy Somali diaspora investors in the Gulf have been important in forging business and investment ties between Djibouti and UAE and other Gulf states.⁶

In recent years, there has also been a growing trend for skilled Djiboutian diaspora returnees to seek economic opportunities in the country, especially in the hospitality, IT, service, and culture sectors.⁷

Achievements

In 2019, the government also announced the launch of an e-visa scheme in partnership with IOM, the EC, and BMZ, (the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development), which aims to facilitate diaspora return as well as foreign visitors and investors, complementing the work on developing the draft diaspora strategy.⁸ In April 2019, Djibouti's first e-Visa counter was set up at Djibouti International Airport; visitors can now apply for visas in advance for collection upon arrival at the airport.

4 Full text in French and English.

7 https://www.jeuneafrique.com/mag/375564/societe/diaspora-partir-de-djibouti-mieux-y-revenir/; https://mg.co.za/africa/2020-07-17-meet-lula-ali-ismail-djiboutis-first-lady-of-film/?utm_term=Autofeed&utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Twitter&&__twitter_impression=true



⁵ Styan, D. (2013) Djibouti: Changing Influence in the Horn's Strategic Hub, Chatham House Briefing Paper.

⁶ Styan, D. (2013) Djibouti: Changing Influence in the Horn's Strategic Hub, Chatham House Briefing Paper.

⁸ https://www.facebook.com/Diaspora-djiboutienne-dans-le-monde-2074536805960561/

Obstacles



- Lack of trust: There is a lack of trust between the government and its diaspora, which in France (the principal country of residence in Europe) tends to be polarised and politicised. This acts as a barrier to diaspora engagement in Djibouti.⁹
- **Lack of capacity:** Djibouti lacks institutional structures and capacities to implement a diaspora engagement agenda; existing structures need strengthening.¹⁰
- Lack of policy focus: Djibouti has yet to develop policy frameworks for diaspora engagement or migration.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Consulting and Mapping the Djiboutian Diaspora 2017-2020

In December 2017, IOM organised a Diaspora Consultation Day in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAEIC) and the World Bank. The event focused-on diaspora mobilisation, transfer of human capital, philanthropy, and tourism. Since 2019, IOM has also been conducting a mapping exercise of the Djiboutian diaspora worldwide.¹¹ In January 2020, it collaborated with the African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC) in the Netherlands to convene a diaspora workshop with representatives of the Djiboutian diaspora as part of this mapping exercise.¹² The discussions and recommendations of these activities informed the development of the national diaspora strategy.¹³

E-documents service 2019

Djibouti Post Office has developed a new e-documents service for the diaspora to enable them to order official justice documents (such as duplicate marriage certificates) securely online.¹⁴

10 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-abidjan/---sro-addis_ababa/documents/publication/wcms_743309.pdf 11 https://www.hch24.com/actualites/07/2019/djibouti-oim-la-cartographie-et-le-profilage-de-la-diaspora-djiboutienne-et-le-developpement-dune-strategie-nationale/

12 https://hi-in.facebook.com/djiboutidiasporas/posts/diaspora-workshop-in-the-netherlandthe-first-diaspora-workshop-has-been-held-in-/1236073829916508/

13 ILO (2020) op. cit.

14 https://www.rtd.dj/actualites/social/la-poste-de-djibouti-offre-un-nouveau-service-a-la-diaspora-djiboutienne

NETWORKING

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2008

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Djibouti nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 1996

Djibouti is a member of IGAD, which works to promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security, and prosperity. The 2012 IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework prioritises collaboration with the diaspora for national development and to address brain-drain.

National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale, MAECI) 2001

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is the lead agency for diaspora engagement and is responsible for the implementation of foreign policy, the conduct of international negotiations and the promotion of political, economic, cultural, scientific and international cooperation relations of the Republic of Djibouti.

• At sub-ministerial level

National Agency for Employment, Training and Professional Integration (Agence Nationale de l'Emploi, de la Formation et de l'Insertion Professionnelle, ANEFIP) 2007

ANEFIP works to provide the country with a tool for designing, monitoring, and evaluating employment and professional integration policies, including labour migration.

Legal Department in charge of the Diaspora (Département Juridique en charge de la diaspora) 2016

This department is responsible for diaspora registration, including diaspora births.

Global Djibouti Diaspora (Diaspora djiboutienne dans le monde, GDD) 2019, officially inaugurated in 2021

An initiative of MAECI, GDD works to provide information about services to the diaspora, and aims to be a new umbrella and resource centre for Djiboutian diaspora communities around the world.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association Belgique-Djibouti (ABED) 2004 Belgium

Development activities

Integration activities

ABED's members work with all sectors of Belgian civil society to promote the integration of migrant communities, especially those from East Africa. They also initiate, support, and mentor development and humanitarian projects in Djibouti.

Association Djibouti Bretagne (AJIB) 1994 France

Development activitiesIntegration activities

AJIB works to promote Djiboutian culture in France, and runs co-development projects between Bretagne and Djibouti in the educational and humanitarian sectors.

Association des Djiboutiens de Provence (ADjiP) 1948 France

Integration activities

ADjiP, formerly known as Amicale des Originaires de Djibouti was founded by sailors who came to settle in the port of Marseille. It works to facilitate the reception and integration of Djiboutian families who came to settle in Marseille.

ASSOCIATION DJIBOUTIENNE DE SOLIDARITE (ADS) 2013 France

Development activities

Solution Integration activities

ADS works to promote Djiboutian culture in France and in the Republic of Djibouti, and undertakes solidarity projects in rural areas in Djibouti. It also supports Djiboutian students in France and in the Djibouti, and promotes intercultural exchange between French and Djiboutian students in both countries.

Association djiboutienne de France pour l'Amitié et la Solidarité (ADFAS) 2011 France

Development activities

Integration activities

ADFAS is a humanitarian, international solidarity, and socio-cultural association. It sends food and medical equipment to people in need in Djibouti, and has set up several local development projects, such as sending solar-powered lamps to schoolchildren in rural villages or establishing local libraries. It also works to promote Djiboutian culture in France.

Association France Djibouti (AFD) 1984 France

Development activities

Integration activities

The aim of the association is to promote Djiboutian culture, develop intercultural links, welcome and support Djiboutian students, and implement international cooperation projects between Djibouti and Dunkirk.

Côte à Côte 2007 France

Development activities

Integration activities

Côte à Côte is a diaspora organisation based in France that works to promote co-development in Djibouti and France. The association works in two main areas, education and water. It supports education through opening of new rural schools, and sending textbooks and school supplies. It also runs potable water schemes in rural areas.

Fédération des Associations Djiboutiennes en France (FADF) 1994 France

- Development activities
- Integration activities

The federation aims to enable Djiboutian men and women to meet, organise, inform, train and develop autonomy. It provides centralised information on Djiboutian associations, and coordinates the activities of all associations affiliated to it. It also offers professional and social consultation service, as well as training, information and lobbying courses and seminars.

Stay Active Association (SAA) 2015 France

Development activities

Integration activities

SAA works to combat economic inactivity among young Djiboutian Graduates by offering them professional internships. It also runs urban community development projects in Djibouti.

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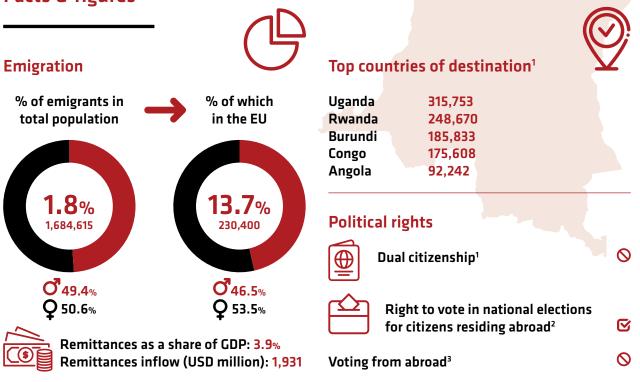
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Facts & figures



Terminology: The Democratic Republic of the Congo refers to its diaspora as Congolese abroad (*congolais de l'étanger*), although the term diaspora is also sometimes used. Anyone belonging to the ethnic groups whose persons and territory constituted what became Congo (currently the Democratic Republic of the Congo) at independence, is a Congolese national.

2 Loi n°06/006 du 09 mars 2006 portant organisation des élections présidentielles législatives https://www.droitcongolais.info/ files/111.03.06-Loi-du-9-mars-2006_Organisation-des-elections.pdf. However, diaspora members have to be registered to vote in the country, which in practical terms makes it very difficult to vote.

3 Ibid. While the electoral law has mandated the participation of Congolese diaspora in elections since 2006 on the 'vote abroad for home district' system, barriers have been placed to their registration, and they were excluded from voting in the 2018 presidential elections; see: Democratic Republic of the Congo 2018 - Harmonized Presidential, Parliamentary and Provincial Elections Expert Mission Report, The Carter Center available at: https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/election_reports/drc-2018-election-report-final-en.pdf

¹ Loi N° 04/024 du 12 Novembre 2004 Relative à la Nationalité Congolaise: http://www.leganet.cd/Legislation/Code%20de%20la%20 famille/LIVRE%20I%20DE%20LA%20NATIONALITE.htm In 2019 Congolese President Félix Tshisekedi called for an in-depth reflection on the question of dual nationality and for the question to be resolved, see: https://taarifa.rw/president-tshisekedi-pokes-dual-nationality-debate/

The Democratic Republic of the Congo does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

However, in 2016, the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Ministry for Employment, Labour and Social Security requested the support of the EC-funded MIEUX programme to develop a draft Diaspora Mobilisation Policy. The draft policy that was developed included a range of measures to enhance diaspora resource flows, such as financial incentives to encourage diaspora investments and remittances, access to land and property development opportunities, as well as proposals for skills transfer frameworks that sought to recruit high-skilled professionals as well as provide some paid an unpaid volunteering opportunities.⁴ Due to political tensions and institutional inertia, this Diaspora Mobilisation Policy has yet to be endorsed by all relevant government institutions.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy Document does not refer to diaspora or Congolese abroad explicitly (in part due to constitutional and political sensitivities), but it does so implicitly through references to migration as a means to mobilize resources and skills in combatting poverty. This document also included a plan to establish a national programme on migration, although it is not clear if this was ever developed.⁵

Trends & achievements

The country's history of civil war and conflict has created great needs in terms of basic goods and healthcare in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo), and its diaspora have been quite active in developing a growing not-for-profit sector, mostly through informal initiatives responding to local needs.

Following the civil war, managing the return of Congolese and other migrants and refugees from neighbouring countries has arguably been a greater priority for the government than attempting to engage the Congolese diaspora based permanently abroad in national development projects and business investment.⁶

The creation of the Vice-Ministry for Congolese Nationals Abroad within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2006 reflects the growing importance of diaspora remittances to the country's economy from the 2000s onwards, as well as increasing political interest in the diaspora from then President Kabila to support national reconstruction. Since this time, progress in diaspora engagement and in developing policies and programmes targeting the diaspora has been slow and uneven.

One of the drivers of this inertia has been the contested issue of diaspora participation in the country's civic and political life, which has fed into distrust between the government and its diaspora. This continues to hinder diaspora engagement policy and programme development, as well as greater participation by the diaspora. Despite moves towards enabling dual citizenship, this has not yet been achieved in practice, thus discouraging the Congolese diaspora from greater participation in the civic and economic life of the country.

4 Personal communication, AFFORD/ MIEUX 2019.

5 https://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/2002/cod/01/033102.pdf

2002

***** 2015

⁶ See Marie-Laurence Flahaux (2015), 'Return Migration to Senegal and the Democratic Republic of Congo: Intention and Realization' in *Population* 2015/1 (Vol. 70); and also Jean-Pierre K. Bongila, 'The State of Leadership and Diaspora Engagement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)' in Jack Mangala (ed) (2017), *Africa and its Global Diaspora -The Policy and Politics of Emigration*, African Histories and Modernities Book Series

However, the election of the new government in 2019 has the potential to usher in an era of more constructive engagement with its diaspora.⁷ The government has stated that it is planning to improve the channels and opportunities available for the diaspora to communicate with the government, including organisation of diaspora events as well as a dedicated web portal. Other services are also in development, including a Guide for Congolese Abroad and information on investment opportunities.⁸ In addition, the government is seeking to build the technical capacity of the Directorate of Congolese Abroad and embassy staff and it is developing a small database to improve data collection on its diaspora.⁹

Although the Democratic Republic of the Congo has created some structures and institutions to enable diaspora engagement, these have not yet reached their full potential. Moreover, implementation remains a challenge as the country has been affected by a series of humanitarian emergencies in recent years, putting pressure on limited government resources. Parts of the country have been affected by serious and disruptive infectious disease outbreaks, including Ebola, and diaspora health professionals and scientists have been closely involved in the scientific and humanitarian responses to these.¹⁰

Obstacles

- Lack of policy coordination and implementation is the most urgent challenge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the field of migration and development and diaspora engagement. At the formal level, there is a centralisation of public administration structures, but in practice, ministries and other national institutions often struggle to effectively work in synergy. There is still no dedicated diaspora policy for the country.
- Lack of diaspora political representation: The notion of citizenship remains deeply controversial as the Democratic Republic of the Congo places limitations on dual citizenship and diaspora voting, which can be a challenge for diaspora interested in returning and investing in the country. In part, this can be attributed to the legacy of the civil war in the country.
- Institutional focus on migration management: DR Congo has been affected by regional conflict and instability and has had to manage significant numbers of migrants and refugees from neighbouring countries whilst at the same time seeking to stem outward migration of its own citizens and resulting brain-drain. This has caused the focus of the government to be on border management rather than migration and development.
- **Difficult business environment:** DR Congo was rated 184 out of 190 countries in the World Bank's 2020 Doing Business Report.¹¹ Investment flows to the country are reportedly constrained by cumbersome regulations, excessive taxation and corruption. These issues are repeatedly cited by Congolese diaspora as barriers to increased participation in the country's economic life.

⁷ https://saiia.org.za/research/the-road-ahead-for-the-drc/

⁸ AU Diaspora Self-Assessment Toolkit : DR Congo (2019), available at: https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/2019%20Diaspora%20Engagement%20Self%20Assessment%20Report%20ENG.pdf

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Personal communication, East African Infectious Diseases Surveillance Network (EAIDSNET), January 2020

¹¹ Available at: https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Annual-Reports/English/DB2019-report_web-ver-sion.pdf

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Solidarco: Diaspora Health Insurance in DRC

Solidarco was launched in 2010, with the support of Wallonie-Bruxelles International (WBI) with the aim to enable the Congolese diaspora to finance healthcare for relatives living in Kinshasa. By paying 30 euros per month, or 1 euro per day, a member of the Congolese diaspora in Belgium finances healthcare and hospitalisation cover for seven people. While WBI financially supported the launch of the project in the first two years, Solidarco is now self-financed by contributions from contributors in the diaspora.¹²

Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)¹³

The MIDA programme was implemented by IOM in collaboration with the DRC Ministry for Employment, Labour and Social Security with funding from the Belgian government from 2001 to 2013. The programme supported the socio-economic development of the country through the transfer of knowledge and technical know-how on the basis of short-term consultancy from highly qualified expatriate DRC nationals, with over 200 MIDA missions to the country undertaken by 2013.¹⁴

House of Congolese Abroad and Migrations

The House of Congolese Abroad and Migrations (Maison des Congolais de l'Etranger et des Migrations, MCDEM) was created in 2009 to provide services to returning Congolese migrants and to enable greater representation of the diaspora. It serves as a crossroads for exchanges and the organization of cultural, economic and socio-professional activities that brings the diaspora closer to each other and to the official institutions of the country. New management was installed in 2016, and a House of the Congolese Abroad was opened in Paris in the same year.¹⁵

12 https://www.micmag.be/les-ressources-de-la-diasporas/

13 https://www.iom.int/countries/democratic-republic-congo#md; personal communication, ICMPD 2020.

14 Julie Heraud (2010), 'Migration and Development: An Insight into the Experiences and Perceptions of Skilled Migrants Involved in the MIDA Great Lakes Programme', Working Paper 59, Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex. 15 https://www.streetpress.com/sujet/1457522905-chateau-rouge-maison-congo-retour-pays

HEALTH

HUMAN CAPITAL

NETWORKS

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) www.au-cido.int

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent DR Congo as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); Southern African Development Community (SADC) https://www.comesa.int/ http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/ https://www.sadc.int

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is also a member COMESA, ECCAS, and SADC.

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation https://www.facebook.com/minaffetrdc/

Since 2006, this ministry has included a Vice-Ministry of the Congolese of abroad. The Vice-Ministry has the following mandates: mobilisation of the Congolese of abroad for the development of the country and their integration into national life; identification, census and monitoring of Congolese abroad; protection and defence of the rights, interests and stay of the Congolese abroad. The Vice-Ministry of Congolese Abroad is playing an increasingly important role in the synergy of action between the diaspora and the country of origin.

o At sub-ministerial level

Directorate of Congolese Abroad (DCE) (no website available)

Following the 2006 elections, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and Ministry of Public Service announced through the Inter-ministerial Order n° 130/CAB/MINAFFECI/014 of 13 July 2006, the creation, organisation and functioning of the Directorate of Congolese Abroad (DCE). It is the lead department within the ministry for diaspora engagement.

National Agency for the Promotions of Investments https://www.investindrc.cd/fr/

The Agence Nationale pour la Promotion des Investissements (ANAPI) is the government council for Investments in DR Congo. ANAPI works to improve the business climate and promote a positive image of DR Congo in order to attract investment to the country; to provide investors with various services to facilitate their establishment in the country and to make them competitive.

Fédération des entreprises du Congo – FEC http://www.fec-rdc.com/

The FEC guides companies step-by-step towards their success and partners with them at all times in order to 'build together' their projects. The FEC also values local resources, cultivates the spirit of entrepreneurship and boosts the image of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its companies.

The FEC website is the main platform providing information to members of the diaspora interested in investment opportunities and seeking information on administrative processes and taxation.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association de la Solidarité Internationale du Congo Kinshasa en France https://www.forim.net/contenu/association-de-la-solidarit%C3%A9-internationale-du-congo-kinshasa-en-france

Development activities

The association works to organize permanent and regular dialogues in order to fight together against violence and acts of vandalism, to share knowledge, skills and unity, and to raise public awareness on development issues in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Fédération de la Diaspora Congolaise https://www.fediascongo.com/

Development activities

The federation works to build solidarity with the Congolese diaspora and improve the quality of life of the Congolese people. To do so, they are developing a Congolese network to promote entrepreneurship within communities and support economic and associative activities.

Les Amis du Congo Solidarité Belgium https://www.levolontariat.be/group/les-amis-du-congo-solidarite

🖸 Development activities

Les Amis du Congo Solidarité works to ensure solidarity and exchange of information between the communities of Belgium, and promote the integration of the Congolese community and people of Congolese origin in Belgium. It supports young people who drop out of school, assists political refugees awaiting regularisation, and provides humanitarian aid and vocational training to child soldiers and street children in DR Congo.

TSHELA, Belgium https://www.facebook.com/tshela1/

Development activities

TSHELA aims to contribute to the development of the hospital sector in DRC through continuous training of health professionals and informative events on women's specific medical problems.

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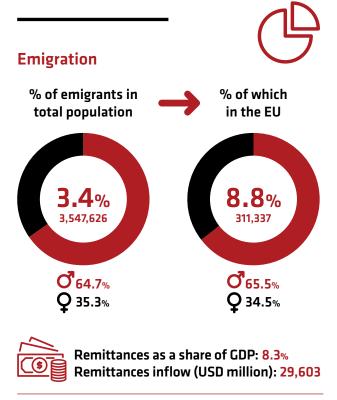






Diaspora engagement mapping EGYPT

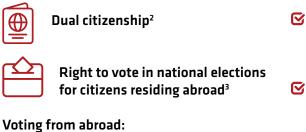
Facts & figures



Top countries of destination¹

Saudi Arabia	938,649
United Arab Emirates	886,291
Kuwait	410,831
United States	203,205
Qat <mark>ar</mark>	186,840

Political rights



At embassies/consulates

Terminology: Egypt refers to its diaspora as 'Egyptian citizens abroad' (المواطنون المصريون بالخارج al-mawāținūn al -maṣriyyūn bi-l-khārig)

Egypt does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

In 2017, IOM started to work with the Ministry for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs to develop a national diaspora engagement policy and strategy. The strategy has not been adopted yet and no information on its advancement is currently available.

1 Revised Constitution 2014, Article 208, English version available: https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Egypt_2014.pdf 2 As of 2004, Egyptian mothers married to non-Egyptian fathers may pass their Egyptian nationality to their children. See Law no. 154 of 2004 amending some provisions of law no. 26 of 1975 concerning Egyptian nationality, Official Gazette, Vol. 28, 14 July 2004, English version available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/58bebc444.html

3 Historically, voting rights for Egyptians abroad (whether or not they were dual citizens) was a politically sensitive subject. It was only after the Egyptian revolution in 2011 that attitudes started to shift and Egyptians abroad were permitted to vote in national elections.

 $\mathbf{\boxtimes}$

Overview of the policy and legislative framework





Law 111: Emigration and Sponsoring Egyptians Abroad Law outlines the Egyptian government's efforts to create legislation covering Egyptians abroad.⁴ The law incentivises Egyptians to be engaged in the development of Egypt, although awareness of this law by most Egyptians is low.

- Revision of the Constitution of Egypt established the state's commitment to take care of the interests of Egyptians residing abroad: to protect them and ensure their rights and freedoms, and to enable them to perform their general duties towards the state and society and make a contribution to the development of the country.⁵
- **2015 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt Vision 2030** includes diaspora engagement as something which contributes to and impacts Egypt's development agenda through encouraging diaspora remittances, investments, and skills transfer for the socio-economic development of the country.⁶

Trends & achievements :

From the 1970s onwards, Egypt has implemented various initiatives to engage with its diaspora. The focus of government policy was formerly on labour migration and increasing contributions of migrant remittances to the country's economy, while placing controls on migration to prevent this leading to labour shortages at home. Egyptian policymakers have tended to view what it has traditionally referred to as 'permanent migrants' (i.e. Egyptians living specifically in the West) as educated and successful, and have developed schemes within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other agencies to promote return migration and diaspora investment, and to stem brain drain. This has included providing government-paid trips to Egypt to promote diaspora return and/or investments, as well as targeted outreach to diaspora members via embassies and consulates. As Tsourapas argues, this has "contributed to a multi-tier emigration policy that has favoured Egyptians in the West at the expense of those residing in Arab countries."⁷

In September 2015, the reestablishment of the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs demonstrated the government's will and strengthened its capacity to engage with Egyptians in the diaspora. This reflects the awareness and commitment of the Egyptian government to the importance of diaspora engagement.

Currently, Egypt's strategic objectives vis-à-vis emigration and Egyptian citizens abroad include:⁸ encouraging and increasing the contribution of expatriate Egyptians to invest in the country; increasing the volume of remittances of Egyptians abroad; strengthening the links of Egyptians abroad and their children with the homeland (especially the second and third generation); and protecting the interests of Egyptians abroad, providing them with full support, and solving problems they face abroad.

In early 2020, the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs stated it had concluded international cooperation agreements between the Ministry of State for Immigration and a number of European countries (Germany, Italy, Austria, the European Union) in the areas of migration and development, with the aim of promoting circular migration, and productive diaspora return.

⁴ http://www.emigration.gov.eg/DefaultEn/Pages/lawdetails.aspx?lawCode=12 (Arabic only)

⁵ http://www.emigration.gov.eg/DefaultAr/Pages/default.aspx (Arabic only)

⁶ English version available at: http://www.arabdevelopmentportal.com/sites/default/files/publication/sds_egypt_vision_2030.pdf 7 Gerasimos Tsourapas (2018, 'Egypt: Migration and Diaspora Politics in an Emerging Transit Country', available at: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/egypt-migration-and-diaspora-politics-emerging-transit-country. See also Mai Abu Samra 2018 ; and Lea Muller Funk 2017, 'Managing Distance: Examining Egyptian Emigration and Diaspora Policies' in Egypte Monde Arabe 15:17 (available at: https:// journals.openedition.org/ema/3656?lang=en)

⁸ http://www.emigration.gov.eg/DefaultAr/Pages/achivementdetails.aspx?AchCode=7 (Arabic only)

Obstacles

- Political polarisation in Egypt and in the diaspora has contributed to a lack of trust between government of Egypt and its diaspora.
- **Government bureaucracy:** The bureaucratic nature of many Egyptian government departments presents a major barrier to diaspora engagement. Egyptians abroad actively try to minimise their interactions with the Egyptian state as they view this as a significant limitation on realising their initiatives in Egypt (and abroad).
- **Reluctance to Return:** Egyptians abroad show little interest in returning to live in Egypt, in large part due to a lack of economic opportunities and an increasingly tense domestic and security situation in the country.9

SPOTLIGHT

Ministry of Emigration and Affairs of Egyptians Abroad e-portal

The ministry's e-portal provides digital services to Egyptians abroad. These include a diaspora complaints portal, guides on investment opportunities in Egypt (especially in the housing and infrastructure sectors, but also IT), remittance service registration with the Central Bank of Egypt, guides on housing for Egyptians abroad, a 'Science Hub' for skills and knowledge collaboration and exchange; and an e-fatwa service providing religious guidance.

http://www.emigration.gov.eg/DefaultAr/Pages/services.aspx (Arabic only).

Tax relief and mobile banking services

Only approximately 10% of remittances to Egypt are sent formally, entering the Egyptian banking system. In order to promote greater remittance inflows and to strengthen hard currency reserves, Egypt offers Egyptians abroad the opportunity of ten-year tax relief on remittance transfers if they register with the National Bank of Egypt. The National Bank of Egypt also provides e-banking and mobile banking services, and Egypt has launched debt certificates denominated in dollars and euros to ease hard currency shortages.

https://www.nbe.com.eg/en/Default.aspx?AID=6&CID=8#Title

Government-diaspora consultations

The Egyptian Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs (MoSEEA) carries out regular outreach sessions and consultations with its diaspora, organised with the support of Egyptian embassies and missions. As an example of this, it organised a workshop with Egyptians residing in Italy to discuss mechanisms for their involvement in the implementation of small-scale local community development projects in Egypt in 2017 in Milan, Italy.

https://egypt.iom.int/en/news/government-egypt-and-un-iom-support-expatriate-engagement-italy

9 https://news.gallup.com/opinion/gallup/284159/inside-egypt-diaspora-wants-home-again.aspx







DIGITAL

THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Egypt is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Egypt as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings. https://au.int/en/cido

Arab League & Community of Sahel-Saharan States

Egypt is also a member of the Arab League (based in Cairo) and the Community of Sahel–Saharan States. http://www.leagueofarabstates.net/ar/Pages/default.aspx (Arabic; English version under construction) https://web.archive.org/web/20060731190126/http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/RECs/cen_sad.htm

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs (MoSEEA) http://www.emigration.gov.eg

Established in September 2015, the MoSEEA is the lead agency for management and care for the affairs of Egyptians residing outside the geographical borders of the Egyptian state, working in coordination and cooperation with the other ministries, agencies, and bodies concerned with such matters, under the auspices of the Council of Ministers. The MoSSEA specifically frames its strategies and activities in relation to helping deliver Egypt's 2030 Vision and the SDGs in order to 'promote economic and human development by stimulating the contribution of Egyptians abroad in creating an innovative and knowledge-based society'¹⁰.

Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs https://www.mfa.gov.eg/English/Pages/default.aspx

The MFA shares responsibility for Egyptians abroad with MoSEEA, especially in terms of providing consular services and assistance through Egyptian missions worldwide.

o At sub-ministerial level

Higher Committee for Migration

Established in 1977, the High Committee's mandate includes policy development, coherence, and coordination of all bodies involved in mobility management.¹¹

10 http://www.emigration.gov.eg/DefaultAr/Pages/strategy.aspx (Arabic only)

¹¹ https://www.mei.edu/publications/regulation-migration-egypt ; see also https://www.sis.gov.eg/Newvr/son/html/laws02.htm (Arabic only)

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Egyptian diaspora organisations in Europe are generally limited to professional and business associations, examples of which include:

British Egyptian Society: UK 1990 https://britishegyptiansociety.org.uk/

Development activities

BES was set up to further British-Egyptian relations outside politics. Its mission is to exchange ideas and knowledge, and to improve understanding, of the history, culture, arts, music, literature, religions, beliefs and practices of Egypt. BES holds regular public meetings, lectures, debates and events in the UK in support of this aim, and often contributes grants in support of Egyptian scholars, Egyptian museum specialists and conservators on attachment to the British Museum. It also supports some development projects in Egypt.

Conseil franco-égyptien des affaires France http://www.egypt-france-business.org/

Development activities

The council's mission is to promote and strengthen bilateral business, trade and investment relations between Egypt and France and to act as a problem-solving link. It is composed of 20 businesspersons from both countries: heads of major corporations in France who have an active interest in Egypt and a diverse group of Egyptian business actors with close ties to France. It promotes French investments in Egypt, conducts media advocacy about Egypt in Europe and has been involved in many projects to train the Egyptian workforce in various fields.

France Alumni Egypt Network (FAEN) France

https://www.egypte.campusfrance.org/en/france-alumni-egypt-network-be-at-home

Development activities

An initiative of CAMPUS France Egypt, FAEN connects professionals in Egypt and across the Egyptian diaspora for education, training, and employment opportunities.

Egyptian Doctors Association in Ireland http://www.edaireland.com/

Egyptian Doctors in Germany

https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Nonprofit-Organization/Egyptian-doctors-in-Germany-138488376162513/

Development activities

Egyptian-German Association for Helping Disabled Children Germany 2007 https://www.facebook.com/Egyptian-German-Association-for-helping-disabled-children-188463971186016/?ref=nf&hc_ref=ARTt0cl1HvBXl6l46R_PcZm4jJztzOswC2n5LQp0bAQ4c3HVulzSJ-8rkqbgpH04lQw

Development activities

An NGO founded to raise awareness of mental disabilities, it provides guidelines for parents on how to support their children, as well as speech therapy and special training for children, parents and therapists in Egypt. Specialised doctors from Egypt diagnose the cases and provide therapeutic programmes.

Egyptian Medical Society UK http://www.egyptianmedical.org.uk/

Development activities

The Egyptian Medical Society-UK is a non political, non religious, non profitable charity established to serve Egyptian doctors in the UK. It aims to help promote Egyptian doctors working in the UK within both the local community and also to support those in Egypt. As well as local UK events, it provides support and charitable contributions to medical establishments in Egypt.

• Faith groups :

Al-Azhar University www.azhar.edu.eg (Arabic only)

Development activities

Al-Azhar University is a faith group that maintains links with Egyptian communities abroad, both via MoS-SEA's e-fatwa service, and via Mosques in countries of residence.

Egyptian Coptic Church https://st-takla.org/Links/Coptic-Links-02-Churches-c-Europe.html

Development activities

The Egyptian Coptic Church has branches in several European countries.



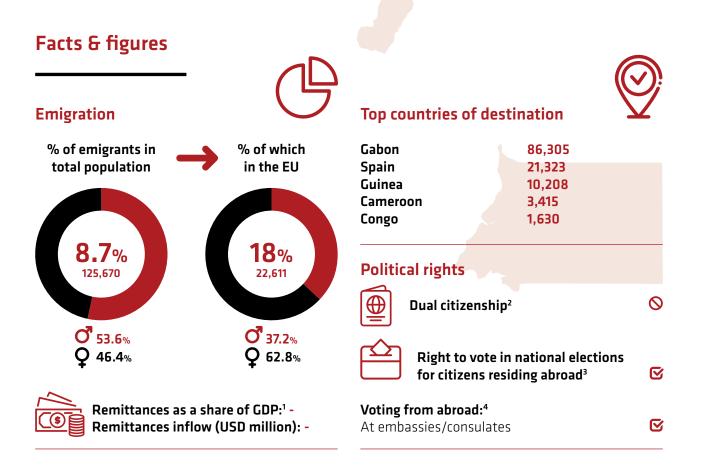


Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping EQUATORIAL GUINEA



Terminology: Equatorial Guinea refers to its diaspora as 'Equato-Guineans abroad' (Spanish: *Ecuatoguineanos en el extranjero*), although the term diaspora is also used in some government communications.

Equatorial Guinea does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

¹ Equatorial Guinea has not reported any remittance data to the World Bank for a number of years. The figure given here is an estimate for 2017

² Law No. 3/2011 of July 14, Regulating Equato-Guinean Nationality (Ley Núm. 3/2011, de fecha 14 de Julio, Reguladora de la Nacionalidad Ecuatoguineana) This law defines citizens of Equatorial Guinea as those born to an Equatoguinean parent. The law does not permit dual citizenship for Equato-Guineans. Original Spanish version available. An unofficial English summary

³ Voting for those living abroad includes both presidential and legislative elections. Ley Num. 7/ 2.2012:

⁴ https://www.scribd.com/doc/17768418/Loi-electorale-du-Gabon; http://www.affaires-etrangeres.gouv.ga/16-informations/335-gabo-nais-de-l-etranger/

Overview of the policy and legislative framework





Law No. 2/1990 of 4 January concerning the Labour Code (*Ley n°2/1990, de fecha 4 de Enero 1990*) sobre Ordenamiento General del Trabajo)⁵ places an obligation for transfer of knowledge and practice from skilled immigrant workers to Guinean citizens, which could be used to favour recruitment of Equato-Guineans abroad.⁶

CEMAC - Regulation n°01/08-UEAC-042-CM-17 (20 June 2008) on the institution and conditions for the management and issuance of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEMAC) passport. This agreement - signed by Equatorial Guinea and other CEMAC Member States - provides for free movement of citizens within CEMAC and sets out requirements for a CEMAC passport, which has implications for diaspora engagement. For example, it makes circular (labour) migration easier.

2012 Basic Law of Equatorial Guinea (*Ley Fundamental de Guinea Ecuatorial promulgada oficialmente el 16 de febrero de 2012*) is the national constitution and it includes provisions for free movement within and from the country for its citizens.

Trends and achievements

Diaspora engagement is limited in Equatorial Guinea. For several years, it has been among the African states receiving the lowest levels of diaspora remittances, although this may also reflect a lack of reported data on remittance flows.⁷ The economy is heavily dependent on oil and timber revenues, and this has further insulated the country from reliance on diaspora financial flows. However, since the crash in oil prices from 2014, the government has sought to diversify its economy, especially in the agro-processing and industrial sectors.⁸

The diaspora is polarised along political lines, and many Equatoguinean diaspora organisations in Spain are of a political character.⁹ As a result, the government of Equatorial Guinea has struggled to engage its diaspora for national development. It has not developed diaspora engagement policy frameworks and structures to the same extent as most other African states. In light of this, in 2016 President Obiang announced the launch of a dialogue with opposition parties and the diaspora regarding the country's future development, and inviting the diaspora to return.¹⁰

Equatorial Guinea faces skills shortages in a range of sectors, from ICT to health, education, energy, and engineering, and brain drain is an issue. Students from the country are known to travel abroad widely in pursuit of education and training opportunities due to a lack of educational centres in the country.¹¹ A 2020 ILO study noted that while there was potential to address skills shortages by encouraging diaspora return, there was a lack of enabling structures to support the reintegration of returnees.¹²

11 According to UNESCO in 2018, 7193 Gabonese students were studying abroad.

⁵ Unofficial French translation

⁶ See Agenda pour une diversification des sources de la croissance: Tome 1: Diagnostique stratégique

⁷ https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=GQ

⁸ African Development Bank (2018), Republic of Guinea Country Strategy Paper 2018-2022

⁹ https://africa.harvard.edu/event/literature-and-activism-equatorial-guinean-diaspora ; https://app.max-security.com/spain-tactical-equatorial-guinean-diaspora-to-stage-protest-near-embassy-of-equatorial-guinea-in-madrid-from-1200-local-time-on-august-3-allot-for-disruptions/

¹⁰ https://afrique.lalibre.be/20238/guinee-equatoriale-obiang-annonce-un-dialogue-politique-pour-preserver-la-paix/

¹² Barussaud , B. (2020) OIT Etude de pays : Potentiel de partenariats pour les compétences et la migration en République de Guinée équatoriale

Obstacles



- Lack of trust: There is a lack of trust between the government and its diaspora. The diaspora tends to be polarised and politicised, which makes it difficult to engage with Equatorial Guinea.¹³
- Lack of capacity: Equatorial Guinea lacks effective structures and capacity for diaspora engagement policies and programmes.
- Lack of policy focus: Equatorial Guinea has no policy frameworks dedicated to diaspora engagement.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices

Diaspora passport renewal in Spain 2020

Equatoguinean citizens based in Spain used to have to travel to Malabo in Equatorial Guinea to renew their passports. However, in June 2020, the government upgraded the services available at its embassy in Spain to enable renewal of passports; it also introduced biometric passports.

6th National Dialogue 2018

In June 2018, the President invited diaspora and political groups in exile to return to the country to participate in the 6th National Dialogue, a consultation forum with the President. During the event, representatives of the diaspora and opposition parties were able to participate and make recommendations, including for greater political and other freedoms in the country.¹⁴

Kuche Fisheries Project 2013

The NGO Development 2000 in Africa (D2000) and the Equatoguinean diaspora organisation Macoelanba implemented the Kuche agricultural and fishing exploitation project in Kuche in the locality of Rio Muni, near the border with Cameroon. The project is a partnership with the Department of Agrifood Engineering and Biotechnology of the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Equatorial Guinea, private sector firms Mobil and Noble, and the Escuela de Capacitación Agraria. It aims to produce food to supply local markets and reduce Equatorial Guinea's dependence on imports from third countries of basic natural products. Its work includes integration of agricultural, livestock, and fishing exploitation complemented by small-scale extractive fishing.

 $14\ https://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20180614-guinee-equatoriale-obiang-invitation-opposition-exeil-rentrer-dialogue$



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Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2008

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Equatorial Guinea nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) 1983 and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC, Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale)

Since 2015 Equatorial Guinea has participated in the ECCAS Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS) with the objective of developing a common position on migration among ECCAS Member States; promoting experience and information sharing; identifying priority issues on technical cooperation, capacity building and data collection, including on the topics of labour migration, ethical recruitment, and brain drain.

National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophone Affairs (Spanish: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía.) 2003

The ministry is responsible for Equatorial Guinea's foreign relations, and its mandate includes Equatoguineans abroad, whose interests it serves through its network of missions and consulates overseas. It has a Secretary of State for Economic and Patrimonial Affairs of Equatorial Guinea Abroad whose responsibilities include Equatoguineans resident abroad.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Asociación Amigos de la Parroquia de Santa Maravillas de Jesús de Malabo, Guinea Ecuatorial (ASAM-MAGE) 2019 Spain

- **Over a content a content**
- ☑ Integration activities

ASAMMAGE is an Equatoguinean diaspora organisation that works to provide quality education projects in Equatorial Guinea and to develop diaspora talent for national development. [f]

Asociacion Cultural Asistencial Humanitaria Amigos De Africa De Guinea Ecuatorial ONG "Bata" (Casa De Guinea) 1996 Spain

- Development activities
- Integration activities

This diaspora organisation works to bring Africa and the Basque Country closer together culturally. It runs cultural exchange projects as well as development projects in partnership with other NGOs and institutions. Bata also supports Equatoguineans in distress in Spain; it has established contacts with different health centres in Spain in order to help all those patients who lack medical care in their country of origin.

Coalition d'opposition pour la restauration d'un État démocratique en République de Guinée équatoriale (CORED) 2013 France

Integration activities

Equatoguinean diaspora political group that brings together various opposition parties in exile, and works to achieve non-violent democratic reforms in Equatorial Guinea. CORED conducts lobbying and advocacy about Equatorial Guinea, and works to raise awareness of the country internationally.

MACOELANBÁ 2011 Spain

- Development activities
- Integration activities

MACOELANBÁ is a non-political Equatoguinean diaspora organisation founded by people linked by birth, affinity, and sympathy to Equatorial Guinea. It provides support to Equatoguineans in Spain as well as mobilising resources for community development projects in Equatorial Guinea.

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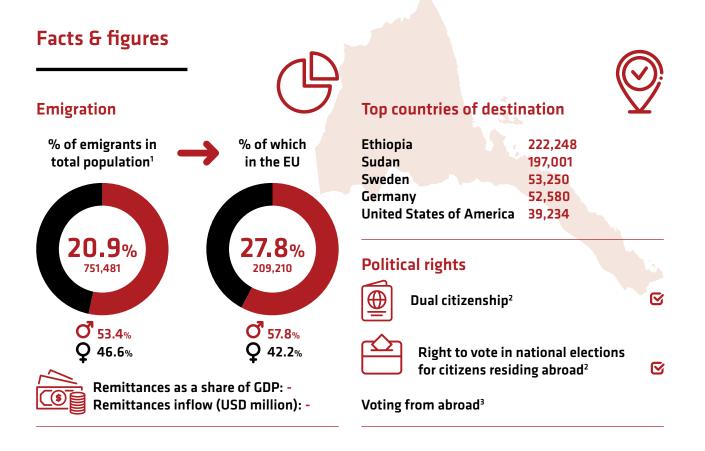
Implemented by
ICMPD
International Centre for
Migration Policy Development

Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping ERITREA



Terminology: The Eritrean government uses the term divaspora (Tigrigna AShTL), which is an adoption of the English term, or 'Eritreans abroad'.

Eritrea does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

Although Eritrea does not have a formal, overarching diaspora policy, it can be argued that there is nevertheless an (informal) diaspora engagement policy framework in support of the government's objectives.

1 From UNDESA Migration Stock Statistics for 2019.

² However, permission from the government must be obtained https://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/docs/OtherEntities/ OSJI%20CitizenshipAfricaStudy.pdf

³ According to the Eritrean constitution, Eritrean expatriates have the right to participate in elections and referenda, although this has not been enabled as there have been no national elections since independence. Diaspora voting was enabled for the 1993 referendum on independence, which saw high diaspora support for Eritrean independence from Ethiopia. See Mussie Tesfagiorgis G. (2010), Eritrea, ABC-CLIO. However, diaspora voting has not been enabled since in Eritrea.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



The **Eritrean constitution**⁴ defines Eritrean citizenship as 'any person born of an Eritrean father or mother by birth'. The diaspora contributed to drafting the constitution before its formal adoption.⁵ It also gives members of the diaspora the right to take part in national elections and referenda, although no elections have been held in the country since 1993.

Investment Proclamation No. 18/1991 and Investment Proclamation No. 59/1994.⁶ The 1991 proclamation encouraged both expatriate nationals and foreigners to invest in Eritrea. The 1994 Proclamation repealed the earlier one, and removed many of the restrictions and deficiencies of the former Proclamation. In the 1994 proclamation, the government reaffirms its determination to promote, encourage, safeguard, and protect investments by the private sector.

Proclamation No. 17/1991: Proclamation to Provide for the Collection of Rehabilitation Tax (10 December 1991) and Proclamation No. 67/1995: Tax Payment Proclamation for Eritreans in Diaspora Who Have Income (10 February 1995).⁷ These two proclamations form the basis for Eritrea's 'Recovery and Rehabilitation Tax', which charges Eritreans in the diaspora an income tax of 2%. The legality of this tax has been challenged in several European states, which characterise it as a 'diaspora tax', an allegation firmly denied by the Eritrean government.⁸



The Eritrean government has consistently acknowledged the importance of diaspora engagement for the country. Many diaspora groups have shown their commitment and dedication to bringing social, economic, and political change, and their support has proved vital in mobilising resources, technology, and skills. Over the years, there have been different patterns for diaspora engagement in Eritrea, ranging from individual diaspora engagement, taxes and donations, government bonds, as well as ownership of real estate. In 2005, it was estimated that the 'diaspora tax' levied on the Eritrean diaspora averaged an annual US \$5.9 million and other contributions US\$24 million/year since 1997, according to unpublished government figures.⁹¹⁰

One example of diaspora engagement approaches in Eritrea is demonstrated by the 'culture of contributing' that can be traced back to the struggle for independence from Ethiopia, when diaspora support (including collectionis and donations) played a significant role in supporting the struggle for independence from Ethiopia, and subsequently in post-conflict reconstruction.^{11 12}

7 The UK Home Office has published an official translation of these Proclamations, available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov. uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/559482/Eritrea-Appendix-I-II-III-V-Dec-2015.pdf

⁴ English version available at: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/50149/90331/F-85322205/ERI50149%20Eng.pdf . Original Tigrigna and Arabic versions available at: https://www.eritreadaily.net/News2009/Qwam.pdf and https://snitna.com/docs/Er-itrean_Constitution_Arabic_.pdf

⁵ Bereket Selassie (2019), *Focus on the Eritrean Constitution: A Companion to Eritreans Engaged in the Struggle for Change*, AuthorHouse; see also Nicole Hirt, The Eritrean diaspora and its impact on regime stability: Responses to UN sanctions, *African Affairs*, Volume 114, Issue 454, January 2015, Pages 115–135, https://doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adu061 and Rosen, R. A., ' Constitutional Process, Constitutionalism, and the Eritrean Experience', North Carolina Journal of international Law and commercial Regulation, Vol 24 No 2 1999

⁶ English version of Investment Proclamation No. 18/1991 is available here: https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva. x006071088&view=1up&seq=3

English version of Investment Proclamation No. 59/1994 is available here: https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/investment-laws/ laws/255/eritrea-investment-proclamation-. For more information, see Mengsteab Negash, 'Investment Laws in Eritrea', in North Carolina Journal of international Law and commercial Regulation, Vol 24 No 2 1999

⁸ For example, see The Guardian, QZ Africa

⁹ Fessehatzion T (2005), op. cit.

¹⁰ There is little, if any, official information published by the Eritrean government on the volume of revenue inflows from the tax, although in 2017 this was conservatively estimated at \$100 million USD annually. See DSP-groep BV & Tilburg School of Humanities, Department of Culture studies (2017), ' 2% Tax for Eritreans in the diaspora'

¹¹ Fikrejesus Amahazion (2019), 'Understanding Remittances in Eritrea: An Exploratory Study'.

¹² Hart, Nichole, 'The Eritrean Diaspora and its Impact on Regime Stability: Responses to UN Sanctions', African Affairs, 114/454, (2015) pp115–135.

The Eritrean economy remains heavily reliant on remittances, as the country struggles to access other sources of capital.¹³ In addition to official remittances, Eritreans abroad send remittances through informal channels, such as friends or family members travelling to Eritrea, or informal money transfer networks.¹⁴ Donations are collected in at least three ways: on the occasion of festivals, through door-to-door collections, and through media appeals. Most recently, Eritrean diaspora members have donated several million dollars via teleconferences to support Eritrea's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁵

Achievements

The Eritrean Ministry of Information website lists <u>current appeals</u> for diaspora contributions for specific development causes. Young people in the diaspora also <u>volunteer on education</u> and <u>development projects</u> when they return to Eritrea for the summer, which is seen as important both to build their connection to the country and as an additional human resource.

President Afwerki's annual keynote address in 2017 on short and medium term developmental programmes and priorities included a promise to review 'programmes and plans of action to encourage and ensure the participation and contribution of all Eritreans who reside abroad in all our developmental programmes' over the next three to five years.

According to the Eritrean government, 'social remittances' have the potential to inspire minds and perceptions of the Eritrean population and thus to transform everyday lives and the economy of entire regions, as well as to raise awareness about the country abroad.¹⁶ Eritrean diaspora activists have also proved active in promoting Eritrea's image abroad more positively. For example, diaspora groups and individuals have organised campaigns and protests against <u>misrepresentation of the 'diaspora tax'</u> and sanctions on Eritrea that led the expulsion of Eritrean diplomats from some European countries.¹⁷

Eritrean diaspora activists are also active in demanding political change in the country. One significant example of Eritrean advocacy from the diaspora is the 2000 Berlin Manifesto, a letter composed by 13 diaspora scholars (later on called G-13), nationalist activists, and professionals, all long-time supporters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF – a forerunner to the PFDJ).¹⁸¹⁹

¹³ Global Impact Investment Network (2015), 'The Landscape for Impact Investing In East Africa

¹⁴ Fikrejesus Amahazion (2019), op. cit. see also Styan, David (2007): Discussion Paper: The Evolution, Uses and Abuses of Remittances in the Eritrean Economy. Conference Proceedings, Eritrea's Economic Survival, London

¹⁵ http://www.shabait.com/news/local-news/30462-contribution-by-nationals-in-diaspora-

¹⁶ Fikrejesus Amahazion (2019), op. cit.

¹⁷ See also Hirt, Nicole, The Eritrean Diaspora: Savior or Gravedigger of the Regime? Diaspora Responses to the Imposition of UN Sanctions (October 1, 2013). GIGA Working Paper No. 236.

¹⁸ See, inter alia, Koser, Khalid (2003): Mobilizing New African Diasporas: An Eritrean Case study. In: Khalid Koser (ed.): New African Diasporas. London: Routledge, pp. 111-123; Hepner Redeker (2009). Soldiers, Martyrs, Traitors and Exiles: Political Conflict in Eritrea and the Diaspora. Ethnography of Political Violence Series. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. Full text of the 'Berlin Manifesto'

¹⁹ Although personally addressed to President Isayas Afwerki, the letter was soon disseminated in Eritrea and Eritrean communities abroad and initiated a transnational debate about human rights and civil society.

Obstacles



- Difficult economic situation: The economic conditions in post-war Eritrea adversely affect the capability and willingness of diaspora members to engage in investment or trade activities.²⁰ A challenging economic outlook, exacerbated by deficits in the protection of property rights, discourages foreign direct investment, including potential diaspora investments.²¹²²
- Polarised Diaspora: The Eritrean diaspora is highly polarised politically and can be divided about engaging with the Eritrean government.²³ Some diaspora groups are supportive of the government and the People's Front for Democracy and Justice maintains chapters in most countries of residence.²⁴ Others are deeply opposed to the government and there have been examples of different factions seeking to disrupt public events concerning Eritrea.²⁵
- Lack of trust: There is a deep lack of trust between some sections of the diaspora and the government, which acts as a major barrier to engagement. Thus far, state-diaspora relations have been confined predominantly to pro-government-organisations., and it can be difficult for diaspora groups or individuals who are not supportive of the government to operate in the country.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



EUTF/IOM Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals (TRQN) for Eritrea 2020

This three-year TRQN programme seeks to facilitate the voluntary participation of Eritrean Diaspora to support institutional strengthening in key socio-economic sectors agreed with the Eritrean government, including education, health, water and sanitation, agriculture, energy, infrastructure, civil engineering, financial systems, and information technology. In addition, the programme will support the Department of Eritreans Abroad in playing a coordinating role for the diaspora engagement, through skills transfer, and strategy development.

COVID-19 Response Fund 2020

The Covid-19 response fund is a government diaspora engagement initiative to support the Ministry of health in fighting against the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. It provides an opportunity for citizens and the diaspora to contribute financially to respond to medical needs and procure equipment. The platform gives people the ability to make monetary contributions, share the website across their social networks, and to sign up to help if people in the medical field are interested.

EriReader project 2012

A group of young diaspora Eritreans from the United States started the EriReader Project, with the aim of providing one tablet for each Eritrean student, as inspired by the demonstrated need and policies of the Commission of Higher Education of Eritrea. EriReader works in collaboration with the Eritrean Development Fund (EDF) in Washington DC and the Eritrean Relief Association (ERA-UK), in London, UK. So far, EriReader has sent over 200 tablets and – at time of writing - intended to send an additional 60.

20 Antony Otieno Ong'ayo (2015), 'Diaspora transnational activities and home country regime conditions - obstacles to Eritrean diaspora contribution to local development in Eritrea'.

21 Fikrejesus Amahazion (2019), op. cit.

22 Private business is discouraged by strict controls over money transfers as well as a highly regulated currency market, and anyone found in possession of undeclared foreign currency may be subject to a fine and/or prison sentence. See Hart (2015), *op. cit*

²³ Belloni, Milena. "Refugees and Citizens: Understanding Eritrean Refugees' Ambivalence towards Homeland Politics." International Journal of Comparative Sociology 60, no. 1–2 (February 2019): 55–73. https://doi.org/10.1177/0020715218760382.

²⁴ YPFDJ is the youth wing of Eritrea's ruling PFDJ and its members in the diaspora run national country chapters which carry out lobbying and advocacy, fundraising, youth, and education programmes, as well as volunteering opportunities in Eritrea. It works to ensure that Eritrean youth around the world are empowered and mobilized to develop a viable and sustainable Eritrea. See http://ypfdj.com/ 25 https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/20/eritrea-diaspora-divided-your-stories

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2001

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Eritrea nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 1996

IGAD works to promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity. The 2012 IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework prioritises collaboration with the diaspora for national development and to address brain-drain.²⁶ Eritrea suspended its membership in 2007, but reactivated it in 2011, although it has not attended meetings since then.

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1993

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has overall responsibility for diaspora engagement through its overseas embassies and missions.

Ministry of Information 1993

The Ministry of Information is responsible for the communications of the Eritrean government, and its website provides information for its citizens and its diaspora.

o At sub-ministerial level

Department of Eritreans Abroad

The Department of Eritreans Abroad forms part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its mandate is to develop and coordinate policies and programmes targeting the diaspora.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Agenzia Habeshia per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (AHCS) 2006 Italy

Integration activities

Development activities

AHCS (the Habeshia Agency for Cooperation and Development) was established as a volunteer organisation working in solidarity with asylum seekers, refugees and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection in Italy. The agency aims to promote the integration of immigrants in Italy, and delivers integration activities as well as projects for those returning to their country of origin. It also helps migrants and refugees to access to administrative, legal support and specialised training. [f]

Association solidarité des érythréens en France (ASDEF) France

Integration activities

ASDEF aims to help Eritreans in Nantes to integrate. It provides education for young children, teenagers and adults, and works to help those who are in difficulty.

Azmara Denmark 2002

- Integration activities
- Development activities

Azmara is a Danish-Eritrean network association that works to develop the relationship between the Danish and Eritrean people. It organises cultural and social meetings together with the network of associations among Eritreans, primarily in Greater Copenhagen. These include the Eritrean Women's Organization, the Youth Association, the Eritrean Disability Association and the Eritrean Club, which is a social meeting place for Eritreans in Greater Copenhagen. It also runs projects in Eritrea, such as an IT recycling scheme that sends recycled ICT equipment to schools in Eritrea.

Club Érythréen Switzerland

Integration activities

Club érythréen provides a space for the Eritrean community in Lausanne to come together and discuss daily problems and to better understand life in Switzerland

Den Eritreanske Støtteforening (The Eritrean Support Group of Denmark) 2014 Denmark

Integration activities

Development activities

Den Eritreanske Støtteforening conducts cultural and awareness-raising sessions on Eritrea for the Eritrean diaspora and Danish friends of Eritrea as well as supporting education projects in the southern Dehub region of Eritrea with educational materials donated from Danish schools.

Eritro-German Association (ERG) 1996 Eritrea/Germany

Development activities

ERG is a non-profit organisation whose main aim is to provide and promote cultural activities between German and Eritrea. Cultural activities, German language courses and kindergarten are among the services provide by ERG. ERG works with-Eritreans who returned from Germany, Germans living in Eritrea, and Eritreans still living in Germany for at least the past 5 years.

Eritrean Elder's Welfare Association (EEWA) 2002 United Kingdom

Integration activities

EEWA provides befriending and advice services to the elderly in the Eritrean community in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea in London.

Eritrean Parent's and Children's Association (EPCA) United Kingdom

Solution Integration activities

EPCA was initially set up with the aim to help community members meet and break social isolation and to help children learn the English language. It also provides mother-tongue classes in Tigrigna and Arabic for young Eritreans, and delivers services to address needs including immigration and accommodation problems. EPCA serves a diverse range of local communities, including Eritrean, Somali, Algerian, Libyan, Sudanese, Ethiopian and Moroccan groups).

Eritrean Relief Association (ERA-UK) 1976 United Kingdom

Integration activities

Development activities

ERA-UK was set up in 1976 by a group of Eritrean refugees together with British supporters of the Eritrean struggle for independence. The work of ERA-UK now includes long-term development programmes in primary health care, education, training and employment and rehabilitation of refugees and internally displaced people. It is currently collaborating with the Eritrean Women's Agribusiness Association in building food production capacity – from small-scale farming through to large-scale food processing.

Foundation Human Rights for Eritrean (FHRE) 2019 Netherlands

- Integration activities
- Development activities

FHRE campaigns for increased rights and freedoms of Eritreans in Eritrea, Eritrean refugees, and Eritreans in the diaspora and provides assistance to these groups in case of need.

Gezana Switzerland

Integration activities

Gezana is an Eritrean association supporting the integration of Eritrean refugees and migrants in the canton of Vaud in Switzerland. The association is committed to helping Eritrean communities through various actions related to integration. Gezana is working to become a resource and a point of representation for the Eritrean community.

International Centre for Eritrean Refugees (ICERAS) 2011 United Kingdom

- Integration activities
- Development activities

ICERAS was created as an advocacy group with the primary purpose of empowering Eritreans fleeing from persecution. The organisation focuses on facilitating asylum seekers and refugees internationally with the access to resources, and educating them about their legal rights and the social assistance and available training opportunities in the UK. In Eritrea, ICERAS seeks to establish working relationships with international emergency aid organisations able to provide humanitarian assistance to newly arrived and transient refugees.

Swedish Eritrean Forum for Development Cooperation (S-ERI Forum) 2000 Sweden

Integration activities

Development activities

S-ERI Forum decided to revive the humanitarian work that the Eritrea Support Association (ERA) did in Sweden from the mid-1970s until , 1990.

S-ERI Forum is a party-political and religiously unrelated forum that works to mobilise and channel aid and development assistance to Eritrea, including support for local electrification projects in Eritrea

Uniting Eritrean Voices in Germany e.V. (UEVG) 2019 Germany

Integration activities

UEVG works to strengthen and promote relations between the Eritrean diaspora and public and private institutions of the Federal Republic of Germany in the spirit of peaceful cooperation, while acting as the representative body of the Eritrean Diaspora in Germany for cooperation with German politics and the public.

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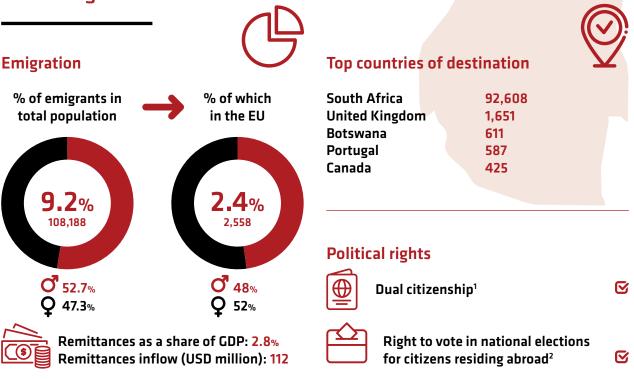
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping ESWATINI

Facts & figures



Terminology: Eswatini refers to its diaspora as '*liSwati* (s.) / *emaSwati* (pl.), a Swazi term for Eswatini citizens abroad/ in the diaspora, although the term diaspora is also used in some contexts.

Eswatini does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 Dual citizenship is recognised for citizens of birth only; voluntarily accepting citizenship of another state means automatically losing Eswatini citizenship. The 2006 Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland Act defines Eswatini citizenship as being born to an Eswatini parent, whether they are born in the country or abroad. <u>Full text</u>.

2 Eswatini citizens abroad are permitted to register to vote in the country, although voting form abroad is not enabled. See Voters' registration act 2013, available at: http://www.elections.org.sz/online/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/VOTERS-REGISTRATION-ACT.pdf

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



2019

2019

National Development Plan (NDP) 2019/20 – 2021/22 - Towards Economic Recovery: While Eswatin currently has no migration policy and its extant Immigration Act (1964) predates independence, its most recent National Development Plan (2019-2022) includes a target to develop a Migration Policy Framework by 2022. The NDP also aims to leverage its relationship with South Africa and work to increase the cross-border mobility of labour and capital.

Government Strategic Roadmap 2019-2022 establishes a policy framework that will ensure sustainable economic development, financial stability & growth, improve the quality of life of emaSwati. While the policy does not refer to the diaspora, at its launch the Prime Minister noted that achieving it would require contributions from all citizens, including in the diaspora.³

Trends and Achievements

Diaspora engagement is limited in Eswatini. The vast majority of Eswatini citizens abroad reside in South Africa or the UK, and while workers' remittances make an important contribution to extended family incomes - especially for seasonal workers - they are modest in terms of GDP,⁴ which has arguably lessened the importance of diaspora engagement (although there is limited reliable data on remittance flows).

The government does not grant dual citizenship to its diaspora, but in practical terms almost all Eswatini diaspora who are citizens of the principal countries of residence have visa-free access to the country, so this is less of a barrier than it might first appear.

There are estimated to be more speakers of siSwati (one of the traditional languages of the people of Eswatini) in South Africa and other countries of residence than there are in Eswatini itself.⁵ There are also British-Swazi diaspora, mostly based in South Africa and the UK, whose families lived in Eswatini during the colonial period, many of whom retain connections with the country.

The Eswatini diaspora (in the legal and also wider sense) is quite polarised politically, and some Eswatini diaspora outside the country have conducted advocacy and media campaigns against alleged human rights abuses in the country.⁶

3 http://www.gov.sz/index.php/latest-news/2245-roadmap2019

4 https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

5 'Swazi' at Ethnologue (18th ed., 2015)

6 https://www.jeuneafrique.com/depeches/54641/politique/swaziland-lopposition-appelle-a-lisolement-international-du-roi-mswati/

Obstacles



- Brain drain: Emigrants of Eswatini tend to not come back to their country of origin.⁷ This results in major brain drain and hinders the country's development. According to the African Development Bank in 2010, 56% of Eswatini emigrants were skilled, while only 4% of the country's residents are skilled.⁸
- Lack of communication: Diaspora who are willing to support the development of Eswatini in different humanitarian or philanthropic activities do not have enough information on when, where, or how to do so.⁹
- **Fears of diaspora return:** There are also some fears and resentments from the local population about diaspora return, especially during the current coronavirus pandemic.¹⁰
- Lack of capacity: Eswatini lacks adequate structures and capacity to drive forward a diaspora engagement agenda.
- Lack of policy focus: Eswatini has no policy frameworks for diaspora engagement, or migration more broadly. Its investment policies do not distinguish diaspora from other foreign investors, and they are not allowed to purchase land in the country except under certain circumstances.¹¹

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices

Emergency diaspora repatriation

The Kingdom of Eswatini provides emergency repatriation to Eswatini in the diaspora who require assistance. During the recent coronavirus pandemic, the government has helped its citizens caught abroad by travel restrictions to return home.¹² The King has even deployed his own private jet to bring Eswatini citizens back to the country.¹³

7 https://www.slideshare.net/RolandHolouPhD/swazi-global-diaspora-immigrants-and-refugees-platform-for-the-diaspora-associa-tions-of-swaziland

8 African Development Bank report: <u>The Role of the Diaspora in Nation Building: Lessons for Fragile and Post-Conflict Countries in Africa</u> 9 https://www.slideshare.net/RolandHolouPhD/swazi-global-diaspora-immigrants-and-refugees-platform-for-the-diaspora-associations-of-swaziland

10 http://new.observer.org.sz/details.php?id=12659

12 http://www.gov.sz/images/CORONA/Foreign-Affairs-press-statement-6-August-2020.pdf

13 http://www.swazilandnews.co.za/fundza.php?nguyiphi=343

HEALTH, MIGRANTS RIGHTS



¹¹ https://www.satradehub.org/images/stories/downloads/pdf/technical_reports/Technical%20Report%20-%20Swaziland%20Investment%20Policy.pdf

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2008

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Eswatini nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) 1992

Eswatini is a member of SADC, whose goal is to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 16 southern African countries.

- National institutions
 - At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation 1996

This ministry works to advance the interest of eSwatini and eMaswati internationally, through enhancing national security, contributing to growth in the economy, employment and standard of living, assisting eSwatini Nationals abroad, strengthening global cooperation in ways that advance eSwatini's interests.

Ministry of Home Affairs 1968

The Ministry of Home Affairs has responsibility for immigration and migration policy development.

o At sub-ministerial level

Swaziland High Commission to London 1968¹⁴

The Swaziland High Commission in London safeguards and promotes Eswatini's political and socioeconomic interests in the United Kingdom. It also provides services to the sizeable Eswatini diaspora in the country, as well as the diaspora in several other countries to which it is accredited.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Phumelela Project UK 2018 UK

🖸 Development activities

Phumelela Project UK acts as a resource for young Swazi men and women aged 18 to 25 living in Swaziland by providing advice and assistance and organising programmes of physical, educational and other activities

14 More properly, the Eswatini High Commission to the United Kingdom, but the former name is retained as it is more recognisable to UK and international bodies.

as a means of advancing in life and helping young people by developing their skills, capacities and enabling them to participate in society.

Shamba Trust 2011 UK

Development activities

Shamba Trust works to develop the capacity of communities to provide disadvantaged children from AIDSaffected households with an equitable foundation to lifelong development through the provision of high quality early childhood care and education.

Swaziland Human Rights Network UK (SHRNUK) 2019 UK

Integration activities

SHRNUK works in partnership with the NGO Action for South Africa (ACTSA) to strengthen human rights in Eswatini through lobbying and advocacy in the UK, Europe, and at the UN-level.

Swaziland Charitable Trust (SCT) 1910 UK

Development activities

SCT works for the people of The Kingdom of eSwatini, helping to develop a healthy and well-educated community. It operates an orphan support scheme and oversees the twinning of a British secondary school with a Swazi one, as well as acting as a conduit for other charities assisting eSwatini.

Swaziland Society 1991 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

The Swaziland Society was founded with the objective of developing and strengthening educational, cultural, economic, and social ties between Great Britain and Swaziland. The society aims to foster friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries. Its activites include the publication of *Focus* on *Swaziland Magazine* (now Focus on *eSwatini*); meetings, talks and social gatherings; and financial assistance to development projects in eSwatini.

Swaziland Vigil UK 2012 UK

Integration activities

Swaziland Vigil UK works to raise awareness about development needs in Eswatini and conducts lobbying and advocacy work to campaign for greater political rights in the country.

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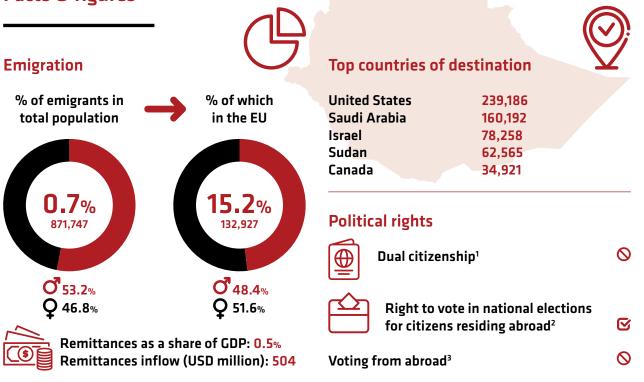
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping ETHIOPIA

Facts & figures



Terminology: Ethiopia refers to its diaspora using the term diyaspora (Amharic ዳይስፖራ), which is an adoption of the English term.

1 Ethiopian Nationality Law of 1930. English version available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b52ac.html

2 Alebachew, T. (2020). *Extending Voting Rights to the Ethiopian Diaspora: Towards Institutionalising Diaspora Political Participation in Ethiopia*, Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill. Even though Ethiopians have the right to vote based on their citizenship, there are no formal institutions enabling voting from abroad, and diaspora members must be based in Ethiopia for at least 6 months to register and exercise their voting rights. According to Alebachew, "the requirement of residency, thus, automatically excludes Ethiopian citizens abroad from participating in elections in Ethiopia." 3 Ibid.

Diaspora Policy (2015)

Ethiopia launched its first draft Diaspora Policy in 2011.⁴ This was built on through a process of consultations, including with diaspora members.⁵ The Diaspora Policy ratified in 2013 stated that the diaspora could play an important role in carrying out research and investmentg at home. In addition, it noted that diaspora members could win allies for Ethiopia and try to influence their country of residence to improve cooperation with Ethiopia.

The government launched the most recent version of its diaspora policy in 2015.⁶ The emphasis on diaspora's role in advocacy for Ethiopia is not as present in this version. Its aim is to strengthen the relationship between Ethiopian citizens abroad and Ethiopians in Ethiopia to encourage national development, strengthen participation in the democratisation and peace building process for individual and national gains, create a conducive environment for joint development, and uphold their rights and interests abroad.⁷ The policy confirms that the diaspora do not enjoy the same rights as full citizens with regard to political participation and voting, but it extends other entitlements to them in addition to the diaspora 'yellow card' ID scheme, such as access to local fares on public transport and local prices, and other benefits such as rights to purchase land or property.⁸

Overview of policy and legislative framework

- **Proclamation No. 270/2002:** This proclamation provides for the issuance of a special identification card, the Yellow Card, for diaspora members of Ethiopian origin and their immediate family members.9 The adoption of the proclamation in 2002 marked a major shift in the Ethiopian government's engagement in diaspora affairs; prior to this, Ethiopian diaspora members were subjected to prohibitive procedures that included, among others, meeting rigorous criteria to obtain visas and work permits, access to investment land and credit, and renewal of residence licenses.¹⁰
- Investment Proclamation No. 280/2002:¹¹ One of the first initiatives of the government was to make investment in Ethiopia more attractive to the diaspora. In 2002, the Investment Proclamation No. 280/2002 defined a Domestic Investor to be inclusive of foreign nationals who are Ethiopian by birth.¹² This allowed members of the diaspora to be treated as domestic investors, who have significantly different rights than foreign investors in Ethiopia, such as rights to own businesses and land/property.
- **Directive No. FXD/31/2006 Foreign currency bank accounts directed at the diaspora:** The objective of this directive is to encourage investment from the diaspora and to "support the international foreign exchange reserve and ease the country's balance of payments problem."¹³

2nd Growth and Transformation Plan:¹⁴ The government's national development plan seeks to increase diaspora investment to the country, especially at the regional levels. It also recognises the education and health sectors as core priority sectors that need to be further developed with diaspora contributions.

- 4 Available at: https://chilot.me/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/diaspora_policy_draft-1.pdf (Amharic only)
- 5 See, for example, EthioTV diaspora policy debate from June 2013, available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QNskAkHCg=gE&list=ULOnsJHcx5vpQ&index=594 (Amharic only)
- 6 Full text in Amharic: available at: https://ethiopiangranddam.files.wordpress.com/2015/07/diaspora_polici_final-amharic.pdf For the full text in English, please see: http://aigaforum.com/documents/Diaspora-policy-final-English.pdf
- 7 Ibid. 8 Ibid.
- 9 https://www.ethioembassy.org.uk/consular-services/ethiopian-origin-id-cards/

10 K K Berhanu (2019), The Political Economy of Diaspora Remittances in the Ethiopian Somali Region: DIIS Working Paper 2019:9 https://pure.diis.dk/ws/files/2985083/DIIS_Working_Paper_2019_9_final.pdf

- 11 https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/et/et013en.pdf
- 12 Available at: https://chilot.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/consolidated-foreign-exchange-directives.pdf
- 13 Available at: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/et/et013en.pdf

 $14\ Available\ at:\ https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/policy-database/ETHIOPIA%29%20Growth%20\ and \%20Transformation\%20Plan%20II%2C%20Vol%20I.\%20\%20%282015\%2C16-2019\%2C20\%29.pdf$

2002

2002

2006

2015 V

2020





Trends:

Since the 2000s, Ethiopia has had to develop a two-pronged approach to diaspora engagement: seeking to attract remittances, investment, and skills transfer from its diaspora in Europe and North America, on the one hand; whilst also ensuring the protection and reintegration of low-skilled labour migrants in the Middle East.

The government has established an impressive array of structures to facilitate diaspora engagement at the State and Federal levels between 2010 and 2020. These include diaspora officers in all of its major embassies and consulates in Europe, North America, the Middle East, and Australia; diaspora focal points in every ministry to help resolve issues relating to diaspora engagement; and state-level diaspora offices working to promote diaspora engagement at the Federal State level. Ethiopia has also invested in building the professional capacities of their consular and other staff working on diaspora engagement, with support from international partners such as AFFORD, ICMPD and IOM.

Combined with incentives for diaspora investment and return, these structures have aimed to engage and harness diaspora contributions from around the world, although arguably these schemes are targeted more at the diaspora based in Australia, Europe, North America, and Israel.

Diaspora investment flows to Ethiopia are difficult to track with accuracy. However, there have been some successes in this regard, even if uptake of large-scale investment products such as diaspora bonds has proved disappointing.¹⁵

At the same time, the government has sought to support the Ethiopian diaspora in the Middle East, who are mostly migrant labourers. After an initial ban on Ethiopian migration to Gulf States in 2013, following large-scale deportations of undocumented Ethiopian migrants from Saudi Arabia, the government introduced the Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation No.923/2016 which specifies that migrants may only travel to work in countries where Ethiopia has concluded a bilateral labour agreement, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Jordan.¹⁶ The government has also worked to advise and upskill Ethiopian emigrants, especially young women, in rural regions such as Tigray before departure via diaspora officers within State-level authorities.

Obstacles



- Lack of trust: the Ethiopian Diaspora is not a cohesive group and is very politically divided. Many
 diaspora members may not want to support the current government and there is a legacy of mistrust
 on both sides. Ethnic and regional tensions feed into this lack of trust.
- Limited awareness among the diaspora of the Ethiopian government's diaspora engagement
 policies and programmes is a barrier that the government has sought to address through promotional
 activities and the creation of the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency.
- Government bureaucracy: Many diaspora members seek to avoid government bureaucracy. In some cases, diaspora actors have had their organisational and development activities restricted by government, especially if such activities are seen as political.¹⁷
- Lack of support for the diaspora in countries of residence: The Ethiopian diaspora often lacks visibility in their countries of residence compared to other diaspora communities, either due to their comparatively small diaspora population size (as is the case in European states) or due to the diaspora having a limited voice (as is the case in Gulf states where diaspora labour migrants have limited rights). Moreover, Ethiopia is a beneficiary of significant aid funding and this can make it hard for Ethiopian diaspora groups to compete for access to funding and investment capital, or to advocate for improved conditions.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Diaspora bonds

Ethiopia launched bonds to support the construction of the Grand Renaissance High Dam on the Nile in 2008 and 2011. These were open to and marketed at the diaspora, although they were not as successful as hoped in raising investment capital.¹⁸

Connecting Diaspora for Development (CD4D)¹⁹ 2016-2019 / Entrepreneurship by Diaspora 4 Development (ED4D)²⁰ 2018 - ongoing

CD4D has supported the short-term return of high-skilled diaspora on assignments from the Netherlands to their countries of origin to promote skills transfer and diaspora enterprise. The first phase sent Ethiopian diaspora experts in agri-technology, enterprise and job creation, and fair-trade coffee imports.²¹ The programme was implemented by IOM in collaboration with PUM (Programma Uitzending Managers – a network of Dutch senior experts and professionals). The related ED4D project aims to encourage Ethiopian diaspora in the Netherlands, or Dutch entrepreneurs in partnership with the diaspora, to engage themselves as entrepreneurs for the development of the private sector in their country of origin.²²

- 18 https://africanarguments.org/2019/07/10/how-bonds-aimed-at-the-diaspora-can-raise-crucial-funds-for-africa/
- 19 https://www.iom.int/news/cd4d-conference-diaspora-action-hague-30-october-2018

20 https://www.connectingdiaspora.org/ed4d/countries/ethiopia/

21 https://www.connectingdiaspora.org/ethiopia/

BONDS

HUMAN CAPITAL

¹⁷ Discussion Paper – Linking Policy and Practice in International Cooperation ECDPM. No. 168 December 2014. Diaspora Engagement in a Constricted Political Space the Case of Ethiopian Diaspora Organisations in the Netherlands

²² https://www.connectingdiaspora.org/ed4d/about-ed4d/

Diaspora Engagement for City Development: Institutionalising the Concept of Migration and Development into Plans and Actions of Jigjiga City²³ 2019-2021

This project is working to help the Ethiopian Somali regional and local governments to mainstream diaspora engagement in policies, development plans and approaches to better leverage the important role the diaspora plays in local development. The project aims to produce a comprehensive profile of the Ethiopian Somali diaspora, strategies for engagement, and capacity building for local governments to implement these strategies.

Ethiopian Diaspora Fellowship Leadership and Public Service Programme²⁴

The Ethiopian Diaspora Fellowship (EDF) program is designed to promote leadership development, public service and creative storytelling. Through training, service in an organization in Ethiopia, peer-to-peer mentorship, and storytelling, fellows will have an opportunity to increase their own cultural identity and be a catalyst for growth and change in Ethiopia. Once in Ethiopia, fellows participate in peer-to-peer mentorship to increase cultural identity and promote a knowledge sharing opportunity. Fellows are also encouraged to document their experience thoroughly through different mediums, in order to define and redefine what it means for them to be an Ethiopian.

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

23https://citiesalliance.org/diaspora-engagement-for-city-development-institutionalising-concept-migration-and-development-plans 24 http://ethiopiandiasporafellowship.org/



CAPACITY BUILDING



Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



At regional level

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

Ethiopia nominates a diaspora focal point to the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings, which works to coordinate diaspora policy across AU MS.

East African Community https://www.eac.int/

The mission of the Community is to widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) https://igad.int/

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is an eight-country trade bloc in Africa. It includes governments from the Horn of Africa, Nile Valley and the African Great Lakes. Its headquarters are in Djibouti City.

National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) http://www.mfa.gov.et/

This ministry is responsible for Ethiopia's foreign relations and is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement.

Ministry of Civil Service http://www.mocis.gov.et/

This ministry is responsible for the Ethiopian civil service, and oversees the Diaspora Coordination Office and its branches at the state level.²⁵ These offices have been central in promoting privileges established specifically for the diaspora and passing new legislation specific to the diaspora.²⁶

• At sub-ministerial level

Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate

There is a Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate-General under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (MoFA) solely dealing with issues of diaspora engagement. Originally founded as the General Directorate for Ethiopian Expatriates in 2002, it became the Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate-General in 2012.

²⁵ Formerly known as the Ministry of Capacity Building. See Mulugeta bezabih Mekonnen (2018), Transnational Migration-Development Nexus: The Engagement of Ethiopian Associations in Germany, Lit Verlag.

²⁶ Katie Kuschminder and Melissa Siegel (2011), Understanding Ethiopian diaspora engagement policy, available at: https://www.re-searchgate.net/publication/254405572_Understanding_Ethiopian_diaspora_engagement_policy

Ethiopian Diaspora Agency https://www.ethiopiandiasporaagency.org/

Created in 2018, the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency falls under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and works to engage, mobilise and facilitate Ethiopians and foreign nationals of Ethiopian origin in the development of their country. It was established as the point of contact/one-stop-shop for the diaspora. Thirteen embassies and consulates have diaspora units with dedicated staff.

Federal and Regional Diaspora Affairs Coordination Offices

The Diaspora Coordination Office of the Ministry of the Interior oversees a network of 11 diaspora coordination offices at the nine regional states and two administrative cities of Ethiopia. These engage directly with their diaspora when they are in their home regions of Ethiopia.²⁷

Diaspora focal persons/desks

Diaspora focal persons/desks have been established in at least 15 relevant federal offices/ministries, including the Ministries of Health and Education.²⁸ They work to ensure diaspora engagement issues are dealt with appropriately across all areas of government and resolve problems encountered by the diaspora (for example, customs, or criminal justice issues).

Diaspora Consultative Forum

This is a consultative forum led by MFA consisting of relevant institutional actors, which gathers every quarter to discuss the challenges and opportunities with regard to enhancing diaspora engagement.²⁹

Diaspora organisations in Europe

Association of Ethiopians educated in Germany 1997 https://aeeg-ethiopia.org/

Development activities

AEEG was established in 1997 by a group of Ethiopians who had returned home after studying in Germany. It has organised and conducted numerous workshops and training seminars over the years on timely and priority crosscutting issues, thereby facilitating knowledge transfer and cultural exchange and networking among members on the development agenda of Ethiopia.

#Ethionextgen UK https://www.ethionxtgen.com/

Solution Development activities

#EthioNxtGen is a UK Ethiopian Diaspora youth-lead initiative that aims to bridge the gap between young and professional Ethiopians in the UK with leaders, businesses and organisations in Ethiopia.



Heart for Ethiopia Germany 2001 http://www.heart-for-ethiopia.org/en/index.html

Development activities

Heart for Ethiopia was established by two Ethiopian doctors in Germany in 2001. Their team from the Braunschweig City Hospital in Germany performs medical missions to perform open-heart surgery on children and young adults in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa.

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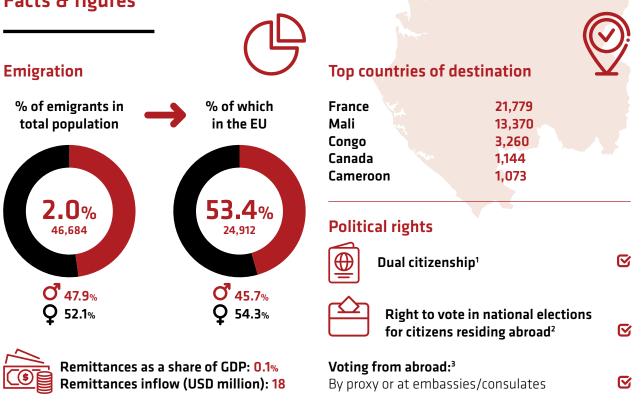
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping GABON

Facts & figures



Terminology: Gabon uses the term 'Gabonese Abroad' (French: Gabonais de l'étranger) but the term diaspora is also used in some official documents.

Gabon does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 The 1998 Loi no. 37-1998 portant Code de la nationalité permits dual citizenship and also contains the unusual provision that if children are born in the border zones of countries neighbouring Gabon, or raised by Gabonese citizens, they may make a declaration during the 12 months preceding their majority that they have lived in Gabon for the preceding 10 years. Additionally, if they raised by a Gabonese citizen or on state assistance from before the age of 15, they can claim Gabonese nationality of origin.

2 Voting rights for those living abroad extend to presidential elections and referendums. See Code electoral du Gabon (2018).

3 http://www.diplomatie.gouv.ga/informations/gabonais-a-letranger

Overview of the policy and legislative framework





The **Constitution of Gabon**⁴ (revised in 2018) guarantees freedom of movement within, and entry and exit from Gabon for all Gabonese citizens. It also states that all Gabonese citizens residing temporarily or permanently abroad can benefit from the protection and assistance of the state, according to conditions fixed by national law or international accord.

Accord France-Gabon relatif à la gestion concertée des flux migratoires et au codéveloppement aims to facilitate human mobility, encourage temporary migration of Gabonese nationals, and to stimulate the circular return of skilled Gabonese diaspora professionals and investments in support of local development. In practical terms, this makes it easier for Gabonese students and skilled professionals to migrate to France for studies, employment, and skills development on a short- to medium-term basis. It thus enables skills transfer.

2012 Image Plan Stratégique Gabon Emergent (PSGE): Vision 2025 orientations stratégiques 2011-2016 is Gabon's most recent development strategy. It sets out the need to establish an effective policy of protection and assistance to Gabonese abroad. It sets out initial activities to achieve this, including mapping its diaspora in countries of residence and allocating consular capacity accordingly. It also notes the potential role of the diaspora in helping deliver PSGE, and that new diaspora engagement structures and capacity need to be built, along with as a suitable framework for harnessing diaspora skills and mobilising diaspora savings.

Trends

To date, Gabon's diaspora engagement has been limited. The country has had low levels of remittances for several years.⁵ Over 80% of Gabon's revenues come from oil exports, which has further insulated the country from reliance on diaspora financial flows.

The Gabonese diaspora is divided along political lines. Many Gabonese diaspora organisations in France are of a political character and were active in the 2016 post-election crisis.⁶ Political opposition within the Gabonese diaspora in France is particularly active on social media.⁷

Despite this, the government has sought to encourage diaspora investment, especially in the agro-processing and forestry sectors, by offering preferential investment opportunities in Special Economic Zones (see Spotlight section).

🗶 Achievements

Gabon is interested in regulating migration flows and in particular in stemming brain drain. Consequently, the emphasis of its policy approach to diaspora engagement has been on seeking to enable circular return, as shown by its *Accord France-Gabon relatif* à *la gestion concertée des flux migratoires et au codéveloppement* agreement.

Gabon has recognised dual citizenship, and has also enabled diaspora voting for Gabonese citizens abroad to enable them to play a role in the political life of the country. This arose in part due to requests from the diaspora, combined with the government's interest in enabling greater diaspora contributions to the country.

4 Unofficial English translation

6 https://www.jeuneafrique.com/mag/262359/politique/diaspora-gabonaise-operation-seduction-a-paris/

⁵ https://www.gabonreview.com/gabon-la-diaspora-contribue-a-hauteur-de-O-au-pib/

⁷ https://www.defense.gouv.fr/content/download/587845/9985445/file/202005-Mobilisation-politique_diaspora_gabonaise_dopposition_France_Afrique_australe-Note-12.pdf

In addition, Gabon has created some nascent structures to support diaspora engagement, such as the Direction des Gabonais de l'étranger, and an Assistance Fund to help Gabonese diaspora returnees or who are in distress (see Spotlight section).

Obstacles

- Lack of trust: There is a lack of trust between the government and its diaspora, which in France (the principal country of residence in Europe) tends to be polarised and politicised. This acts as a barrier to diaspora engagement in Gabon.⁸
- Lack of capacity: Gabon lacks adequate structures and capacity to drive forward a diaspora engagement agenda. The few existing structures require strengthening to fulfil their potential.
- Lack of policy focus: Gabon has few policy frameworks for diaspora engagement.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices

Assistance Fund 2015

The Direction des Gabonais de l'étranger provides access to an emergency Assistance Fund for returnees or for diaspora in distress in their countries of residence. The fund is accessed via consular services in the country of residence, or via the nearest consulate in the region.

High-level cooperation on diaspora engagement between France & Gabon 2019

France's Member of Parliament for French Abroad, Amélia Lakrafi, has travelled to Gabon on several occasions in the last two years to meet her counterparts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, Francophonie, Regional Integration, and Gabonese Abroad.⁹ In November 2019, the Presidents of the French and Gabonese Parliaments signed a memorandum to strengthen relations between the parliaments in the cultural and social fields, including in relation to their respective diaspora communities.¹⁰

Gabon Special Economic Zone Diaspora Investment Incentives 2015

In 2015, the Minister of Equal Opportunities and Gabonese Abroad signed an agreement with the Gabon Special Economic Zone (Zone économique à régime privilégié, ZERP), under which diaspora businesses and entrepreneurs are eligible for various incentives for setting up in the special economic zone (ZERP) of Nkok, which is located 27 km from the Gabonese capital.¹¹ According to the terms of the convention, the Gabon Special Economic Zone grants preferential rental rates for plots and/or sheds to Gabonese abroad.¹²

- 8 https://www.defense.gouv.fr/content/download/587845/9985445/file/202005-Mobilisation-politique_diaspora_gabonaise_dopposition_France_Afrique_australe-Note-12.pdf
- 9 http://www.faapa.info/blog/gabon-la-cooperation-et-la-structuration-de-la-diaspora-gabonaise-au-menu-de-lechange/ 10 http://www.faapa.info/blog/cooperation-gabon-france-signature-dun-memorandum-pour-le-renforcement-des-relations-parlementaires/

11 http://www.gaboninvest.org/les-secteurs-cles/zes

12 http://news.alibreville.com/h/52397.html

MANITARIA ASSISTANCE

GABON







INVESTMENT

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2008

(AU-CIDO) is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Gabon nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) 1983

Gabon is a member of ECCAS, whose founding treaty includes provisions for achieving free movement of citizens of Member States, although Gabon has yet to implement these.¹³

National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, Francophonie, Regional Integration, and Gabonese Abroad (French: *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de la Coopération, de la Francophonie, de l'Intégration Régionale et des Gabonais de l'étranger.*) 2003

This ministry is responsible for designing and implementing the Government's foreign policy as well as coordinating and conducting the state's external action in the fields of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, Consular Affairs, Francophonie, Law of the Sea, Refugees, and Diaspora Engagement. It took on responsibility for Gabonese overseas in 2015.

o At sub-ministerial level

Directorate of Gabonese Abroad (French: Direction des Gabonais de l'étranger) 2015

This directorate is responsible for developing diaspora engagement policies and programmes, and works through Gabon's network of missions and consulates abroad. It is divided into 3 Divisions: the Gabonese Abroad Protection Division (*Division de la Protection des Gabonais de l'Etranger*), the Reintegration of Gabonese Abroad Division (*Division de la Réinsertion des Gabonais de l'Etranger*), and the Gabonese Abroad Assistance and Protection Division (*Division de l'Assistance et de la Protection des Gabonais de l'Etranger*). The Directorate also manages the Assistance Fund for Gabonese Abroad, as well as diaspora voter registration.

National Agency for Investment Promotion (French: Agence Nationale de Promotion des Investissements, ANPI) 2018

The Gabon National Investment Promotion Agency (ANPI-GABON) is tasked with promoting investment and trade for Gabon, including diaspora investments. ANPI is the agency that manages the ZERP (Special Economic Zone) that grants preferential rates to Gabonese abroad.¹⁴

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association Reflet du Gabon (ARG) 2017 France

Development activities

A non-profit diaspora organisation whose objective is to promote Gabon and partner countries in the fields of agriculture and education. It supports small-scale farmers in Gabon and education in local communities. [f]

Convention de la Diaspora Gabonaise, (CDG) 2012 France

Development activities

Integration activities

CDG is a non-partisan federative diaspora organisation. It brings together Gabonese men and women living outside Gabon for democratic dialogue between its members in order to influence the development of Gabon. It also collects and donates school textbooks and materials, builds houses of culture in rural area, and finances micro-projects in Gabon.

Conseil des Gabonais de France (CGF) 2004 France

Development activities

Integration activities

CGF is a federation of Gabonese diaspora organisations across France. CGF works for the improvement of living conditions in the Gabonese diaspora in France and overseas as well as the economic and social development of Gabon. It aims to bring together Gabonese associations in France within a common federal structure.

Diaspora Gabonaise de France (DGF) 2015 France

Development activities

Integration activities

DGF's mission is to bring together all Gabonese in France, regardless of background or political or religious affiliation, to support them in their integration activities in France, or to return to Gabon. It works to defend the interests of the Gabonese in France, to promote networking and collaboration between Gabonese associations and compatriots from France, Gabon and abroad, and to set up and maintain infrastructure and other solidarity development projects in Gabon. [f]

Fédération des Étudiants Gabonais (FEGAF) 2018 France

Development activities

Integration activities

FEGAF is a non-political structure that works to defend the interests of Gabonese students of France and promote their achievements. It provides networking and peer support for Gabonese students and mobilises resources for local projects in Gabon. [f]

Union des Associations Gabonaises de France - UAGF 2018 France

Development activities

Integration activities

UAGF brings together a dozen Gabonese diaspora organisations. It conducts lobbying and advocacy on Gabonese issues, and works to promote the socio-economic development of Gabon. [f]

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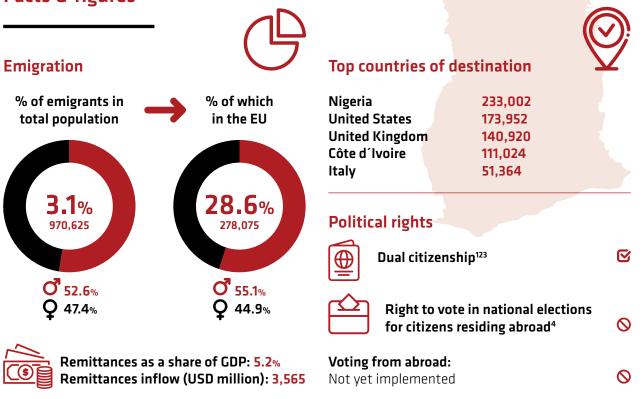


GABON



Diaspora engagement mapping GHANA

Facts & figures



Terminology: 'Diaspora' has generally been used to refer to persons of Ghanaian descent living abroad, as well as 'persons of African descent in the Diaspora' as noted in the Rights to Abode under *Citizenship Regulation 2001.*⁵

1 Citizenship Act 2000 (Act 591). Ghana.

2 Citizenship Regulation 2001 (LI 1690). Ghana.

3 The Immigration Regulations, 2001 (Regulation 13) grant individuals who have lost their citizenship or who are of African descent in the diaspora the right to abode

4 The right to vote for citizens abroad was passed into law in 2006. However, the legislation has yet to be implemented. In 2017, the Accra High Court ordered the Electoral Commission to fully implement external voting for the 2020 elections. [Ghanaweb.com. 2017. *Court Clears Ghanaians In Diaspora to Vote In 2020*. https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Court-clears-Ghanaians-in-diaspora-to-vote-in-2020-610657.]

5 Ghana Immigration Service. 2020. Right of Abode. https://www.gis.gov.gh/right_of_abode.html.

Ghana Diaspora Engagement Policy Draft

Ghana is in the process of finalising a Diaspora Engagement Policy (DEP). The Diaspora Affairs is working in close collaboration with the Diaspora Affairs Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration and the Centre for Migration Studies to adopt a Policy that fosters a beneficial relationship between Ghana and its diaspora. Ghana intends to leverage diaspora engagement and coordination at the political, social and economic levels. Development, cultural heritage, capacity building, social protection and youth diaspora are key pillars of the Policy. Overall, the DEP aims to create an institutional framework that incorporates diaspora contributions to development through skills transfer, remittances and investment, protects the diaspora's rights abroad, and outlines strategies to support their return and readmission in the country.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- 2014 The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (II) 2014-2017 (GSGDA)⁶, the operational framework for the previous guiding development policy, builds on its predecessor (CSGDA I), which mentioned need for diaspora investment incentives. CSGDA II makes several references to mobilising diaspora resources and expertise for national development. It also identifies lack of coordination as an issue in diaspora engagement.
- 2016 The National Migration Policy⁷ represents the first comprehensive national migration policy framework. The policy establishes several objectives and strategies related to brain drain/gain and the return and reintegration of emigrants, as well as the role of diasporas in supporting development through resource and knowledge transfers. The policy also recommends strategies to increase remittance flows, while facilitating dual citizenship and transnationalism.
 - The **Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies 2017-2024**⁸ the government's latest guiding development policy outlines diaspora engagement priorities, including promoting and protecting the welfare of Ghanaians abroad, ensuring their participation in national development, developing a diaspora engagement policy, relocating the Diaspora Affairs Bureau from the foreign ministry to the Office of the President, and facilitating the implementation of the Representation of the People Amendment Act (ROPAA). The document also states that the government will establish a Diaspora Fund to tap into diaspora resources for the purposes of development.
- 2019 The Diaspora Engagement Initiative Concept Paper⁹ provides an outline for a future national diaspora policy. It outlines broad engagement objectives, which include informing the diaspora on social and economic development initiatives via an online diaspora portal to engage diasporas in policy-making; strengthening the role of the foreign ministry in advocating for diasporas across government; facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technical resources; and encouraging philanthropic contributions. Additional focus areas include mobilising the diaspora for development in health, agriculture, and education; as well as promoting direct diaspora investment in local firms through joint ventures, restructuring investment promotion agencies, and launching products like diaspora bonds; and supporting innovative products that enable remittance recipients to gain access to financial services and business support.

2017

⁶ National Development Planning Commission, 2014. Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014-2017. http://ex-twprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/gha152510.pdf.

⁷ Ministry of the Interior, 2016. National Migration Policy for Ghana. http://www.migratingoutofpoverty.org/files/file.php?name=national-migration-policy-for-ghana.pdf&site=354.

⁸ Government of Ghana, 2017. The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies 2017-2024. http://www.mop.gov. gh/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Coordinated-Programme-Of-Economic-And-Social-Development-Policies.pdf.

⁹ Diaspora Affairs Bureau, 2019. *The Diaspora Engagement Initiative Concept Paper*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration. https://ghanaemberlin.de/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/DAB_CONCEPT_PAPER.pdf.



Trends & achievements

Following the success of Ghana's Panafest African diaspora celebration in the 1990s, the government began to more actively court Ghanaians abroad at the turn of the century, when it launched a national process to formalise its relationship with the diaspora – Ghana's '11th region' – beginning with a 'Homecoming Summit.'¹⁰ Around the same time, the government broadened its previous focus on large diaspora investors to include the development role of remittances sent by the diaspora as a whole.¹¹ The state's increasing diaspora focus was further demonstrated through moves to permit dual citizenship (including to anyone of African descent) and the diaspora vote, enacted in law in 2002 and 2006, respectively, although the right to vote continued to face implementation challenges at the time of writing (August 2020).

At the institutional level, the management of diaspora engagement has shifted between several ministries, with various offices opening and moving within the tourism, interior and foreign ministries from 2006.¹² Alongside the institutional tweaking, the government continued to experiment with different programmes on diaspora return, outreach and investment. It also organised various diaspora events in the early 2010s, including the 2013 Diaspora Business Forum.¹³ On diaspora investment, it attempted (unsuccessfully) to issue bonds targeted at the diaspora in 2007,¹⁴ before shifting focus to addressing financial system constraints on remittances, as well as offering tax breaks for direct diaspora investments in specific regions.¹⁵ Ghana also worked with international partners to facilitate the temporary return of diaspora professionals.¹⁶

More recently, in 2017, the Office of the Presidency established its own Diaspora Affairs Office to engage with diaspora associations and international partners more directly, underscoring the importance of diaspora to the highest levels of government. Ghana, whose remittance inflows exploded from \$114 million in 2009 to around \$3.5 billion in 2019,¹⁷ showcased its sustained commitment to diaspora engagement by organising a large-scale outreach campaign, the Year of Return, in 2019 (see 'spotlight' below), reaching Ghanaian and African diaspora communities across the world. Following the campaign, the government announced that it would issue a new diaspora bond in 2020 to raise \$3 billion to fund infrastructure investment.¹⁸

Obstacles

- **Failure to implement the diaspora vote:** Voting remains an issue of contention for diasporas, despite being legally given the right to vote in 2006. In 2017, a court ruled in favour of the diaspora vote but doubts remain about whether the diaspora will be able to exercise their rights in the 2020 elections.
- Lack of clarity in institutional and policy frameworks: Overlapping and changing mandates among the government's various diaspora engagement units over the years make it unclear to some

10 Coffie, Amanda. 2016. *Policy Brief: National Diaspora Engagement Policy.* Legon Centre for International Affairs and Diplomacy. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338920902_Ghana_Diaspora_Engagement_Policy. 11 lbid.

13 Coffie, Amanda. 2016. *Policy Brief: National Diaspora Engagement Policy*. Legon Centre for International Affairs and Diplomacy. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338920902_Ghana_Diaspora_Engagement_Policy.

14 Rustomjee, Cyrus. 2018. Issues and Challenges in Mobilizing African Diaspora Investment. Centre for International Governance Innovation. https://media.africaportal.org/documents/PB_no.130.pdf.

15 Coffie, Amanda. 2016. Policy Brief: National Diaspora Engagement Policy. Legon Centre for International Affairs and Diplomacy. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338920902_Ghana_Diaspora_Engagement_Policy.

16 International Organization for Migration. 2012. "MIDA Ghana Health Project". The Hague: International Organization for Migration. https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/MIDA-Ghana-Health-Project-2012.pdf.

17 World Bank. 2020. Migration and Remittances Data: Annual Remittances Data April 2020.

18 Ghanaweb.com. 2020. *Diaspora bond or Ghana diaspora growth fund*?. https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/features/Diaspora-bond-or-Ghana-diaspora-growth-fund-847474.

GHANA

¹² IOM Mission to Ghana. *Diaspora Engagement Project*. IOM. https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/ghana/IOM-Gha-na-Diaspora-Engagement-Project.pdf.

diaspora stakeholders whom they should communicate with. In addition, although the 2019 Diaspora Engagement Concept Paper outlined the intention to launch a full diaspora policy in the near future, the lack of a clear policy has meant engagement efforts have arguably remained ad hoc.

- Diaspora associational makeup: The diverse Ghanaian diaspora organise themselves in a range
 of ways, including through faith-based and ethnic-based associations at national and local levels.
 The diversity of diaspora representations poses a challenge to the government in 'speaking to the
 diaspora' and ensuring that all voices are represented in the formulation of policies and programmes.
- Focus of engagement on Europe and North America-based diaspora communities: The government has aimed many of its engagement initiatives at developing relations with Ghanaians in Europe and North America. Activities to engage communities resident in the region remain marginal despite their significant representation in the total emigrant population.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Year of Return and Beyond the Return

The Year of Return and Beyond the Return campaigns aimed at encouraging African diasporas to visit, return to, and invest in Ghana. In 2019, the Office of Diaspora Affairs worked with the tourism ministry and several organisations to organise a series of events, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first recorded African slave in the Americas.¹⁹ As a result, Ghana experienced a record number of visa applications and tourist visits, including a 45% year-on-year increase in visitors (around 237,000 additional visitors) from January-September 2019.²⁰ The tourism ministry subsequently launched the Beyond the Return initiative, a 10-year plan to encourage sustained dialogue with diasporas and inbound investment.²¹²² The two campaigns underlined the government's innovative approach to broadening diaspora engagement to reach the many African diaspora communities around the world, including people of African descent from the Americas.

Ghana Diaspora Homecoming Summit

The first summit was held in 2001. It provides an opportunity for diaspora members to support and contribute to the country's development and progress through a series of networking opportunities and presentations on engagement opportunities.²³ Past summits have also seen cultural and business-related tours run in parallel.²⁴ The regular summit also gives the chance for the government to engage directly with the diaspora, with the President and several other senior state representatives speaking at the 2019 summit.

19 BBC News. 2020. African diaspora: *Did Ghana's Year of Return attract foreign visitors*? https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-51191409. 20 lbid.

21 Visit Ghana. 2020. Beyond the Return. Ghana Tourism Authority. https://visitghana.com/beyond-the-return/.

22 Beyond the Return comprises seven pillars which address different aspects of diaspora return: 1) experience Ghana; 2) invest in Ghana; 3) pathways to Ghana (including institution of a diaspora visa); 4) celebrate Ghana; 5) brand Ghana; 6) give back to Ghana; and 7) improve tourism and heritage assets (ibid).

23 Vezzoli, Simona & Lacroix, Thomas.2010. Building bonds for migration and development: Diaspora engagement policies of Ghana, India and Serbia. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH https://www.migrationinstitute.org/files/news/build-ing-bonds-for-migration-and-development.pdf.

24 "GDHS - CULTURAL HERITAGE BUSINESS TOUR - Ghana Diaspora Homecoming Summit". 2017. *Ghana Diaspora Homecoming Summit.* http://www.ghanadiasporahs.org/gdhs-cultural-heritage-business-tour/.

NETWORKS

GHANA

Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC)

The GIPC was launched as a government initiative to encourage inbound investment through investment promotion policies and plans, while collecting and disseminating data on investment opportunities. Although the centre provides services to anyone interested in investing in Ghana, it has become a key actor in attracting large-scale diaspora investment. In particular, GIPC has run investment roadshows around the world and linked diaspora investment to national initiatives like the One District One Factory initiative,²⁵ a government programme aimed at promoting manufacturing at the district level.²⁶

Consulting the Ghanaian diaspora on the upcoming diaspora engagement policy

The Diaspora Affairs unit of the Office of the President, supported by ICMPD, has consulted diaspora communities across Europe as part of the process to develop the government's upcoming diaspora engagement policy.²⁷ This process included an online survey and two face-to-face consultations with diaspora organisations in the UK and Germany in the run-up to the Ghana Diaspora Celebration and Homecoming Summit 2019.²⁸

25 International Catholic Migration Commission. 2018. "Promoting The Positive Potential Of Migrants For Development: The Case Of Ghana And Sierra Leone". International Catholic Migration Commission. https://www.afford-uk.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/made-migration-and-development-west-africa-project-2018.pdf.

26 "About Us | One District". 2020. 1D1f.Gov.Gh. Accessed June 22. http://1d1f.gov.gh/about-us/.

27 Ghana Embassy in France. 2019. "Survey On Diaspora Engagement Policy Of Ghana". https://paris.embassy.gov.gh/survey-on-diaspora-engagement-policy-of-ghana/.

28 «Recent Actions In Diaspora Engagement». 2019. *Mieux-Initiative.Eu*. https://www.mieux-initiative.eu/en/news-events/news/134-re-cent-actions-in-diaspora-engagement.

INVESTMENT

POLICY

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Ghana is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Ghana as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

National institutions

Diaspora Affairs Unit

The Diaspora Affairs Unit is housed within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration. Previously the Diaspora Affairs Bureau, before the Diaspora Affairs Office was established under the Office of the President, the Diaspora Affairs Unit is responsible for establishing the government's database of Ghanaians abroad and encouraging involvement in the country's socioeconomic activities. The unit has a network of diaspora desk officers based at Ghanaian diplomatic missions, who interface with the diaspora residents of their respective countries.

Diaspora Affairs, Office of the President (DAOOP)

The DAOOP was established in 2017. Its objectives include strengthening relations with the diaspora, promoting youth engagement, and maintaining a diaspora database.

Migration Unit

Established in 2008 within the Ministry of Interior, the unit leads the government's efforts to streamline migration within the national development framework.

Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Migration (IMSCM)

Chaired within the Ministry of Interior, the 16-member IMSCM is comprised of representatives from government institutions, academia and other partners with the purpose of integrating migration and development within national frameworks. The Government of Ghana plans to establish a Ghana National Migration Commission as a means to coordinate all migration-related interventions,²⁹ including those related to diaspora engagement.³⁰



²⁹ International Organization for Migration. 2019. "IOM Supports The Government Of Ghana In The Establishment Of The Ghana National Migration Commission". https://rodakar.iom.int/news/iom-supports-government-ghana-establishment-ghana-national-migration-commission.

³⁰ Key informant interview, Diaspora Affairs Unit of Ghana, 15 July 2020.

Ghana Investment Promotion Centre

GIPC is the government-funded business and investment hub for diasporas interested in doing business in Ghana.³¹

Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture

Previously the Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relations, the ministry has worked with the diaspora offices and units to develop campaigns to encourage diaspora visits.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



The Ghanaian diaspora is represented by a range of organisations across Europe, from larger national-level "Ghana Unions" to local-level churches or groups representing specific ethnic groups.

Council of Ghanaian Organisations in the Netherlands (COGHAN) The Netherlands

Integration activities

COGHAN was formed to support the Ghanaian community organisations and associations in the Netherlands. The Council promotes intercultural dialogue and the long history of Ghanaians in the country.

Ghana Austria Business Association (GHABA) Austria 2013

- Solution Development activities
- Integration activities

The non-profit seeks to strengthen trade, diplomatic, social and cultural bonds between Austria and Ghana.

Ghanaian Community in France Council (GHACIF) France

Integration activities

GHACIF aims to enable Ghanaians in France to network and contribute to community initiatives.

Ghanaian Community in Geneva (GCG) Switzerland 2015

Integration activities

The GCG acts as the main liaison for the Ghanaian community in Geneva. It promotes welfare and fosters unity amongst Ghanaians by organising social and cultural activities.

GHANA

Ghanaian Londoners Network UK 2009

Integration activities

The network provides educational and networking opportunities for the Ghanaian diaspora in London.

Ghana Union UK 1979

Solution Integration activities

The Ghana Union is an independent charity formed by the Ghanaian Chaplaincy in 1979. It seeks to provide aid to Ghanaians in the UK and to promote the social and cultural traditions of Ghana.

Ghana Union Association Caserta Italy (GUACI) Italy

Integration activities

The association supports Ghanaians in accessing information and services in the province of Caserta and around the municipality of Naples.

Ghana Union Stor Stockholm (GUSS) Sweden 1983

- Integration activities
- Development activities

The Ghana Union is the oldest association of Ghanaians in Sweden. The Union has several bodies which provide services to the Ghanaian community, promote cultural heritage events, and support dialogue and development between Ghana and Sweden.

National Council of Ghanaian Unions (NCGU) UK 2013

Integration activities

The NCGU is the umbrella body for the regional diaspora unions in the UK. It aims to identify the needs of the Ghanaian diaspora community in the UK and to promote their social and economic development.

Organisation of Ghanaians Abroad (OGHA) France

- Integration activities
- Development activities

OGHA, the successor to the Federation of Ghanaian Diaspora in Europe, aims to bring together all Ghanaians abroad for the development of Ghana.³² OGHA shares its president with GHACIF.³³

32 "Organisation of Ghanaians Abroad (OGHA) | Ville de Garges." n.d. Www.Villedegarges.Fr. Ville de Garges. Accessed July 2, 2020. https:// www.villedegarges.fr/annuaires/associations/culture-solidarite-internationale/organisation-ghanaians-abroad-ogha. 33 "Organisation of Ghanaians Abroad Invites Awua-Ababio to France." 2019. Modern Ghana. August 30, 2019. https://www.modernghana.com/news/952730/organisation-of-ghanaians-abroad-invites-awua.html.

SANKOFA France

Integration activities

Development activities

The association promotes the intercultural and bilateral development between France and Ghana. SAN-KOFA has organised several cultural and artistic events and exhibitions in France and has directly administered assistance to Ghanaian migrants.

The Italian Business Association of Ghana Italy 2015

Solution Development activities

The association aims to support cultural, economic and trading opportunities between Ghana and Italy. It provides advisory services to companies interested in the Italian and Ghanaian markets.

The Representative Council of Ghanaian Organizations in the Netherlands (RECOGIN) Netherlands 1993

RECOGIN is an umbrella organisation for 48 Ghanaian associations and churches in the Netherlands, and owns the Ghanaian Community Foundation Netherlands. The organisation provides funding, workshops, ICT and language training, amongst many other activities.

The Union of Ghanaian Association in Germany (UGAG) Germany 2003

- Integration activities
- Development activities

The organisation seeks to support the functioning of Ghanaian associations and unions in Germany. UGAG has also participated in several philanthropic activities to support educational attainment and development in Ghana.

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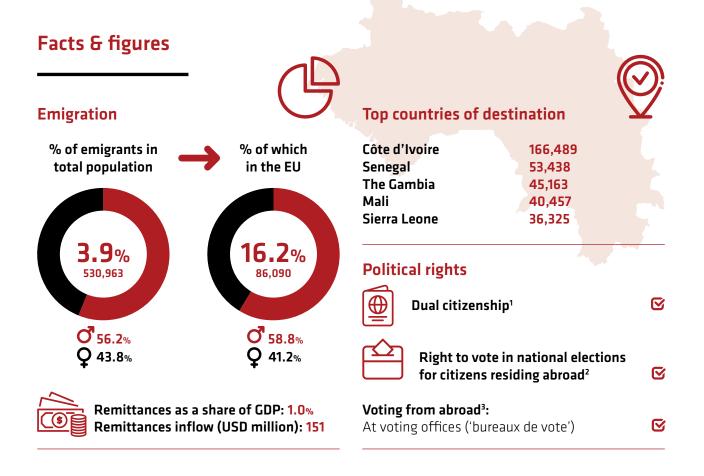


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Diaspora engagement mapping GUINEA



Terminology: Guinea refers to its diaspora as 'Guineans abroad' ('Guinéens de l'étranger' or 'Guinéens de l'extérieur').

Guinea does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

However, the government is in the process of elaborating a National Migration Policy, while also working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to develop a strategy paper on diaspora engagement.⁴

3 International Organization for Migration. 2018. "Atelier Thématique". https://www.facebook.com/OIMGuinee/posts/2198518580381593/. 4 Key informant interview, International Organization for Migration (Guinea), 22 June 2020.

¹ Code Civil de la République de Guinée. 2019. Conakry: Assemblée Nationale de Guinée. https://coursupreme.org.gn/wp-content/up-loads/2020/04/Code-civil-de-20192334.pdf.

² Ambassade de France à Conakry. 2013. "La France Finance Le Vote Des Guinéens De L'Étranger". https://gn.ambafrance.org/La-France-finance-le-vote-des.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- The Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan⁵ contains several references to the diaspora. The diaspora is considered an 'asset' in the plan's 'assets and opportunities' analysis. The plan foresees mobilising the diaspora to promote literacy and education, and investment in manufacturing. Furthermore the Plan of Priority Actions for 2011 mentions the preparation of a forum for Guineans abroad and the establishment of the High Council of Guineans Abroad (HCGE).
- 2017 The National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020⁶ underlines the lack of mechanisms that encourage the transfer of diaspora resources. The PNDES also recognises the diaspora as one of the main funders of local development, especially with respect to basic community services and informal income-generating activities. The PNDES foresees the establishment of a diaspora resource mobilisation arrangement to channel remittances towards productive investments and notes the intention to develop a policy to manage Guineans abroad.
- 2017 The Process for establishing a High Council of Guineans Abroad (HCGE) was started by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad.⁷ It foresees the development of the HCGE into a quasi-governmental federative association.⁸ The HCGE is intended to represent the diaspora as a whole, bringing together national councils of Guineans abroad and serving as a conduit for government engagement.⁹ The HCGE was inaugurated at the Diaspora Forum in 2018.¹⁰

Trends & achievements

Overall, Guinean authorities have developed relatively few policies or other initiatives to engage the diaspora. At the policy level, a National Migration Policy is still being developed but it is unclear what diaspora engagement measures will be included. Despite some references to the diaspora in the current and previous national development plans, there are no institutionalised mechanisms to facilitate their socio-economic involvement in Guinea.¹¹

Despite limited diaspora initiatives developed by the government, Guinea has worked with international partners to engage diaspora professionals in skills transfers through programmes like the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA).¹²¹³ Furthermore, in 2010, a Minister for Guineans Abroad was appointed,¹⁴ although the diaspora engagement mandate was later subsumed into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad. In the past, the government has also developed a programme to encourage young overseas Guineans to gain work experience

10 Baldé, Alpha Assia, and Saidou Hady Diallo. 2018. «Haut Conseil Des Guinéens De L'Étranger : Kouyaté Djémory D'Allemagne Élu Président», , 2018. https://guineematin.com/2018/01/25/haut-conseil-guineens-de-letranger-kouyate-djemory-dallemagne-elu-president/. 11 International Centre for Migration Policy Development and the International Organization for Migration. 2020. "A Survey On Migration Policies In West Africa". Vienna. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/survey_west_africa_en.pdf.

2011

⁵ Ministère du Plan. 2011. «Plan Quinquennal De Développement Socio-Économique (2011-2015)». Conakry: Ministère du Plan. http://www. undp.org/content/dam/guinea/docs/publications/demgov/plan-quinquennal-developpement-socio-economique-2011-2015.pdf.

⁶ Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale. 2016. «Plan National De Développement Économique Et Social 2016-2020». Conakry: Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale. https://pndesguinee.org/images/documents/pndes/PNDES%20Volume%201.pdf. 7 Fafaya Diallo, Alpha. 2017. «Haut Conseil De Guinéens De L'Étranger : « Les Pays Où II Y A Plus De Mille Guinéens, II Faudra Mettre Un Conseil De 19 À 21 Membres »». *Guinée Matin*, 2017. https://guineematin.com/2017/12/20/haut-conseil-de-guineens-de-letranger-pays-y-aplus-de-mille-guineens-faudra-mettre-conseil-de-19-a-21-membres/#:~:text=Haut%20Conseil%20de%20Guin%C3%A9ens%20de%20 I'%C3%A9tranger%20%3A%20%C2%AB%20les%20pays,des%20guin%C3%A9ens%20de%20I'%C3%A9tranger.

⁸ Bhoye Bah, Mamadou. 2017. «Diaspora Guinéenne: Vers La Mise En Place Du Haut Conseil Des Guinéens De L'Étranger?». *Echos De Guinée*, 2017. https://www.echosdeguinee.net/diaspora-guineenne-vers-la-mise-en-place-du-haut-conseil-des-guineens-de-letranger/.

^{9 «}Présentation Du Conseil». 2020. *Cge-France.Org*. Accessed June 19. https://www.cge-france.org/#:~:text=Pr%C3%A9sentation%20 du%20conseil,de%20gestion%20de%20la%20diaspora.

^{12 «}Les Guinéens De L'extérieur: Rentrer Au Pays?». 1989. *Politique Africaine* 36: 22-37. http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/036022.pdf.

¹³ International Organization for Migration. 2004. "Development Of Micro-Enterprises For Guinean Women Through The Provision Of Micro-Credits And Mobilization Of The Diaspora". Geneva: International Organization for Migration.

¹⁴ International Centre for Migration Policy Development and the International Organization for Migration. 2020. "A Survey On Migration Policies In West Africa". Vienna. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/survey_west_africa_en.pdf.

in Guinea,¹⁵ and another to allow Guineans abroad to invest in property in Guinea.¹⁶

More recent engagement efforts have focused on establishing the High Council of Guineans Abroad (HCGE) to federate diaspora representations, although the establishment process has been slow – in part due to divisions between diaspora communities and the government.¹⁷ Nevertheless, in 2018 a first Guinean Diaspora Forum was held in Conakry, which saw high-level government engagement and the election of the HCGE's first president,¹⁸ while a Europe-Guinea Economic Forum was held in Brussels, which was attended by Europe-based councils of Guineans abroad.¹⁹ In 2019, the government launched a new website for the diaspora, as a means to share information, including on the activities of the diaspora and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad.²⁰ The government has also conducted a mission to meet the diaspora in Belgium and engaged in diaspora engagement 'study visits' to Mali and Rwanda.²¹

Obstacles



- Institutional changes: The minister responsible for diaspora affairs and the name of the department have changed several times over the years, which has arguably limited the government's ability to provide a true focal point to the diaspora and build long-term trust and relationships. Furthermore, the current Directorate General for Guineans Abroad has limited resources to develop its own initiatives.
- Divergence of government and diaspora interests: These divisions have contributed to the slow process of federating diaspora associations under the HCGE. For instance, in the Republic of the Congo, the diaspora and the local Guinean Consulate reportedly disagreed about the composition of the national-level Council of Guineans²² illustrative of disagreements between diaspora and the government that delayed the HCGE's establishment.
- Political opposition among the diaspora: While strong opposition from the Guinean diaspora dates back to the political exiles of the Sékou Touré era, in recent years diaspora communities have been vocal in opposing the current president's moves to change the constitution, as well as the violence that followed the March 2020 elections.²³ Such opposition contributes to mistrust between the government and diaspora, constraining engagement opportunities.

¹⁵ Diallo, Boubacar. 2015. «Guinée : Comment Intégrer La Diaspora Dans Le Développement Du Pays ?». *Africaguinee.Com*, , 2015. https://www.africaguinee.com/articles/2015/04/25/guinee-comment-integrer-la-diaspora-dans-le-developpement-du-pays.

¹⁶ Tounkara, Ahmed. 2015. «Guinée : Le Ministre Bantama Sow Met En Place Un Projet Immobilier En Faveur De La Diaspora». *Africaguinee. Com*, , 2015. https://www.africaguinee.com/articles/2015/05/28/guinee-le-ministre-bantama-sow-met-en-place-un-projet-immobilier-en-faveur-de-la.

¹⁷ Fafaya Diallo, Alpha. 2017. «Haut Conseil De Guinéens De L'Étranger : « Les Pays Où II Y A Plus De Mille Guinéens, II Faudra Mettre Un Conseil De 19 À 21 Membres »». *Guinée Matin*, 2017. https://guineematin.com/2017/12/20/haut-conseil-de-guineens-de-letranger-pays-y-a-plus-de-mille-guineens-faudra-mettre-conseil-de-19-a-21-

¹⁸ Baldé, Alpha Assia, and Saidou Hady Diallo. 2018. «Haut Conseil Des Guinéens De L'Étranger : Kouyaté Djémory D'Allemagne Élu Président», , 2018. https://guineematin.com/2018/01/25/haut-conseil-guineens-de-letranger-kouyate-djemory-dallemagne-elu-president/. 19 "Impressions". 2020. Cga-Ev. Accessed June 19. https://www.cga-ev.org/projet-haut-conseil-des-guin%C3%A9ens-de-I-%C3%A-9tranger/.

²⁰ Camara, Nantady. 2019. «Conakry : Le Site Internet De La Diaspora Guinéenne Lancé». *Guinée Actuelle*, 2019. http://guineeactuelle.com/ conakry-le-site-internet-de-la-diaspora-guineenne-lance.

²¹ Key informant interview, International Organization for Migration (Guinea), 22 June 2020.

²² Fafaya Diallo, Alpha. 2017. «Haut Conseil De Guinéens De L'Étranger : « Les Pays Où II Y A Plus De Mille Guinéens, II Faudra Mettre Un Conseil De 19 À 21 Membres »». *Guinée Matin*, 2017. https://guineematin.com/2017/12/20/haut-conseil-de-guineens-de-letranger-pays-y-a-plus-de-mille-guineens-faudra-mettre-conseil-de-19-a-21-

²³ Faivre, Agnès. 2020. «Violences En Guinée : La Diaspora Réagit». *Le Point*, 2020. https://www.lepoint.fr/afrique/violenc-es-en-guinee-la-diaspora-reagit-31-03-2020-2369435_3826.php.

 Smaller size of higher-income diaspora: Relative to other West African diasporas, Guineans abroad are more likely to reside in the sub-region, with no high-income countries making the top five countries of destination. As such, the investment potential of the diaspora may be perceived as less significant.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



SYNERGUI - Online business creation services

The government's Private Investment Promotion Agency (APIP) has established an online e-government platform – SYNERGUI – allowing Guineans, including the diaspora, to access businesses creation processes online.²⁴ In 2019, APIP announced that the Guinean Embassy in Belgium was able to use the platform to allow diaspora entrepreneurs to create businesses, noting that the service would soon be available in Guinean embassies in France, Germany and the United States.²⁵

BIG Diaspora

In 2020, Coweb Digital Finance, a financial technology ('fintech') company in Guinea and the Islamic Bank of Guinea developed this digital platform to 'solve the problems' of the diaspora, including by enabling the opening of personal and business bank accounts in Guinean francs and euros, rapid bank transfers, creation of enterprises in Guinea, access to property investments, and the relocation of 'high-potential' Guineans abroad back to Guinea.

Diaspora Forum 2018

In 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans abroad, in partnership with APIP and the International Organization for Migration, held its first Diaspora Forum in Conakry. It brought together diaspora communities from around the world and saw high-level government engagement, with the Prime Minister among the keynote speakers.²⁶

24 «Système National D'enregistrement Des Entreprises En République De Guinée». 2020. *Synergui.Apipguinee.Com*. Accessed June 19. http://synergui.apipguinee.com/.

25 Agence de promotion des Investissements Privés. 2019. «Création D'Entreprise Individuelle Pour Les Guinéens Vivant À L'Étranger À Travers La Plateforme SYNERGUI». https://apip.gov.gn/Actualite/39?fbclid=lwAR1vXDzZt5jOp1pSXDx1PCOLGZCZZ0UHr-JKX2mKQFRjQ42dyY3mhYiqmSPU.

26 France Alumni Guinée. 2018. «1Er Forum De La Diaspora Guinéenne À Conakry». https://www.francealumni.fr/fr/poste/guinee/ news/1er-forum-de-la-diaspora-guineenne-a-conakry-4019.

NETWORKS

GUINEA

Annex: List of actors

Diaspora related institutions

At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Guinea is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Guinea as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad (MAEGE)

The MAEGE is responsible for diaspora engagement at the policy level. The MAEGE's diaspora responsibilities come under the Directorate General of Guineans Abroad (DGGE). The High Council of Guineans Abroad was also established under the authority of the MAEGE and the MAEGE hosts the Guinean diaspora website.

o At sub-ministerial level

Private Investment Promotion Agency (APIP)

Established under the tutelage of the Presidency, APIP promotes private investment and implements the government's investment policy. Aside from developing the SYNERGUI initiative to simplify business creation formalities, APIP has also directly marketed investment opportunities to the Guinean diaspora (no-tably through investment open days 'Journée Porte Ouverte' in several countries).²⁷ Moreover, APIP has a diaspora support service to provide advice, information and administrative support to Guineans abroad investing in Guinea.²⁸

Diaspora organisations in Europe



The Guinean government has attempted to restructure and federate Guinean diaspora associations in recent years into national-level Councils of Guineans which in turn participate in the HCGE. Several Councils of Guineans have been set up, notably in France (the largest), Germany and the UK. A number of other associations have also been set up by the diaspora, particularly in France which hosts associations with diverse objectives and memberships.

27 Ministère en charge des investissements et des partenariats publics privés. 2017. «APIP-Guinée À La Rencontre De La Diaspora Guinéenne De France». https://www.invest.gov.gn/article/apip-guinee-a-la-rencontre-de-la-diaspora-guineenne-de-france#. 28 «Guinéens Vivant À L'étranger». 2020. Apip.Gov.Gn. Accessed June 19. https://apip.gov.gn/Guin%C3%A9ens-vivant-a-l-%C3%A-9tranger.



Association des cadres et techniciens d'origine guinéenne en France (ACTOG) France 1986

Development activities

ACTOG mobilises diaspora teachers, health professionals, legal professionals, agronomists, veterinarians, engineers and other technical professionals to support projects in Guinea. ACTOG's activities have been supported in the past by the TOKTEN programme, universities in France and other NGOs.

Association des jeunes Guinéens de France (AJGF) France 1997

- Development activities
- Integration activities

The AJGF aims to strengthen mutual support among young Guineans in France, connect young Guineans in France and Guinea, stimulate diaspora interest in Guinea, and establish partnerships with enterprises to facilitate professional opportunities for young Guineans.

Association des Ressortissants Guinéens et Sympathisants du Canton de Vaud Switzerland

Integration activities

The association brings together Guineans residing in the canton of Vaud through cultural, sporting and social activities.²⁹

Cercle des Etudiants Guinéens en Belgique (CEG-B) Belgium

Integration activities

The CEG-B aims to strengthen solidarity and mutual support among Guinean students in Belgium.

Conseil des Guinéens d'Allemagne Germany 2017

- Development activities
- Integration activities

Working closely with the Guinean Embassy, the Guinean Council in Germany aims to promote coordination of diaspora activities, interface between the Guinean community in Germany and the Guinean government, and support the engagement of the diaspora in Guinea's development.

29 «Association Des Ressortissants Guinéens Et Sympathisants Du Canton De Vaud». 2020. *Site Officiel De La Ville De Lausanne*. Accessed June 19. https://www.lausanne.ch/lausanne/vie-pratique/integration/associations-et-migration/associations-de-migrants/association-guineens.html.

Conseil des Guinéens de France France

Development activities

Integration activities

The Council of Guineans in France, a member of the HCGE, brings together France-based diaspora associations to serve as a platform for consultation, provide advice to the government, and act as a monitoring mechanism for the Guinean government's diaspora engagement. It aims to advocate for the diaspora in France and engage the diaspora in the development of Guinea.

Coordination des Associations Guinéennes de France (CAGF) France

Development activities

CAGF brings together several Guinean associations in France. It also provides several services, including supporting associational projects in the framework of the Agence Française de Développement's Support Programme to Immigrant International Solidarity Organisations' Projects (PRA/OSIM). It serves as a liaison for its member associations, builds capacities of member associations, and advocates for the Guinean diaspora in France.

Fédération des Associations Guinéennes des Hauts-de-France (FAG-HDF) France 2018

Development activities

FAG-HDF aims to bring together different competencies to develop projects together.

Haut Conseil des Guinéens au UK UK

- Development activities
- Integration activities

The Guinean Council in the UK is an elected bureau set up to liaise between the Guinean government and Guineans living in the UK.

Solidarité Suisse-Guinée Switzerland 2011

Solution Development activities

Solidarité Suisse-Guinée is an association composed of Swiss and Guinean supporters who share mutual support, sustainable development and knowledge sharing as common values. The association aims to fight poverty, promote sustainable development, and strengthen democracy and human rights in Guinea.

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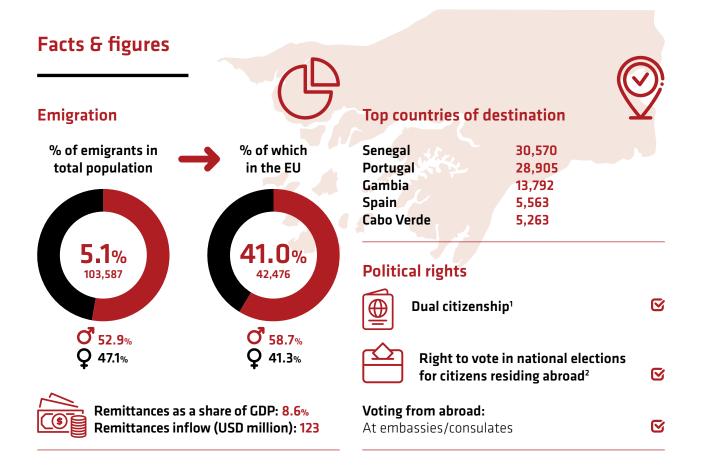


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Diaspora engagement mapping GUINEA BISSAU



Terminology: Guinea Bissau refers to its diaspora as 'diáspora' (Portuguese) but also Bissau-Guineans abroad, or 'communities abroad' (*comunidades no estrangeiro*).

Guinea Bissau does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

There is currently no publicly available diaspora or migration policy in Guinea Bissau, although international partners have sought to work with the government to develop one. The 2016 ICMPD/ IOM/ECOWAS Survey of Migration Policies in West Africa notes that Guinea Bissau was planning to develop policies and programmes in relation to migration and development, but there has been no publication of any policy or other documents by the government on these topics since.³

1 In 2010, the Citizenship Law was changed in order to end the principle that the acquisition of a foreign nationality leads to the loss of Bissau-Guinean citizenship http://citizenshiprightsafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/Guinea-Bissau-Lei-da-nacionalidade-2010.pdf 2 Voting rights abroad pertain solely to legislative elections and do not extend to presidential elections https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/voting-from-abroad-the-international-idea-handbook.pdf

3 ICMPD / IOM / ECOWAS (2016) A Survey of Migration Policies in West Africa, available at: https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/ uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Bilateral Readmission Agreement with Spain to cover the admission of workers, assisted voluntary return, integration, migration and development, the fight against irregular migration, and readmission of Bissau-Guinean nationals.⁴

National Investment Code (2011) includes general tax incentives to promote foreign investment that apply to all foreign residents, including members of the diaspora. However, it makes no specific provisions for this group.⁵

National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2 (DENARP): Guinea-Bissau's second National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper includes one sole reference to "mobilizing contributions from the Diaspora, and investing in infrastructure and vocational training," but it gave no detail on how this was to be achieved.⁶

Trends

In 2001, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation changed its title to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and the Diaspora. The Ministry conducted some outreach and meetings with the diaspora in France in 2009.⁷ In 2013, the Ministry changed its title again to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Communities Abroad, which indicates that diaspora engagement was still a concern for the government even after the 2012 coup. However, there has been little, if any, action on diaspora engagement since then.

Brain drain of skilled staff, especially in the health and education sectors, has proved a persistent problem. The government has sought to address this through promoting temporary circular migration by members of the diaspora in some key areas, under the sponsorship of the government and IOM.⁸ In 2007 there was an attempt to create a MIDA-type project, but this was halted by the coup in 2012.⁹

The Bissau-Guinean diaspora demonstrates a strong associative dynamism. A 2012 the Groupe de Recherche et de Realisation's (GRDR) mapping of Bissau Guinean organisations in Portugal and across Europe identified several diaspora organisations active in countries of residence and origin, especially at the local level.¹⁰ It showed that Bissau Guinean diaspora groups were active in delivering projects across wide range of sectors, including health, education, agriculture and aquaculture. The same was found in the 2019 IOM study, according to which 92% of those surveyed in France belonged to an association and 64% in Portugal.¹¹ Many Bissau-Guinean diaspora organisations in Europe have strong regional connections and members therefore carry development activities benefitting their local region of heritage, albeit with little or no interaction with the government.¹²

4 http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/legaldocument/wcms_380163.pdf 5 http://www.grupoformosa-gub.net/docs/Codigo.pdf

- 6 https://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/sites/planipolis/files/ressources/guinea-bissau_prsp_2011.pdf p72.
- 7 https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/guinea-bissau/

8 Abreu (2012), Migration and development in contemporary Guinea Bissau: a political economy approach. PhD Thesis, SOAS, University of London. Available at: https://eprints.soas.ac.uk/14243/1/Abreu_3401.pdf 9 lbid.

10 https://grdr.org/Repertoire-du-co-developpement,739

11 https://www.iseg.ulisboa.pt/aquila/getFile.do?method=getFile&fileId=899494

12 Ibid.

Obstacles



- **Difficulties assessing diaspora size:** The GRDR mapping cited above highlights that Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and the Gambia are linked by a long tradition of mobility which, when added to the porous nature of the border, makes it extremely difficult to estimate the number of individuals of Guinean origin present in both Senegal and the Gambia.¹³ It is also difficult to accurately estimate the Bissau-Guinean population in Europe because this diaspora has often settled in Europe after acquiring a different nationality.
- **Institutional fragility and lack of support for the diaspora:** Institutions in Guinea Bissau are weak and the country has faced persistent political instability. A lack of governance and political instability discourage both investment and the return of the diaspora.
- **Lack of diversity in economic opportunities:** Guinea-Bissau relies massively on growing and exporting cashew nuts and has not invested enough in diversifying its economy, which is a barrier in attracting diaspora investments in other industries.
- **Drug-related insecurity:** The country's increasing association as a narco-state involved in the trafficking of drugs into Africa and then Europe is a further barrier to diaspora return and investment.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Strengthening co-development initiatives in the Cacheu-Guinea-Bissau region (RICODEV)

This project funded by ECOWAS and AECID and implemented by the Groupe de Recherche et de Realisation (GRDR) focuses mainly on the promotion of the involvement of migrant associations in the development of their region of origin according to an approach based on exchanges and consultation between the public, local actors and migrant associations¹⁴. According to the 2016 ICMPD/IOM/ECOWAS study cited above, this was still functional in 2016 but the current status of all its activities remains unclear.¹⁵

This project also included a 2019 mapping of Guinea-Bissau diaspora organisations in France, Spain, Portugal, Gambia and Senegal with the aim of enabling diaspora organisations to connect and build better knowledge of initiatives conducted in the country, particularly in the region of Cacheu so as to enable better engagement between the government and diaspora involved in development projects back home.¹⁶ The study showed that diaspora organisations have continued to deliver projects at local level across a range of sectors in Guinea Bissau but with little to no interaction with the state authorities.

European Union Emergency Trust Fund-International Organisation for Migration (EUTF-IOM) Project on Migrant Protection and Reintegration and Migration Profile

As part of the EUTF-IOM project on migrant protection and reintegration, IOM has been supporting the reintegration of 700 returnees through individual, collective and community reintegration projects.¹⁷ It is also building the capacity of the government to manage return migration.¹⁸

13 https://grdr.org/IMG/pdf/repertoire_def.pdf

14 https://grdr.org/Repertoire-du-co-developpement,739

15 ICMPD / IOM / ECOWAS (2016) A Survey of Migration Policies in West Africa, available at: https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf

- 16 https://grdr.org/IMG/pdf/repertoire_def.pdf
- 17 https://www.iom.int/countries/guinea-bissau

REINTEGRATION

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

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

Guinea-Bissau is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

ECOWAS http://www.uemoa.int/

Guinea-Bissau has been a member country of ECOWAS since 1997.

National institutions

• At ministerial level

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities, Directorate of Communities is responsible for all matters pertaining the assistance to Bissau-Guinean migrants abroad including the reception of forcedly repatriated migrants and of returning migrants in general. https://www.guinebissaurepublic.com/external-affairs/

• At sub-ministerial level

The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on "Policies and Programs for the Promotion of Community Welfare and Development, including Migration" is led by the Secretary of State for International Cooperation and Communities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities, Directorate of Communities) and acts as a high-level technical coordination mechanism for initiatives at the intersection of migration and community development.¹⁹

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Rede de Associacao dos Filhos e Amigos de Farim (RAFA) http://www.afafc.pt/

☑ Development activities

RAFA is a structured community development organisation focused on the Farim region. Also has some involvement in reintegration activities.



Associacao dos filhos e Amigos de Bigene (AFABU) http://www.odemocratagb.com/?p=17557

Solution Development activities

AFABU is a community organisation involved in development projects in the Bigene region, with specific projects related to infrastructure, education, and managing clandestine migration.

Fédération des Associations du Secteur de Calequisse en Europe, France (FASCAE) https://assoce.fr/waldec/W781002021/F-A-S-C-A-E-FEDERATION-DES-ASSOCIATIONS-DU-SEC-TEUR-DE-CALEQUISSE-EN-EUROPE-POPULATION-ORIGINAIRE-DE-L-AFRIQUE-DE-L-OUEST-GUINEE-BISSAU-SENEGAL-GAMBIE-ET-DE-L-EUROPE-

☑ Development activities

FASCE, created in 2007, undertakes development projects across West Africa (Guinea Bissau, Senegal, and Gambia). These projects range from public health initiatives, construction of schools, libraries, and sports; as well as infrastructure projects including roads, bridges, electricity, and modernisation of agriculture practises.

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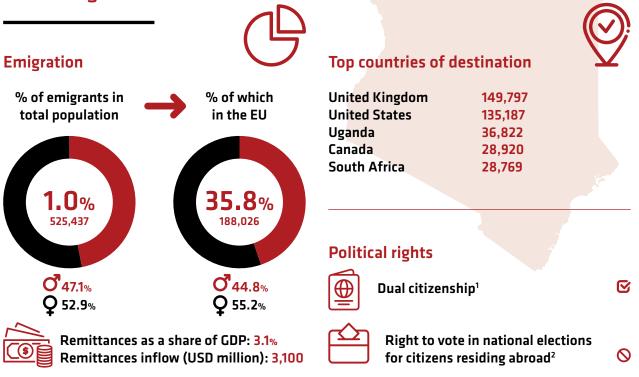
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping KENYA

Facts & figures



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://citizenshiprightsafrica.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



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



Kenya Vision 2030⁵ is the Kenyan government's national strategy that recognises diasporation of contribution as a major enabler to economic growth and a critical factor in the achievement of government's Vision 2030 agenda.

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.

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.

2007

2014

2018

2022

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 startup 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

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

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 phonebased 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

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-supple-ment&start=320

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

NETWORKS

NETWORK + SKILLS TRANSFER

KENYA

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



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/

o 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 Luxemburg 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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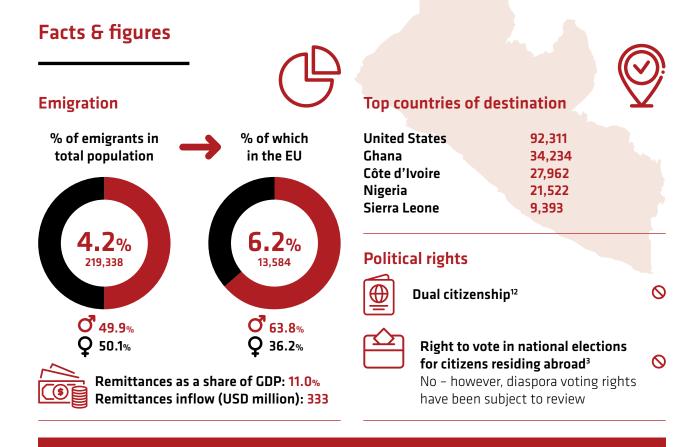


Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping



Draft Diaspora Engagement Policy 2016⁴

This draft policy, developed following a series of consultative events involving diaspora communities held in Liberia and overseas, provides an analysis of engagement challenges and opportunities, as well as guiding principles and policy and programme areas. Its top-line objectives are to build trust with the diaspora and engage them in national development. Its guiding principles emphasise cultural heritage preservation, reconciliation, dialogue and participation. Its five policy and programme areas are:

- 1) Reducing barriers to engagement;
- 2) Increasing investments and remittance flows;
- 3) Transferring human capital and technology;
- 4) Increasing philanthropy;
- 5) Building the institutional framework.

2 Despite the prohibition of dual citizenship in the Alien and Nationality Law of 1974, the Constitution (Article 27) states, "All persons who, on the coming into force of this Constitution were lawfully citizens of Liberia shall continue to be Liberian citizens." Article 28 further states that anyone born to at least one Liberian parent also qualifies for citizenship. A constitutional amendment was adopted by the Senate in 2019 to allow dual citizenship, which is subject to a referendum planned in 2020 See: Karmo, Henry. 2019. "Liberia: Senate Passes Dual Citizenship Bill". *Front Page Africa*, 2019. https://frontpageafricaonline.com/news/liberia-senate-passes-dual-citizenship-bill/. 3 Sonpon III, Leroy. 2019. "Liberia: Voting Rights For Diaspora Liberians Under Legislative Review". *Allafrica*, 2019. https://allafrica.com/

¹ Alien and Nationality Law 1974. Liberia. https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4c591e872.pdf.

stories/201905200610.html. 4 Diaspora Affairs Unit. 2016. DRAFT Diaspora Engagement Policy. Ministry of State. http://liberiadiaspora.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Draft-Diaspora-Engagement-Policy-Liberia.pdf

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



The Decent Work Act⁵ allows the state to license private employment agencies, including those that employ Liberians abroad. This is a major development from the previous regime (the Labour Law of 1956), which in principle banned all recruitment of Liberians for employment abroad.⁶

The **National Migration Policy** states the government's aim to promote an enabling environment for diaspora contributions, while laying out actions to increase competition between remittance service providers, to enhance rural access to formal money transfer services, to hold a referendum on dual citizenship, and to address the return and replacement of skilled nationals.⁷

The **Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD)**⁸ is the latest national development plan and follows on from the Agenda for Transformation (AfT) 2012-2017. The PAPD makes several references to diaspora engagement, though it outlines few specific actions. It underlines the importance of "continuous engagement" [with the diaspora] to facilitate diaspora return to establish businesses and non-profit organisations. It states that the government will "remain open" to diaspora volunteers in education, health, and social services, as well as facilitating family remittances. One specific action included in the PAPD is to diversify the economy by establishing a Private Sector Finance Fund (PSFF) to provide financing to Liberian companies. The diaspora is mentioned as one of several potential partners of the PSFF, which intends to finance companies in road construction, energy, information and communications technology, and water and sanitation. Finally, the PAPD states the government's intention to "deploy passport application centers in regions with high concentration of Liberian diasporas", underscoring the government's intention to allow dual citizenship in the future.

Trends & accomplishments

Despite its unique characteristic as a diaspora-founded state,⁹ it was not until the inauguration of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf in 2005 that Liberia began actively mobilising efforts towards engaging its diaspora.¹⁰ President Sirleaf's administration initiated several outreach activities to promote diaspora contributions to national development, which coincided with a steady increase in remittance inflows.¹¹

During her 2010 trip to the United States – the Liberian diaspora's principal country of residence – President Sirleaf addressed the diaspora in New York, marking the first formal homage to the country's diaspora.¹² In the same year, the government organised Liberia's first Diaspora Homecoming Forum, which provided the diaspora with information on employment, development and investment opportunities in Liberia, while receiving support from the World Bank to implement the Liberia Will Rise Again Diaspora Engagement Program,¹³ an initiative

ca.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf. 8 Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. 2018. *Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development PAPD 2018-2023.* Republic of Liberia. https://www.emansion.gov.lr/doc/Pro-Poor%20Agenda%20For%20Prosperity%20And%20Development%20book%20for%20 Email%20sending%20(1).pdf%20-%20Compressed.pdf.

9 Liberia was founded in the nineteenth century by freed African slaves returning from the Americas.

10 Reilly, Janet E. 2017. Reaching out to the Diaspora: The Liberian State's Formulation of a Diaspora Engagement Policy. Africa and its Global Diaspora, African Histories and Modernities. https://academicworks.cuny.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1097&context=gc_etds. 11 Bargblor, Edmund. 2019. Liberians In The Diaspora: Are They The Final Frontier Of Hope For Liberia's Economic Development? Daily Observer. https://www.liberianobserver.com/opinion/liberians-in-the-diaspora-are-they-the-final-frontier-of-hope-for-liberias-economic-development/

12 Reilly, Janet E. 2017. Reaching out to the Diaspora: The Liberian State's Formulation of a Diaspora Engagement Policy. Africa and its Global Diaspora, African Histories and Modernities. https://academicworks.cuny.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1097&context=gc_etds 13 lbid.

⁵ Decent Work Act, 2015. Liberia. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=100329&p_country=LBR&p_count=53 6 Labour Practices Law, 1956. Liberia. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=70656&p_classification=01.02. 7 ICMPD & IOM. 2016. A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. https://fmmwestafri-

to establish a government diaspora unit and develop a national diaspora policy.¹⁴¹⁵

In 2016, the government brought together representatives of diaspora organisations worldwide to discuss the draft diaspora engagement policy.¹⁶ Since then, the government has been slow to operationalise the World Bank-supported Diaspora Affairs Unit or to implement the diaspora engagement initiatives outlined in the draft diaspora policy. However, steps have been taken to map the Liberian diaspora through the government's voluntary diaspora registration initiative. Moreover, after lying dormant for several years, the aforementioned Diaspora Engagement Programme was reactivated in 2018 after the newly-elected President George Manneh Weah underlined the importance of the diaspora in his inaugural address.¹⁷

Obstacles



- Capacity limitations: while the government has taken gradual steps towards establishing institutional initiatives to support diaspora engagement, initiatives have largely depended on support from international donors. In part due to these capacity limitations, the government has only recently reactivated the Diaspora Affairs Unit and has yet to endorse the Draft Policy on Diaspora Engagement.¹⁸
- Persistent divisions on dual citizenship: Liberian diaspora organisations have long lobbied the government to enact dual citizenship. Despite President George Manneh Weah's support, survey data has suggested that most Liberians support the current restrictions. Some academics have argued that Liberia's unique experiences of civil war, forced displacement and national identity have made it difficult to push through dual citizenship.¹⁹
- **Investment risk:** Weak legal frameworks, corruption, poor infrastructure, and several legal restrictions on foreign investment have limited the country's ability to attract diaspora investment and the return of highly-qualified diaspora talent.²⁰
- **Remittances dependency:** Liberia has one of the highest levels of remittance dependency in Sub-Saharan Africa.²¹ While the high remittance-to-GDP ratio represents a development opportunity for the country, whose remittances have exceeded the government budget and supported the country through previous crises, it also renders the economy vulnerable to external shocks. For instance, remittances fell during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.²²

¹⁴ Executive Mansion. 2018. "Liberia Diaspora Engagement Program Reactivated". https://www.emansion.gov.lr/2press.php?news_id=4528&related=7&pg=sp.

¹⁵ The programme was scheduled to begin in 2013, delayed first till 2015, and then reactivated in 2018 (ibid).

¹⁶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2016. Consultative Dialogue to Formulate Diaspora Engagement Policy Kicksoff in Monrovia. http://mofa.gov.lr/public2/2press.php?news_id=1919&Felated=7&Fpg=sp&sub=44

¹⁷ Liberian News Agency. 2018. "Govt. Reactivates Diaspora Engagement Program", 2018. https://liberianewsagency.com/2018/05/31/govt-reactivates-diaspora-engagement-program/.

¹⁸ African Union. 2019. *Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment by Country*. https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/2019%20Diaspora%20En-gagement%20Self%20Assessment%20Report%20ENG.pdf

¹⁹ Pailey, Robtel Neajai. 2019. *The struggles for Liberian citizenship*. Al Jazeera. https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/struggles-liberian-citizenship-190128050949269.html; The Khana Group. 2018. *Two-thirdsof Liberians want exclusive citizenship and land ownership laws maintained, study shows*. AfroBarometer. http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/press-release/Lib%C3%A9ria/lib_r7_pr2_citizenship_and_land_ownership_24102018.pdf.

²⁰ U.S. Department of State. 2019 Investment Climate Statements: Liberia. https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-investment-climate-statements/liberia/.

²¹ World Bank. 2019. "Record High Remittances Sent Globally In 2018". https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/04/08/ record-high-remittances-sent-globally-in-2018.

²² Morris, Aloysius Juwee. 2020. "Opinion: Impact Of COVID-19 On Personal Remittance Flow To Sub-Saharan Africa Evidence From The Mano River Union". KMTV News, 2020. https://kmtvliberia.com/opinion-impact-of-covid-19-on-personal-remittance-flow-to-sub-saharan-africa-evidence-from-the-mano-river-union/.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Truth and Reconciliation Commission diaspora project

Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was the first Truth Commission to engage systematically with diaspora members through documented statements and fact-finding interviews of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators. The TRC, which ran from 2005-2009, heard statements from more than 1600 Liberians in the diaspora, with over 20 diaspora witnesses participating in public hearings.²³

Liberian Diaspora Social Investment Fund

The Liberian Diaspora Social Investment Fund was established by the Khana Group and the Liberian Professional Network in order to direct remittances into anti-poverty and job-creating initiatives through direct investment in small and medium enterprises, as well as opportunities for entrepreneurship skills development, including in business skills, accounting, and marketing.²⁴²⁵ Using a shared-risk arrangement, 75 percent of the fund came from the diaspora, while the remaining 25 percent came from multilateral organizations.²⁶

Liberian Professional Network Diaspora Policy Committee

The Liberian Professional Network, a diaspora-run network founded in 2008 that aims to connect Liberians from all sectors,²⁷ established the Diaspora Policy Committee as a strategic initiative aimed at fostering constructive dialogue between the Liberian government and the diaspora. The committee presented policy recommendations in 2011 on remittances, investment, transparency, governance and legal reform to then-President Johnson Sirleaf in Monrovia.²⁸

All-Liberian Conference on Dual Citizenship (ALCOD)

The ALCOD is a network of Liberian diaspora organisations and individuals seeking to bring about changes in Liberian legislation to allow dual citizenship. The network lobbies on behalf of Liberians abroad through meetings with government officials. It also organises annual conferences and the Diaspora Person of the Year award, which celebrates individuals making strides towards the attainment of dual citizenship.²⁹

27 "Welcome To LPN". 2020. Liberianprofessional network. Org. Accessed August 4. http://liberianprofessional network.org/.

28 "Liberian Professional Network Diaspora Policy Committee". 2020. *Liberianprofessionalnetwork.Org*. Accessed July 2. http://liberianprofessionalnetwork.org/index.php/component/content/article/57-frontpage/180-lpn-dpc#:~:text=Liberian%20Professional%20Network%20Diaspora%20Policy%20Committee%20is%20strategic%20initiative%20to,professionals%20living%20in%20the%20Diaspora. 29 Wiakanty, Simeon S. 2020. *Diaspora Liberians Kick-off Dual Citizenship Campaign in Monrovia*. Daily Observer. https://www.liberianobserver.com/news/politics/diaspora-liberians-kick-off-dual-citizenship-campaign-in-monrovia/.

MIGRANT RIGHTS + NETWORKS

ADVOCACY

²³ The Advocates for Human Rights. 2009. "A House With Two Rooms: Final Report Of The Truth And Reconciliation Commission Of Liberia Diaspora Project". Saint Paul: DRI Press. https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/uploads/a_house_with_two_rooms.pdf. 24 Agunias, Dovelyn Rannveig & Newland, Kathleen.2013. *Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development*. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/diaspora_handbook_en_for_web_28may2013.pdf

²⁵ Sisko, Christy. 2015. "What Have We Learned About Engaging Diasporas?". Blog. Chemonics. https://www.chemonics.com/blog/what-have-we-learned-about-engaging-diasporas/.

²⁶ Ibid.

Annex: List of actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level:

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Liberia is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Liberia as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

• At national level:

Diaspora Affairs Unit 2010

The Diaspora Affairs Unit was established with World Bank support under the Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs. The unit spearheaded the draft of the National Diaspora Engagement Policy, including organising consultations with the diaspora in the United States. Since then, the unit remained largely inactive until 2018, when the Diaspora Engagement Program was reactivated.³⁰

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

The MOFA is responsible for consular assistance to Liberians abroad and for passport issuance. These responsibilities make MOFA a key actor in diaspora engagement – especially if dual citizenship is permitted in the future. In addition, the Focal Point for the Diaspora Engagement of the Office of the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs manages an initiative to allow Liberians abroad to register themselves voluntarily into a government database.³¹

Liberia Refugee Repatriation & Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) 1993

The LRRRC is Liberia's lead agency for managing the repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons. Created in 1993, the LRRRC has facilitated the reintegration of returnees.

The National Investment Commission (NIC) 1979

The NIC coordinates investment strategies and programmes in line with the government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development 2018-2023. In 2017, it published the Official Investor's Guide to Liberia outlining the potential and methods for investment for several groups of investors, including diaspora investors.³²

³⁰ Diaspora Affairs Unit. http://liberiadiaspora.com/about/.

³¹ Liberian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2020. "Registration Of Liberia Diaspora Community". Monrovia: Government of Liberia. Accessed July 2. http://www.mofa.gov.lr/public2/doc/REGISTRATION%200F%20LIBERIAN%20DIASPORA%20COMMUNITY%20info.pdf. 32 National Investment Commission. 2017. "The Official Investor'S Guide To Liberia". Monrovia: National Investment Commission. https:// www.liberia.michaelkoelsch.de/download/liberia_investor_guide.pdf.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association Entraide pour le Liberia (AEL) France 1996

- Integration activities
- Development activities

AEL brings together Liberians residing in France. Its mission is to encourage Liberians and Europeans to invest in education, people with disabilities, orphanages and local associations in Liberia.

European Federation of Liberian Associations (EFLA) Belgium 2003

Development activities

Integration activities

EFLA brings together Liberian diaspora organisations across Europe. It provides a network of support, information-sharing and social activities. EFLA also organises conferences and events to provide diasporans with information on how to support national development activities.

United Liberian Association of Belgium (ULAB) Belgium

Development activities

Integration activities

ULAB aims to support the reconstruction and development of Liberia, to implement humanitarian projects, and to strengthen the connection between Liberia and Belgium. It has implemented projects across Liberia to provide resources for educational institutions. The association has also implemented activities in Belgium to support the integration of local Liberians and to inform them about political developments in Liberia.

Liberian Association Holland (LAH) Netherlands 1988

Development activities

Solution Integration activities

The LAH supports networking among Liberian diaspora members to promote Liberia's cultural and traditional heritage in the Netherlands. LAH also supports fundraising initiatives for development and humanitarian causes in Liberia.

Liberian Mandingo Federation in Europe (LIMAFE) 2017

Integration activities

The LIMAFE is a union of six Liberian Mandingo organisations in Europe. Among its aims is to represent Liberian Mandingos in Europe (including legal representation), to promote social, cultural and economic relationship between Liberian Mandingos and Europeans, and to represent Liberian Mandingos in Europe in Liberian political affairs.

Liberian Swedish Association (LAS) Sweden

Development activities

Integration activities

The LAS promotes Liberian cultural heritage through events and social activities. It helps to connect Liberians with local resources and development activities in Liberia. It has also taken steps to lobby the Liberian government to establish an embassy in Sweden.

Liberian-German Association (ROOTS) Germany 1993

Integration activities

An association bringing together Liberians residing in Germany.

Union of Liberian Organisations in the UK (ULO-UK) UK 2004

- Integration activities
- Development activities

Established to serve as an umbrella organisation of all Liberian associations in the UK. ULO-UK has also engaged in fundraising for development projects in Liberia.³³

33 Union of Liberian Organisations in the UK. 2018. "Annual Report 2017/18". London: Union of Liberian Organisations in the UK. https:// www.ulouk.com/app/download/16409913/Annual+Report+2017.18.pdf.

Written by: Loksan Harley Edited by: EUDiF August 2020 Updated October 2021



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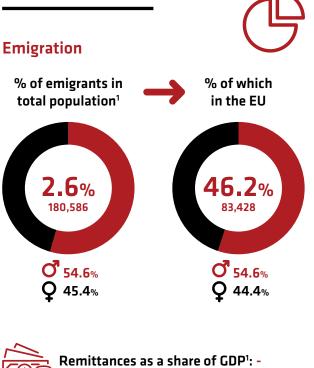


Find out more at www.diasporafordevelopment.eu



Diaspora engagement mapping IRVΔ

Facts & figures



Top countries of destination²

35,852 20,288 18,064 16,797
11,493

Political rights



Dual citizenship³

Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad⁴



Remittances inflow (USD billion): -

Voting from abroad:

At embassies/consulates and other polling stations⁵

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Libya does not have a diaspora engagement policy.⁶

1 World Bank Migration and Remittances Data does not have any entries for Libya since 2006

2 The used data of UNDESA does not seem to account for the fact that in the last years also other countries such as Tunisia and Egypt are important destinations for Libyans living abroad. Given their status in these countries, statistics seem to miss this trend.

3 Law Number (24) for 2010/1378 On The Libyan Nationality - according to this dual citizenship requires government approval

4 For further information on voter registration in Libya, please see International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), Beyond Con-stitutional Legal Framework Analysis: Libya Electoral Legal Framework Analysis, 2019 (available at https://www.ifes.org/publications/ beyond-constitutional-reform-elections-libya-electoral-legal-framework-analysis):

"Under the existing Libyan legal framework, there are no constitutional provisions regarding voter registration; although, if adopted, the Draft Constitution would include a provision that provides every eligible citizen the right to vote or run as a candidate. Instead, voter registration provisions have been included in the specific legislation for each national election; although, it should be noted that the GNC, CDA and HoR elections have already passed, leaving the Constitutional Referendum Law as the only election-specific legislation with practical implications for future national elections." Indeed, all specific legislations for Libyan elections since 2012, including the Constitutional Referendum Law, charge the High National Election Commission (HNEC) with enabling out-of-country voter registration. Out-of country voting took place during elections e.g. Council of Representatives elections in 2014. However, as there is no constitutional or generalised legal provision for this, de facto out-of-country voter registration and thus the right to vote for citizens abroad could not be maintained for future elections.

5 In 2014, the HNEC also contracted the International Organisation for Migration to establish polling station in 13 countries. Cf International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), Elections in Libya - June 25 Council of Representatives Elections: Frequently Asked Questions, 2014 (available at https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/2014_ifes_libya_council_of_representative_elections_faqs.pdf) 6 Institutions with the mandate to engage with the community abroad exist (cf in Annex). However they have not developed a dedicated policy yet.

Terminology: In the mandates of the competent institutions, Libya refers to its diaspora in different ways: The terms "Expatriates" (in Arabic: المغتربين - *almughtaribin*) is frequently used. Less recurrent are the terms "Libyan citizens abroad" (in Arabic: المواطنين الليبيين في الخارج - *almuatinin alliybiiyn almuqimin fi alkharij*) and "Libyans residing abroad" (in Arabic: الخارج) - almuatinin alliybiiyn almuqimin fi *alkharij*). Lastly, linked to the security context since 2014, the term "Migrants/Displaced abroad" (in Arabic: المهجرين بالخارج) - *almuhajarin bialkharij*) is used in the phrase "Migrants abroad and internally displaced" (in Arabic: المهجرين بالخارج والنازحين بالداخل). The difference here in comparison to the previous terms seems to allude to the characteristic of forced movement linked to the conflict as opposed to to an emigration of choice

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- Constitutional Referendum Law: All specific legislations for Libyan elections since 2012, including the still applicable Constitutional Referendum Law, charge the High National Election Commission (HNEC) with enabling out-of-country voter registration to enact the right to vote for Libyans residing abroad.
- **Law No 20/1991 on Promoting Freedoms:** In its Article 20, this law provides Libyan citizens with freedom of movement and thus abolishes the exit visa previously necessary for Libyans.
- **Decree No. (23) of 2009:** This decree establishes a standing committee with the aim of monitoring the situation of Libyan prisoners abroad, carry out exchange of prisoners where possible, visit them abroad and provide aid and financial assistance.

Trends

Structurally, Libya defines itself rather as a country of immigration and transit rather than a country of origin. The topic of Libyans emigrating has not been considered as a policy discussion of importance until recently.

The fall of the Gaddafi regime in 2011, led both to an observed 'awakening' of the Libyan diaspora and a seemingly increased awareness of the relevance of engaging with citizens residing in other countries among the Libyan government. Indeed, Libyans living abroad mobilised significantly during and following the upheaval in 2011, despite being rather 'silent' and, at least publicly, disengaged until then.⁷ Given this recent development, the community is still very weakly organised, there is a very limited number of Libyan diaspora organisations in general, no networks exist between them and they are not attributed a formal role of influence back in their home country. Apart from these shortcomings in terms of organisation and structure, another obstacle for strong Libyan diaspora community is divided between different constituencies. Despite these difficulties, Libyans residing abroad demonstrate an extremely strong attachment to their home country⁸ and a certain fatigue and concern reagarding how Libya is depicted globally.⁹ A genuine will to contribute to Libya's development can be observed among these communities and would benefit from support.

LIBYA

2018

1991

⁷ You can read more on this in publications such as:

⁻ Alice Alunni (2019) Long-distance nationalism and belonging in the Libyan diaspora (1969–2011), British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, 46:2, 242-258, DOI: 10.1080/13530194.2019.1569303

⁻ Moss, D.M. (2016). Transnational Repression, Diaspora Mobilization and the Case of the Arab Spring. Social Problems, Volume 63, Issue 4, 480 - 498.

Dana M. Moss (2016) Diaspora Mobilization for Western Military Intervention During the Arab Spring, Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies, 14:3, 277-297, DOI: 10.1080/15562948.2016.1177152

⁻ ICMPD (2020), A Study on Libyans Living Abroad, Vienna: ICMPD.

Peter Seeberg (2018) Transnationalism and exceptional transition processes. The role of the Libyan diaspora from Qadhafi's Jamohiriyya to post-revolutionary civil war and state collapse, British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, DOI: 10.1080/13530194.2018.1552117
 ICMDD (2020) A Study on Libyang Libyang Libyang Viennes (CMDD)

On the government side, the creation of the *Ministry of State for Migrants and the Displaced after 2014, when a significant number of Libyans were displaced* due to the conflict and the reactivation of the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Department of Expatriate Affairs* in 2018 can be seen as important markers of a nascent interest in institutionalising diaspora engagement. The Ministry of State for Migrants and the Displaced has a mainly symbolic value of recognizing the issue of Libyans who left due to the conflict, as its operational capacity is currently limited and focused on internally displaced people. Since its reactivation, however, the Department of Expatriate Affairs has already engaged in some first steps to operationalise its mandate: It commissioned a study on Libyans Living Abroad,¹⁰ its staff has undergone a first capacity building exercise on diaspora engagement, and it has developed initial plans for the organisation of a global meeting of Libyans residing abroad.

Whilst the described developments indicate a positive trend towards the recognition of the potential of Libyans abroad and the government's enthusiasm to work with them, it is still in its infancy and has to be seen in the broader context of conflict, where other priorities prevail.

Obstacles

- Lack of trust: The Gaddafi era built a legacy of distrust between the government and Libyan communities abroad. This history still conditions attitudes and remains a structural barrier for many members of the diaspora. This lack of trust "can at least partly explain the missing transnational network between the different diasporic communities, resulting in a lack of frequent communication, a limited number of diasporic organizations, media, etc."¹¹ Furthermore, since Libyans abroad returned after 2011 and became active on the political sphere, the 'domestic audience' has demonstrated scepticism of the role of returnee Libyans.¹²
- Lack of consular services: the provision of consular services is difficult in the current context of conflict, which contributes to a certain erosion of connection between Libyans and their state.
- Lack of strategic focus on diaspora engagement: Given the current geo-political context, the priority
 of the Libyan government lies in ending the conflict and addressing pressing issues around it.
 Furthermore, even within the thematic sub-sector of migration, the issues of immigration (regular
 and irregular) and border management prevail as priorities.
- **Lack of data:** Despite encouraging developments, data on Libyans residing abroad continues to be scarce and thus might hamper the development of evidence-based policies. SPOTLIGHT
- Unstructured and divided community: In Libya's past, its communities living abroad were relatively marginalised by its regime, which led to a very limited mobilisation of community organisations. This legacy is still evident and thus most Libyan communities abroad still gather in an informal manner without any strongly developed or institutionalised organisational structures. Furthermore, given existing conflict lines, increased polarisation around them and the presence of different constituencies within the communities of Libyans living abroad (political opposition of the Gaddafi regime, apolitical high-qualified professionals, new arrivals post-2011), divisions and tensions exist among Libyans residing abroad. Engagement needs to be depoliticized, as this situation constitutes a structural barrier to a stronger community mobilisation.

10 Ibid.

¹¹ Peter Seeberg (2018) Transnationalism and exceptional transition processes. The role of the Libyan diaspora from Qadhafi's *Jamahiriyya* to post-revolutionary civil war and state collapse, British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, DOI: 10.1080/13530194.2018.1552117 12 ICMPD (2020), A Study on Libyans Living Abroad, Vienna: ICMPD.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Study on Libyans Living Abroad 2019-2020

The EU-funded and ICMPD-implemented project 'Strategic and institutional management of migration in Libya', which aims at supporting the development of prerequisites for effective migration governance in Libya, developed a first-of-its-kind study providing comprehensive look at the Libyan communities abroad and mapping the pertaining institutional framework, leading to key policy recommendations towards sustainable engagement strategies. Based on its findings, a first capacity building on the benefits and possibilities of diaspora engagement was held for ca. 15 officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant ministries in February 2020 concluding with the presentation of a priority list of future action.

Speetar: A Telehealth Platform connecting Libyan doctors abroad with their home regions 2020

A Libyan doctor-turned-tech-CEO living abroad, helped develop a telehealth platform so doctors who had left their countries could treat patients back home. In 2020, the application Speetar was launched to support Libya's fight against COVID-19. It signed an agreement with the Libyan Ministry of Health to become the main intermediary dealing with the Coronavirus. The app was downloaded more than 5,000 times in its first three weeks¹³ and was projected to reach about 2.3 million people.¹⁴

WOMEN/ NETWORKING

LIBYA

DATA

Empowering Libyan women in diaspora 2017

In April 2017, the Hague Academy for Local Governance organised a tailor-made training and training of trainers for 17 Libyan women living abroad, financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in cooperation with CILG-VNG International. It aimed to connect Libyan women and support them in developing advocacy strategies to drive change. Three major topics were addressed: awareness raising of participants' own (potential) sources of power and existent power structures; secondly, exchanging different perspectives on the role of Libyan women in the diaspora, their challenges as well as new opportunities; and thirdly developing (collective) action plans and an advocacy strategy linked to these plans.

13 https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2020/06/10/Libya-war-coronavirus-hospital-doctors 14 https://scenearabia.com/Money/Meet-the-Entrepreneur-Behind-Libya-s-COVID-19-Coronavirus-Response-Mohamed-Aburawi-Speetar-Health

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Libya is a member of the African Union and is thus invited to the African Union Citizens rectorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

League of Arab States (LAS)

Arab Maghreb Union

Community of Sahel-Saharan States

- National institutions
 - At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of National Accord is the lead institution with respect to the engagement of Libyans residing abroad. According to its mandate set out in the Cabinet Decree No. (214) of 2012, its Department of Expatriate Affairs is competent for relations with the Libyans living abroad (e.g. database, expatriate contributions and exchanges, cultural heritage, connection to country of origin, facilitation of return). At the same time, its Department of Consular Affairs has a broad role in terms of protecting the interests of Libyan citizens abroad and serving them for their consular needs.

Ministry of State for Migrants and the Displaced

The Ministry of State for Migrants and the Displaced only works with displaced Libyans (internal or external) and forced Libyan migrants. Its main function is to facilitate their return to Libya or to other places of safe refuge within Libya. In parallel, the Libyan government has set up a High Commission for Forced Migrants and Displaced Affairs with members from several ministries such as Education, Health, Foreign Affairs and Justice to follow up on the state of displaced Libyans and forced Libyan migrants and report to the Libyan government.

• At sub-ministerial level

Social Attachés

The MFA has also set up what it calls Social Attaches. These are based within certain embassies to address the issues of displaced Libyans in those countries; they can receive requests for assistance. The Ministry of State for Migrants and the Displaced had also been working on an online system for applications for assistance, which would not require any more visits to an embassy.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



LIBICO Malta

Integration activities

Libico is an independent non-profit organisation that aims to connect the Libyan community within Malta. It aims to empower individuals to take an active role within the local society and to help their integration in different sectors. Libico also provides a platform and the space to express Libyan culture.

Libya in the UK (LYUK) United Kingdom

Integration activities

Libya in the UK is an independent non-governmental organisation led by Libyan youth living in the diaspora. They provide a platform for networking and knowledge sharing for all Libyans and implement initiatives to advance Libyan art, culture, young talent and entrepreneurship.

Written by: Theodora Korkas, ICMPD Edited by: EUDiF October 2020 Updated October 2021



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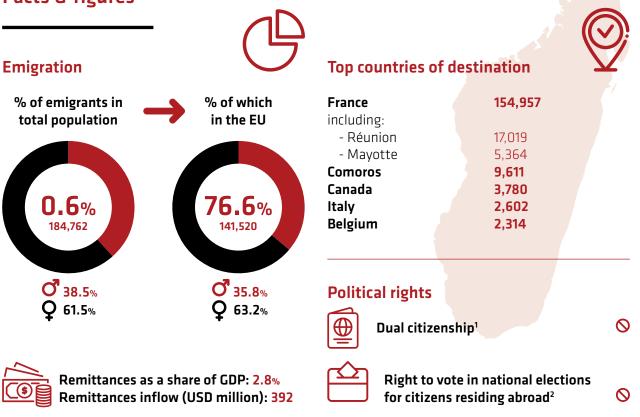


Implemented by



Diaspora engagement mapping **MADAGASCAR**

Facts & figures



Terminology: The terms 'Malagasy diaspora' and 'Malagasy Ampielezana' (which translates as 'Malagasy abroad') are used in official communications and legislative and policy documents. In the National Policy for Malagasy diaspora engagement, the diaspora is defined as "all persons with Malagasy nationality and descendants of Malagasy who reside abroad".

2 Although the Organic Law n°2012-005 foresees the right to vote for all Malagasy citizens, this right is not effective for Malagasy living abroad. However, the 2021 national policy on Malagasy diaspora engagement plans a revision of the electoral provisions in order to implement the right to vote for the Malagasy diaspora from constituencies outside Madagascar.

¹ Razafindrakoto M., Razafindratsima N., Razakamanana N., Roubaud F., (October 2017). The Malagasy diaspora in France and in the world: an invisible community?

2021 National policy for Malagasy diaspora engagement

Developed between 2017 and 2019 with the participation of the diaspora and in collaboration with the Migration EU expertise (MIEUX) initiative, then formally adopted by the Council of Ministers on 17 February 2021, the National policy for the engagement of the Malagasy diaspora specifically acknowledges the important role that the diaspora can play in the consolidation of national unity and the socio-economic recovery of the country. The policy is articulated around five strategic axes:

- 1. the protection and accompaniment of the diaspora,
- 2. the enhancement of its social, cultural, technical, economic and financial capital,
- 3. the strengthening of knowledge about the diaspora,
- 4. the civic and political participation of the diaspora,
- 5. the strengthening of strategic partnership and cooperation on the issue of diaspora mobilisation.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

The **National Strategy for Domestic Resource Mobilisation 2016-2030 (SNMRI)** aims to encourage domestic resource mobilisation as an instrument for promoting innovative financing for the country's economic, social and cultural development. One of the sub-objectives of the strategy is to encourage remittances and investments from the diaspora in public and/or private investment programmes.

2019 The **General State Policy (PGE): Initiative Emergence Madagascar (IEM) 2019-2023** was launched by President Andry Rajoelina with the objective of elevating Madagascar to the rank of emerging middle-income country and to overcome the development gap accumulated since independence. The PGE calls for a change in the strategic approach to mobilising available expertise for the country's development, in response to which the government has developed the national policy for Malagasy diaspora engagement. The PGE's vision will be detailed and accompanied by strategic and operational actions in a Plan Emergence Madagascar (PEM), the content of which has not yet been made public.

Trends & achievements

The Malagasy government has made significant efforts in recent years to strengthen dialogue with its diaspora. Two areas have been prioritised: strengthening the strategic and institutional framework on diaspora engagement, and promoting the diaspora as an important actor of Madagascar's development in the years to come.

The first step in this process came at institutional level with the creation in 2015 of a Diaspora Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), in response to requests from the Malagasy diaspora for a structure dedicated to them. This was followed in 2016 by a collaboration between the MFA, the French Embassy in Madagascar and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to build knowledge of the Malagasy diaspora. The initiative generated a study of the profile of the Malagasy diaspora in France, the country of residence with the largest Malagasy diaspora. The study highlighted certain socio-cultural and economic specificities of the Malagasy diaspora, notably the high proportion of individuals with a Master's or Doctorate degree, as well as the high number of individuals in managerial positions or working in intellectual and liberal professions in France.³

3 Study of the profile of the Malagasy diaspora in France, Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale Issues des Migrations (FORIM) & International Organisation for Migration, 2016

2016



In 2017, the government took another step forward in its commitment to make diaspora engagement one of the pillars of Malagasy economic diplomacy⁴ through a collaboration with the Migration EU Expertise (MIEUX) initiative to develop a national policy for the engagement of the Malagasy diaspora. In the same year, the Diaspora Directorate also organised their first Diaspora Forum with more than 300 participants.

Since the formal adoption of the national diaspora engagement policy in February 2021, Madagascar has multiplied efforts towards its implementation. For instance, the government has initiated discussions with several actors of international cooperation on the issue of mobilising the diaspora for development. In parallel, with the important progress made in strengthening the strategic and institutional framework on diaspora engagement, the Malagasy government is also striving to promote a mutually beneficial relationship between the state and the diaspora by taking into account the needs and aspirations of the latter. For example, the government is committed, through to putting into effect the diaspora's right to vote, and President Andry Rajoelina indicated during a meeting organised with the diaspora in Paris in August 2021 that preparations were underway to allow Malagasy in France to participate in the next presidential elections in 2023.⁵

Obstacles

- Lack of civic and political representation: The current legal and logistical arrangements do not yet allow for full civic and political participation and representation of the Malagasy diaspora. The diaspora is not represented in the Malagasy National Assembly, the right to vote of the diaspora has not yet been implemented and dual nationality is not recognised by the government.⁶
- Lack of knowledge: Due in part to the limitations of existing statistical sources and the lack of a comprehensive mapping of the Malagasy diaspora worldwide, information and knowledge available to the government is a major obstacle to diaspora engagement in the country, particularly in some key areas such as the mobilisation of diaspora skills for the development of Madagascar.
- Lack of trust: The lack of trust between the diaspora and the government is an important obstacle to engagement, as illustrated for instance by the low number of Malagasy Ampielezana registered at the consular missions of Madagascar abroad.⁷

4 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Madagascar, Diaspora Malagasy.

⁵ Press release. Presidency of the Republic of Madagascar, (August 2021). Visit of President Andry Rajoelina to France: Meeting with members of the Malagasy Diaspora in Paris.

⁶ Razafindrakoto M., Razafindratsima N., Razakamanana N., Roubaud F., (October 2017). The Malagasy diaspora in France and in the world: an invisible community?

⁷ TV5Monde (8 July 2017). La diaspora malgache peut-elle améliorer le sort de Madagascar?

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



LOHARANO volunteer programme for young people 2019

The LOHARANO programme is a pilot volunteering initiative for young people from the Malagasy diaspora which was launched in February 2019 by the MFA in collaboration with the IOM. The initiative aims to strengthen the engagement and valorisation of the diaspora, as well as to create a space for exchange and interaction between the diaspora and the Malagasy population. As part of the first edition, nine young Malagasy living abroad were selected to spend three months in rural communities in Madagascar to share their knowledge and support community work in sectors such as education, IT, health or handicrafts.

Identification of the skills of the diaspora in France and Switzerland 2021

An action was launched in September 2021 by the European Union Global Diaspora Facility (EUDiF) in partnership with the Diaspora Directorate of Madagascar in the framework of EUDiF's technical support mechanism Diaspora Professionals for Development (DP4D). The action, which will be implemented over a period of one year, mobilises Malagasy diaspora professionals to provide Madagascar with the tools and knowledge necessary to profile the technical, intellectual and financial skills of its diaspora. Three professionals from the Malagasy diaspora will support the implementation of the action and develop a standard methodology for profiling the skills of the Malagasy diaspora; they will also pilot the methodology in France and Switzerland.

First Malagasy Diaspora Forum 2017

Organised in October 2017 by the MFA, the first Malagasy Diaspora Forum aimed to promote the role of the diaspora in national development. Around 300 diaspora individuals took part in the event which was held over three days in Antananarivo.⁸ The event offered participants opportunities to exchange with various national actors (ministerial departments, local authorities, private sector), and led to the adoption of a series of recommendations in relation to themes such as "The diaspora and legal issues", "State and diaspora: for a shared growth", and "Diaspora and business: time for opportunities!".⁹ The strategic axes of the diaspora engagement policy were also discussed. The organisation of additional events is foreseen in the Action Plan of the National Policy for Malagasy diaspora engagement.

HUMAN CAPITAL; SKILLS TRANSFER; DATA

NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Established within the African Union, the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) aims to strengthen the participation of the African diaspora in the continent's integration and development agenda. Madagascar has been a member of the African Union since 1963 and appoints a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU CIDO continental meetings.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) 1980

Madagascar joined SADC in 2005. It is an intergovernmental organisation created in 1980 to promote development, peace and security, economic growth, poverty reduction and improvement of the standard of living and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa. One of the organisation's strategic objectives for the period 2020-2030 is to promote remittances from the Southern African diaspora.¹⁰

Indian Ocean Commission (COI) 1982

Madagascar is a member of the Indian Ocean Commission, an intergovernmental organisation that also includes the Union of the Comoros, France (on behalf of Reunion), Mauritius and the Seychelles. The COI collaborates with the International Organisation for Migration in the framework of the <u>Migration Dialogue</u> for COI Countries project, in which issues of diaspora engagement for development are discussed.¹¹

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) 1994

Madagascar is a member of COMESA, an international organisation working for regional economic integration in Eastern and Southern Africa. Through its Trade and Customs Division, COMESA has called on its member states to reform their financial regulations in order to reduce the costs of remittances sent by the diaspora in the region.¹²

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)

The MFA is in charge of the external policy of the Republic of Madagascar. It provides a number of consular services to Malagasy abroad through its foreign missions. The Diaspora Directorate was established within the MFA in 2015. The MFA has played a central role in diaspora engagement over the past few years: it was behind the drafting of the national diaspora engagement policy, the organisation of the first Diaspora Forum, and the launch of the LOHARANO programme.

Ministry of Communication and Culture

The Ministry of Communication and Culture has played a key role in the implementation of the LOHARA-NO programme to enable young people from the Malagasy diaspora to volunteer, in particular through its Volunteer Promotion Unit (CPV).

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Formerly the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for the implementation of the National Strategy for Domestic Resource Mobilisation 2016-2030. As such, one of the ministry's missions is to encourage remittances and investments from the Malagasy diaspora in public or private investment programmes in Madagascar.

• At sub-ministerial level

Diaspora Directorate 2015

Created in 2015 within the MFA, the Diaspora Directorate is mandated to promote the participation of the Malagasy diaspora in the socio-economic development of Madagascar through remittances, transfer of know-how and knowledge, development of investment by the diaspora, tourism and strengthening of national solidarity.¹³ The Diaspora Directorate is the body in charge of ensuring the implementation of the 2021 National policy for the engagement of the Malagasy diaspora.

Volunteer Promotion Unit (CPV)

Established within the Ministry of Communication and Culture, the CPV has collaborated with the Diaspora Directorate and the IOM to implement the LOHARANO volunteer programme for young people from the Malagasy diaspora in 2019.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



FEDER'ACTIONS MADAGASCAR (FACT Madagascar) 2015 France

- Development activities
- Integration activities

FACT Madagascar is a federation of associations and non-governmental organisations working for Madagascar in the fields of health, infrastructure, civic education, education and aid to the most vulnerable. In addition to providing its members with information on funding and current events, FACT also offers training and support for grant applications. FACT Madagascar is also one of the organisations that took part in the consultations organised by the MFA during the elaboration of the national policy for diaspora engagement.

National Executive Committee of the National Sports Meeting (CEN-RNS) France

Development activities

Integration activities

Composed of 43 member associations, the CEN is the federation of Malagasy associations participating in the National Sports Meeting. The CEN aims to unite individuals from the Malagasy diaspora and to consolidate friendship and fraternity between them through the annual organisation of their National Sports Meeting.

ZAMA diaspora France 2015

Development activities

Integration activities

Created following the organisation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Malagasy Diaspora in September 2015, ZAMA is the group in charge of the annual meetings of the same name that have taken place in Aixen-Provence (2016), Lille (2017), and Paris (2018 and 2019).

Association of Students of Malagasy Origin of Toulouse (AEOM Toulouse) France

Integration activities

A member association of the CEN-RNS, AEOM Toulouse brings together the Malagasy diaspora in the Toulouse region around sporting and cultural activities (volleyball, basketball, traditional dancing, etc.).

HETSIKA "Welcoming, Arts and Culture of Madagascar" France

Development activitiesIntegration activities

HETSIKA ("to move" in Malagasy) is an association based in Nantes that aims to promote Malagasy arts and culture in France and Madagascar. The association is a member of FACT Madagascar, as well as the CEN-RNS collective. HETSIKA has been involved in musical education in Madagascar since 2012.

SOATATA France 2003

Development activities

Integration activities

The association SOATATA aims at promoting culture and education in the south of Madagascar. SOATATA notably supports the delivery of food and the organisation of meals in schools in the region.

Association Sportive Malgache Paris (ASM) France 1986

Integration activities

The association brings together the Malagasy diaspora in Paris for football and basketball matches. Several players of the association have been selected to play in the national football team of Madagascar.

Association des Anciens de Saint-Michel en France (ASMF) France 1999

Development activities

Integration activities

The ASMF aims to bring together former students and teachers of the Collège Saint-Michel Amparibe in Antananarivo living in France around cultural, social, sporting and artistic activities. The association is also active in several development projects in Madagascar, particularly in the field of education.

Association Miandra France 2009

Development activities

The Association Miandra aims to help promote local development projects (aid to schools, hospitals, etc.) and its actions are mainly directed towards the paediatric department of the Befelatanana hospital in

Antananarivo. In order to finance its activities, the Association Miandra organises various fundraising activities in Paris.

Fivoarana Development Network (RFD) France 2006

- Development activities
- Integration activities

Founded in 2006 in Paris by young people at the end of their university studies or at the beginning of their professional careers, the RFD organises cultural activities in France, such as the "Harendrina" event to celebrate Madagascar's independence. The RFD is also involved in a number of development initiatives in Madagascar, particularly in the area of infrastructure.

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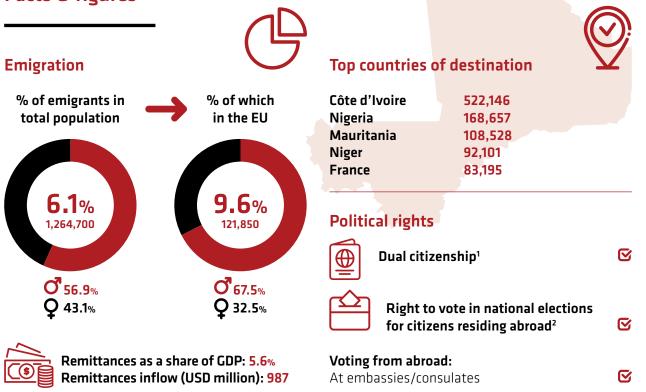
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Diaspora engagement mapping MALI

Facts & figures



Terminology: Mali refers to its diaspora as 'Malians abroad' (*Maliens de l'Extérieur*); this includes children and grandchildren of Malian citizens.

Mali does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 The Act No. 95-70 of 25 August 1995 on the Malian Nationality Code, replaced by Act No. 2011-087 on 30 December 2011 stipulates that any adult of Malian nationality, residing abroad, who voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality will only lose their Malian nationality if they make a formal declaration. Full text available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/48ee15a12.html 2 Ibid.Loi electorale du Mali (Modification 2018) http://aceproject.org/ero-en/regions/africa/ML/mali-loi-n2018-014-modification-loi-elec-

2 Ibid.Loi electorale du Mali (Modification 2018) http://aceproject.org/ero-en/regions/africa/ML/mali-loi-n2018-014-modificationtorale/view?set_language=fr

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



2010 National Consultation Framework for Malians Abroad. The role of this framework is to promote actions pertaining to labour migration and provide support in the development and implementation of national migration policies. It includes a thematic group on diaspora, migration and development that sought to inform development of policy areas relating to diaspora engagement for national development, in particular ways of harnessing diaspora intellectual and financial capital for national development. The diaspora were closely involved in the process to develop the national migration policy through the High Council of Malians Abroad.³

- 2014 A National Migration Policy (PONAM) was launched by Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration with the vision to make migration a real asset for development by mobilising the diaspora to become a tool for social advancement.⁴ Its action plan includes the TOKTEN programme (see below) for the development of diaspora human capital to make it a real development lever for Mali. The document also addresses the recognition of diaspora competences and the relationship between the government and migrant associations and civil society.
- 2018 ▲ Handbook for Labour Migration Management The Malian government developed implementation guidelines on migration management as part of the MIEUX programme. They were finalised in 2018⁵ and will be used to train staff from the National Employment Agency (ANPE) and other stakeholders in labour migration management in the country, including the Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration, and the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). However, the implementation status remains unclear.

Trends & achievements

The contribution of the Malian diaspora to Mali's overall economy is quite substantial, with remittances alone estimated at \$964 bn USD in 2019, continuing a trend of upward growth since 2016.6 While it is difficult to track diaspora direct investment flows into Mali accurately due to a lack of data, the continued growth in remittance flows suggests that Mali has a decent enabling environment vis à vis promoting diaspora remittances and investments, despite the continued lack of security and the high cost of remittances to the country that act as barriers to greater diaspora investment.7

In order to facilitate better engagement with its diaspora, the Malian government revisited its nationality code in 2011 to grant full citizenship to Malians who reside abroad and who have taken the nationality of their host country, a move that was well received by the diaspora. The adoption of the PONAM and the creation of additional structures for diaspora engagement (see Annex) demonstrate that Mali has sought to take diaspora engagement for national development increasingly seriously.

There are two strategic groups for Mali in terms of diaspora engagement: the Malian diaspora in neighbouring countries in West Africa and the Malian diaspora in Europe and North America. There remains great potential for enhancing Mali's diaspora engagement with the diaspora in Europe and America, especially in relation to diaspora remittances and investments, as well as skills transfer and scientific and technical innovation.

6 World Bank 2019

³ https://migrationdataportal.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/MGI%20Mali%20final%20%281%29.pdf

⁴ Full text of the Politique Nationale de Migration. (French only) available here: http://www.maliens-exterieur.gouv.ml/docs/Brochures_ Politiques.pdf.

⁵ https://www.mieux-initiative.eu/en/news-events/news/95-spotlight-on-west-africa-mali-and-benin

⁷ AFFORD (forthcoming) Diaspora Direct Investment (DDI) Index

However, there remain significant gaps between policy and implementation and there are challenges in allocating adequate resources to diaspora engagement programmes. The government has tended to prioritise border management and reducing irregular migration over diaspora engagement, reflecting the strategic priorities of its EU partners. This creates a tension between these two policy areas that will continue to need managing.

A related concern in this regard is the ongoing lack of security in the country which, combined with concerns about irregular migration, has led Mali's strategic partners to prioritise the migration-development-security nexus, an approach which is itself not without risk, and arguably threatens to undermine diaspora engagement.8 Amongst other issues, this contributes to a disconnect between Mali's concern to promote more routes to legal migration, and the concerns of strategic partners to reduce irregular migration without necessarily increasing pathways for circular migration.

Obstacles

- Lack of data: The lack of data on migration and diaspora limits the possibilities for evidence-based policymaking and implementation.
- Lack of resources: The General Delegation of Malians Abroad (DGME)_lacks funds and resources to develop and implement its policies. Hence, the opportunities to enhance Malian remittances spending in development projects are constrained.
- Security issues: The ongoing lack of security and the insurgency in the north of the country in
 particular have stimulated high numbers of irregular migration and human trafficking that demand
 a lot of attention from the Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration.
- High cost of remittances: Remittance pricing is a huge constraint for the diaspora and a barrier to investment, especially in the micro-, small-, and medium-enterprise (MSME) sector that is the principal motor for job creation in the country.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Guide for Malians Abroad

A guide for the Malian diaspora was drawn up in 1998, updated in 2004 and is currently being revised to adapt it to the institutional changes that have taken place and to the new context of migration.⁹ It contains information on the High Council of Malians Living Abroad and the criteria for the status of Malian abroad. It lists the structures available for the assistance, protection and social security of migrants. Its updated version also promises to give improved information on current conditions for remittances as well as investment and employment opportunities in Mali, the formalities of business creation, and the role of the one-stop shop for future investors from the diaspora.

Diaspora Investment Measures

In order to promote diaspora investment and its contribution to economic development in Mali, the government has taken a range of measures, including:

- Establishment of a 'one-stop shop' to provide advice on and facilitate registration of businesses, which can act as a barrier to diaspora investment; it now only takes 72 hours to establish a business in Mali. Registration of businesses is a significant barrier for diaspora investors in many countries so this strongly participates to creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurs;
- Customs exemption on investment equipment for Malians in the diaspora;
- Signature of an agreement with two banks (ATTIJIARIWAFA BANK, BIM and the Development Bank of Mali, BDM) to facilitate remittance transfers and diaspora investments, as well as develop financial products targeting the diaspora, such as diaspora savings accounts;
- Signature of conventions with some host countries to better protect Malians abroad and their assets.¹⁰

TOKTEN

HUMAN CAPITAL

The TOKTEN programme was established in Mali in 1998 to enable the Malian diaspora to contribute with their skills to the economic and social development of the country in key areas such as education, technical and vocational training in health, agriculture and SMEs. TOKTEN allows the temporary return of the scientific and technical diaspora with the aim of contributing to compensate for the lack of qualified teaching staff to improve the quality of tertiary teaching and training.¹¹ The programme is under the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration for its daily administrative management with the support of UNDP and the EU.

9 Personal communication, DGME December 2019

MAL

VFORMATION PROTECTION

¹⁰ https://www.rabat-process.org/images/RabatProcess/Documents/context-document-malian-diaspora-engagement-thematic-meeting-2016-bamako-diaspora-engagement-rabat-process.pdf (p10)

¹¹ https://www.rabat-process.org/images/RabatProcess/Documents/context-document-malian-diaspora-engagement-thematicmeeting-2016-bamako-diaspora-engagement-rabat-process.pdf (p6-7)

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Mali is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Mali as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings. www.au-cido.int

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Mali is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and has established cooperation frameworks with ECOWAS and with countries such as Morocco and Cameroon so as to ensure the free mobility of persons and to abolish visa requirements. Through ECOWAS, Mali cooperates with international parties and establishes agreements with international bodies to organise and facilitate emigration and explore the causes of irregular emigration. https://www.ecowas.int/

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration http://maliens-exterieur.gouv.ml/

The ministry designs action plans and policies to facilitate and encourage legal Malian emigration; protects Malians abroad and defends their interests; defines and puts in place action plans to ensure and coordinate their participation in local development and to facilitate their socioeconomic reintegration upon their return (under the auspices of the High Council of Malians Abroad); puts in place, in cooperation with concerned institutions, a national policy plan for African integration; favours investments from Malians abroad; establishes and finances centres, associations and forums to study migration dynamics in Mali (e.g. CIGEM) and to organise relations with the diaspora (via the General Delegation of Malians Living Abroad, see below).¹²

Ministry of Economy and Finance

The ministry has established mechanisms to reduce the costs of transferring remittances and thus facilitating the absorption of informal flows. There is interest in receiving technical assistance to ensure that these mechanisms will be able to achieve the desired objectives.¹³

12 https://unctad.org/en/docs/emditctncd_07_fr.pdf (p5)

13 https://www.rabat-process.org/images/RabatProcess/Documents/context-document-malian-diaspora-engagement-thematic-meeting-2016-bamako-diaspora-engagement-rabat-process.pdf



• At sub-ministerial level

General Delegation of Malians Abroad (DGME) http://maliens-exterieur.gouv.ml/

Created on 31 December 2015, DGME is a central structure of the Ministry of Malians Abroad and African Integration with the mission to draw up the elements of the national migration policy which relate to the administration, assistance, protection and promotion of Malians living abroad and to ensure the coordination and the control of Diplomatic and Consular Missions which contribute to the implementation of policies and initiatives.¹⁴

The High Council of Malians Abroad (HCME) http://maliens-exterieur.gouv.ml/diaspora/

HCME was created in 1991 following the request of the Malian diaspora at the National Conference. It is an official institution linking the Malian public authorities and the diaspora, serving as an integration instrument and consultation framework for the problems faced by the Malian diaspora.

HCME is an umbrella structure for diaspora associations with sixty-five (65) external branches called Base Councils of Malians Abroad (CBME). There is one CBME per host country whose office provides valuable advisory support to diplomatic and consular missions in the management of the Malian community.

Centre for Migration Management and Information (CIGEM - Centre d'Information et de Gestion des Migrations)

CIGEM was created in 2008 through an agreement between the European Union, ECOWAS and the Government of Mali. Its main objectives are the definition and implementation of a Malian migration policy adapted to national, regional and international dynamics in constant evolution, with particular emphasis on the link between migration and development. CIGEM has supported over 8,000 visitors with information, and provides support facilities for potential and returning migrants, including in relation to employment and training opportunities in Mali and abroad.¹⁵

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association Amiens/Bamako France

https://assomaliennes.com/user/associationamiensbamakogmail-com/

Development activities

The association aims to support child literacy by building schools in Bamako, Mali and monitor its management and educational programme.

Association des Ressortissants et Amis de la Commune de Kassama en France

Development activities

The association works to develop projects to improve the living, socio-economic and cultural conditions of the populations of the commune of Kassama and the other communes of the cercle of Kéniéba.

Association de Soutien aux Malades Nephrotiques au Mali (ASMNM) France https://assomaliennes.com/user/asmnm75yahoo-fr/

Development activities

ASMN aims to help Malians suffering from kidney disease, whether they reside in France, Mali or elsewhere in the world.

Association Lahidou de Kersignané (Kaniaga) France https://assomaliennes.com/user/lahidougmail-com/

Solution Development activities

The association aims to promote health, education, socio-economic and cultural development in the town of Kersignané (Kaniaga) located in the circle of Yélimané (Kayes region).

Conseil des Maliens d'Italie

https://www.facebook.com/pg/Conseil-des-Maliens-dltalie-CMI-151667941683365/about/?ref=page_ internal

🖸 Development activities

The federal organisation brings together all the Malian associations in Italie. It acts as a relay between Malian immigrants in Italy and the Malian government. It supports the implementation in Italy of international cooperation programmes involving Mali.

La Fédération Euro-Africaine de Solidarité (EFASO) France https://www.feaso.org/accueil/qui-sommes-nous/

Development activities

EFASO brings together nearly 252 associations, mainly migrant organisations operating in Africa. In addition to its role as a network, EFASO accompanies migrants on a daily basis, throughout their integration and business creation processes.

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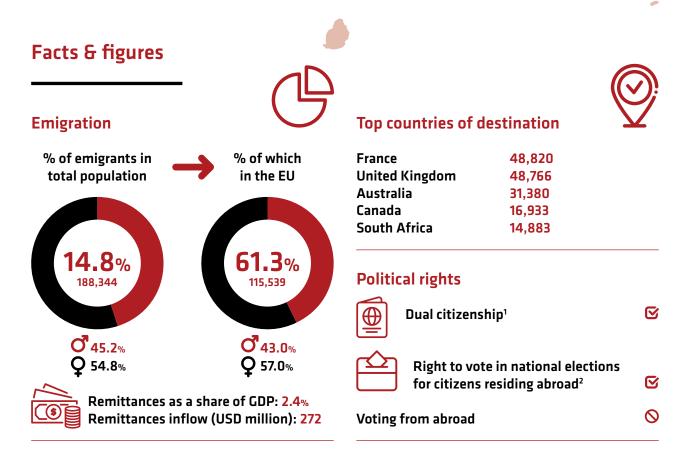


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Diaspora engagement mapping **MAURITIUS**



Terminology: Mauritius defines diaspora as: "a Mauritian citizen holding a valid Mauritian passport, a child or grandchild of this Mauritian citizen, whether or not they hold a Mauritian passport."³

The Mauritian Diaspora Scheme 2015



The Mauritian Diaspora Scheme aims to "encourage professionals and other Mauritian entrepreneurs living abroad to come and practice in Mauritius as employees or by setting up their own account in sectors where their expertise is in great demand."⁴ It provides incentives for diaspora engagement, investment, and skills transfer under a single, integrated scheme (see Spotlight section).

1 Constitution of Mauritius (1968, amended 2011). Full text available at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/--protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126778.pdf 2 Ibid. 3 Ibid.

4 Investment Promotion Act

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

- 2015 Investment Promotion Act⁵ provides the basis for the main policy framework governing diaspora engagement in Mauritius. It established the Mauritian Diaspora Scheme, which is administered by the Economic Development Board under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the principal migration ministry within the Mauritian government.⁶
- **Vision 2030**⁷ is the government of Mauritius' long-term development strategy. While it does not reference diaspora explicitly, it does stress Mauritius' deep connections with Europe, Africa, and Asia as a means to attract investment, the importance of SMEs to the country's future growth, and sets out ambitions to become a 'cyber island', which can be achieved with foreign expertise. There is scope therefore for aligning this with diaspora engagement policies and programmes in the future to promote the return of diaspora professionals.
- **2018** National Migration and Development Policy was developed by the National Steering Committee on Migration and Development in collaboration with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) between 2012-2017 as part of the EC-Funded MiEUX programme.⁸ This policy aims to provide a balanced approach to migration and development that supports delivery of the government's Vision 2030 Strategy. The policy includes three main axes: facilitating safe, regular and orderly migration; maximising the socio-economic and human development impact of migration and minimising its negative consequences; and strengthening the domestic migration governance framework. The first two of these axes relate most strongly to diaspora engagement, and focus on promoting brain circulation, and diaspora investment and enterprise. The policy recognises the importance of the SME sector in particular in maintaining economic growth as part of Vision 2030, and seeks to encourage diaspora investment in growth sectors such as agro-industry, manufacturing, tourism, financial, information communications technologies, and the ocean economy.⁹ It was formally endorsed by the Government on 1 June 2018.¹⁰ The current state of publication and implementation is unclear, and the policy does not seem to be publicly available yet.

Immigration Act and Non-Citizens Employment Restrictions Act. Originally adopted in 1970, these Acts have been amended several times over the past two decades to manage migratory flows more effectively and align them with national development and investment priorities, especially in relation to addressing labour and skills shortages caused in part by emigration of Mauritian professionals.¹¹¹² As of 2019, spouses of Mauritian citizens who are non-residents are required to apply for Work and Occupation Permits.¹³ This has implications for diaspora families, and this seems to contradict the guidelines for the Mauritius diaspora scheme (see below).

- 6 See Mauritius Immigration Policies, Laws and Regulations Handbook Strategic Information and Regulations 2018
- 7 Available at: https://www.un-page.org/files/public/mauritius_jan-feb_2017_reprint_compr.pdf

2019

⁵ Full text of the Investment Promotion Act is available here: https://www.mra.mu/download/InvestmentPromotionRegulation-sNo196of2015.pdf

⁸ https://www.mieux-initiative.eu/en/actions/167-mauritius-accelerated-partnership-for-economic-integration-apei-labour-migration 9 National Migration Policy 2018

¹⁰ http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Government-approves-proposed-Migration-and-Development-Policy-.aspx .

¹¹ http://attorneygeneral.govmu.org/English/Documents/A-Z%20Acts/I/Page%201/IMMIGRATION%20ACT,%20No%2013%20of%201970. pd ; see also https://allafrica.com/stories/201904170914.html

¹² For a comprehensive discussion of these frameworks, see: IOM 2018 Migration Governance Snapshot: the Republic of Mauritius https://migrationdataportal.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/Migration%20Governance%20Snapshot-%20The%20Republic%20of%20 Mauritius.pdf

¹³ https://www.mcci.org/en/media-news-events/business-updates/regulations-under-the-non-citizens-employment-restriction-act-foreign-spouse/



Trends

Mauritius is a country that was forged during the colonial period out of migration from across the Indian Ocean by diverse diasporic communities with links to Africa, India, China, Europe, and beyond. As such its government is keenly aware of the need to capitalise on these links to harness diaspora financial and intellectual capital and maintain growth in the country's economy. Increasingly it is seeking to engage with its diaspora not just in Europe, but also in India and China, to leverage investment.¹⁴

As 'brain drain' is an issue of concern, Mauritius has sought to adopt strategies to encourage diaspora return.¹⁵ The skills mismatch between tertiary level education and the job market has been acknowledged as one of the root causes of unemployment in Mauritius and the government. To address this, the government put in place the Mauritian Diaspora Research Funding Scheme (MDRFS), aimed at bringing in experts from the Mauritian diaspora to stimulate research or teaching programmes. The scheme had disappointing uptake, however, so it was absorbed into the Mauritian Diaspora Scheme which sought to make it a more sustainable policy by providing incentives for permanent diaspora return, such as tax advantages.¹⁶ However, the lack of dedicated skills transfer schemes means that short-term voluntary diaspora skills transfer risk being neglected. The Mauritius Diaspora Scheme is an ambitious attempt to create a simplified, single point of entry for diaspora engagement. However, since its launch, the results of the scheme and its impact remain unclear.

Obstacles



- Need to build second and third generation diaspora connections: Many Mauritian emigrants settled in Europe, North America, and South Africa, where they forged successful careers. Whilst these may return to Mauritius as retirees, their children and grandchildren often lack the same connection to the country. This will be important to address labour and skills gaps, as well as to enable skills transfer to build capacities in the future.
- **Perception that the government is more interested in expatriate over diaspora contributions:** Historically Mauritius seemed to prioritise recruitment of, and investment from, expatriates rather than the diaspora. The Mauritius government has sought to address this with the introduction of its Diaspora Scheme.
- Lack of economic opportunities for skilled professionals: Emigration of skilled professionals has been an issue since the 1960s. The government is keen to encourage their return. However, the lack of economic opportunities for returnees serves as a barrier to diaspora return.

15 See Vision 2030 and the draft National Migration and Development Policy.

16 https://www.village-justice.com/articles/inciter-les-citoyens-mauriciens-expatries-retour-mauritian-diaspora-scheme, 32847.html

¹⁴ https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-africa-maritime-cooperation-the-case-of-western-indian-ocean-57250/ ; see also Cowaloosur H. (2014) Diaspora in Mauritius: A Recipe for Contested Development. In: Sahoo S., Pattanaik B. (eds) Global Diasporas and Development. Springer, New Delhi; and Gopaldas (2019), 'Does Mauritius have an identity crisis?', Institute for Security Studies, available at: https://issafrica.org/iss-today/does-mauritius-have-an-identity-crisis

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



EDB Mauritian Diaspora Scheme

Also known as the Mauritius Diaspora Programme, this brings together a range of incentives and entitlements to encourage inward migration, investment, and skills transfer from the diaspora, including tax exemptions, access to the Property Development Scheme (below), and right to permanent residence for Mauritian diaspora who are not citizens of the country.¹⁷ The scheme has a dedicated diaspora web-portal. http://www.diaspora.mu/

Property Development Scheme (PDS)¹⁸

The PDS, which forms part of the EDB Mauritius Diaspora Scheme set out above, offers the right to residency in Mauritius to a purchaser and their family, and allows the development of a mix of residences for sale to non-citizens, citizens and members of the Mauritian diaspora. Under the new PDS Guidelines, at least 25% of the residential properties developed under PDS must be sold to Mauritians and members of the Mauritian diaspora.

International Conference of the Mauritian Academic Diaspora 2018¹⁹

The University of Mauritius organised a conference on the topic of 'Mauritian diaspora: Showcasing international success' in 2018. Government ministers joined over 30 members of the Mauritian academic diaspora to discuss topics such as artificial intelligence and robotics, econometrics, ICT, medicine, nanotechnology, social sciences and humanities, law, marketing, education, and international relations. Prime Minister Pravind Kumar Jugnauth said "the academic excellence that the diaspora can bring to the local universities will be instrumental in boosting their competitive edge, resulting in job and wealth creation."

NETWORKS

DNISUOH

NETWORKS

MAURITIUS

17 http://www.diaspora.mu/

18 https://www.sovereigngroup.com/mauritius/immigration-and-residency-in-mauritius/

19 http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/Mauritian-Academic-Diaspora-is-an-important-Asset-for-the-Country,-states-PM.aspx

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) www.au-cido.int

Mauritius is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

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

Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) https://www.comesa.int/

- National institutions
 - o At ministerial level

Prime Minister's Officer (PMO) http://pmo.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx

The PMO is the national focal point for issues pertaining to migration and diaspora engagement.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development http://mof.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx

The Ministry oversees delivery of the Mauritius Diaspora Programme by the Economic Development Board (EDB)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration & International Trade http://foreign.govmu.org/English/Pages/default.aspx

The Ministry provides consular services to Mauritian citizens abroad.

• At sub-ministerial level

Economic Development Board (EDB) www.diaspora.mu

EDB is responsible for administering the Mauritian Diaspora Scheme

National Steering Committee on Migration and Development

The Committee coordinates between government entities is facilitated by the National Steering Committee on Migration and Development, chaired by the Prime Minister's Office. Established in 2015, the Committee is composed of relevant ministries dealing with migration issues, as well as the Bank of Mauritius and the Economic Development Board (EDB, created as a result of the merger of the Board of Investment, Enterprise Mauritius and the Financial Services Promotion Agency).



Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association Franco-Mauricienne France https://www.facebook.com/Association.Franco.Mauricienne

The association organises cultural activities for the Mauritian diaspora in France.

Association musulmane mauricienne de l'océan indien France https://www.ammoi.fr/

Development activities

The association provides religious education for Mauritian Muslims in France as well as supporting local Muslim educational projects in Mauritius.

Mauritian Diaspora Project https://www.facebook.com/mauritiandiasporaproject

Development activities

A network of researchers in the diaspora and in Mauritius that undertakes social research on issues affecting Mauritius and its diaspora worldwide.

Mauritius Hindu Association United Kingdom https://beta.charitycommission.gov.uk/charity-details?regid=1120485&subid=0

🖸 Development activities

The association provides social, cultural and educational services to the Mauritian diaspora in the UK, and delivers local education and poverty reduction projects in Mauritius.

Mauritian Islamic Welfare Association (MIWA) United Kingdom https://directory.walthamforest.gov. uk/kb5/walthamforest/directory/service.page?id=vA9_MU0JHpA&directorychannel=1-3

🖸 Development activities

MIWA provides after school classes for young Mauritians, educational seminars and conferences, as well as English as a Second Language classes, boxing and self-defence classes for men. They also support social enterprises in Mauritius.

The Mauritian Telegu Association in the UK https://beta.charitycommission.gov.uk/charity-details/?regid=1021132&subid=0

🖸 Development activities

The association works to promote the culture, religion and language of the Telugu faith among the communities in the United Kingdom. It also endeavours to relieve poverty amongst community members in the UK and Mauritius.

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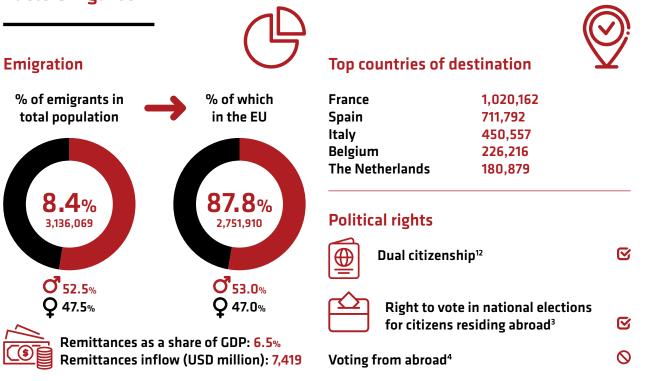






Diaspora engagement mapping MOROCCO

Facts & figures



Terminology: The Kingdom of Morocco refers to its diaspora as 'Moroccans [living] abroad' MLA or 'MRE' (French, *Marocains résidant à l'étranger*, Arabic المغاربة المقيمين بالخارج *al-maghāribat al-muqiyyimoun bi-l-kharij*), although in some internal documents it also refers to the Moroccan diaspora, and 'Moroccans of the world' (Marocains du monde).

The full text of the Moroccan constitution is available here: (French version: http://www.maroc.ma/en/system/files/documents_page/ bo_5964bis_fr_3.pdf; Arabic version: https://learningpartnership.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Morocco%20Constitution%20 2011-Arabic.pdf)

2 The reform of the Family Code, the *moudawana*, in 2004, gave Moroccan mothers the right to pass on the Moroccan nationality, where this is in accordance with the Nationality Code (Code de Nationalité), a move that was seen positively by many in the diaspora. The Nationality Code was revised in 2007 to permit Moroccan mothers to pass Moroccan nationality to their children where the father is also Muslim and married to the mother. An unofficial English translation of the Family Code is available here: http://www.hrea.org/wp-content/up-loads/2015/02/Moudawana.pdf; a French version of the Nationality Code is available here: https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/501fc9822.pdf 3 2011 Constitution, available at : http://www.maroc.ma/en/system/files/documents_page/bo_5964bis_fr_3.pdf

¹ Art. 16 of the 2011 Constitution states 'it [Morocco] ensures...the strengthening of ties of amity and of cooperation between the governments and the societies of the countries where they reside and of which they are citizens'.

National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad



Morocco launched its draft National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad (Stratégie nationale en faveur des Marocains du Monde) in 2014.⁵ The strategy was developed in the context of the new Migration and Asylum Policy, initiated in September 2013 by King Mohammed VI and adopted in 2014.⁶ The strategy has three strategic objectives: Preserving the identity of MLAs, protecting the rights and interests of MLAs, and encouraging MLA contributions to the development of the country. It focuses on mobilising the skills of MLAs, attracting their investment and improving their access to public services.⁷

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- Revised Constitution sets out various provisions recognising Moroccans Living Abroad, including the following:⁸
 - Article 16 Recognises dual citizenship of Moroccans Living Abroad
 - **Article 17** Moroccans Living Abroad enjoy full rights as citizens, including the right to vote in elections (however there is no voting from abroad).
 - Article 18 The Moroccan government commits to consulting Moroccans abroad on governance issues.
 - **Article 30** Permits Moroccans abroad to return to the country to participate in elections.
 - **Article 163** Stipulates that the Council of Moroccans Living Abroad should publish advice on policies enabling Moroccans Living Abroad to maintain their links with their Moroccan identity, guarantee their rights, and to contribute to the sustainable and human development of their fatherland.

Trends & achievements

Morocco has undergone a shift in policy from a guest workers & remittances-focused approach in the 2000s to a transnational policy based on skills-mobilisation that forms the broad focus of Moroccan diaspora governance today.⁹ Whereas the Moroccan state previously sought to control both outward emigration and diaspora interactions with the homeland, this position changed (in part at least) due to the declining importance of remittance flows from the 2000s onwards. The Moroccan government shifted therefore to trying to 'court' its diaspora with increased civic and political rights (such as recognising the dual identity of the diaspora), as well as dedicated diaspora engagement policies and programmes. This has been further demonstrated by both the revised constitution of 2011 and the 2014 National Strategy

7 MCMREAM, Stratégie Nationale pour les Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger, Bilan 2013-2016 (2016)

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid; see also Özge Bilgili and Silja Weyel – 'Diaspora Engagement Policies of Countries with Similar Emigration Histories: Morocco and Turkey' in Douglas J. Besharov and Mark H. Lopez (eds) (2016), *Adjusting to a World in Motion: Trends in Global Migration and Migration Policy*, Oxford University Press

2011

⁵ Full version available in French at: https://marocainsdumonde.gov.ma/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Strate%CC%81gie-Nationale-en-faveur-des-Marocains-du-Monde-Fr.pdf

⁶ The formal status of the National Strategy for Moroccans Residing Abroad remains unclear and its implementation has thus been challenged – see https://www.oujdacity.net/national-article-123501-fr/strategie-nationale-mre-fake-news.html

for Moroccans Living Abroad.¹⁰

Although Morocco has become less dependent on remittances than a generation ago, remittances continue to play a role in providing hard currency and reducing poverty. However, it is increasingly acknowledged by the government (and the wider public) that Moroccans residing abroad bring other forms of beneficial transfers to their country of origin, in the shape of technological, managerial, and entrepreneurial skills and expertise.¹¹

The Moroccan diaspora are therefore now increasingly seen as drivers of innovation, employment, and economic growth.¹² Some strategic partnerships with incubators play a role in channelling people and bridging Morocco with its diaspora, although accessing start-up funds continues to be a barrier to expanding this.¹³ There is an increasing trend for diaspora entrepreneurs to return to Morocco to set up businesses, but their return tends to be on a circular, rather than permanent, basis.¹⁴

Morocco has fairly well-developed institutions and capacities in terms of diaspora engagement, in comparison to other African states.¹⁵ Morocco has been the recipient of significant capacitybuilding support in this regard from a range of international partners, including the EC, EU member states, and IOM.¹⁶

Morocco has also invested in the creation of institutions and programmes to engage with its diaspora more effectively. However, there remain concerns about implementation of diaspora engagement plans and programmes, as well as the extent to which the policy framework is predicated on permanent, rather than circular, diaspora return.¹⁷

Another shift in diaspora governance in Morocco is the acknowledgment of the fact that Moroccans have settled in their countries of residence and have adopted other nationalities. This has challenged the traditional concept of the nation, and required a greater appreciation of this dual identity, a process that is arguably still ongoing.¹⁸ Recognition of second and third generations of Moroccan emigrants with other nationalities as Moroccan diaspora has also increased the numbers of those considered as Moroccans abroad.¹⁹

¹⁰ Hanafi et al (2017), 'Morocco and Diaspora Engagement: A Contemporary Portrait' in Mangala (ed) (2017), Africa and its Global Diaspora - The Policy and Politics of Emigration, Palgrave Macmillan. C.f. also De Haas, H. (2007a), *Between courting and controlling: The Moroccan state and "its" emigrants*, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, WP-07-54, University of Oxford; and De Haas, H. (2007b), 'Morocco's Migration Experience: A Transitional Perspective', in *International Migration*, Vol. 45 (4), pp. 39-70; and Bilgili, Ozge & Weyel, S.. (2009). Migration in Morocco: history, current trends and future prospects, Migration and Development Country Profiles.

¹¹ De Haas, H. (2007b), 'Morocco's Migration Experience: A Transitional Perspective', in *International Migration*, Vol. 45 (4), pp. 39-70 12 See, inter alia, Dadush (2015), Diaspora, Development, and Morocco, Policy Paper, OCP, available at: https://www.policycenter.ma/sites/ default/files/OCPPC-PP1518v4.pdf; Boukarouhaa, N. et al (2014), "The Moroccan Diaspora and its Contribution to the Development of Innovation in Morocco", The Global Innovation Index 2014: The human factor in innovation, available at: https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2014-chapter8.pdf.

However, this is challenged by Gabrielli and Franco-Guillén (2018), *Transnational Diaspora Entrepreneurship: The case of Moroccans in Catalonia*, GRITIM-UPF, who argue that most Moroccan diaspora enterprises in Catalonia are too small to have significant impacts on innovation and job creation in Morocco.

¹³ Hanafi et al (2017), 'Morocco and Diaspora Engagement: A Contemporary Portrait' in Mangala (ed) (2017), Africa and its Global Diaspora - The Policy and Politics of Emigration, Palgrave Macmillan

¹⁴ Personal communication, Start-up Maroc, 2019

¹⁵ R. Zapata-Barrero & Z. Hellgren (2019): 'Harnessing the potential of Moroccans living abroad through diaspora policies? Assessing the factors of success and failure of a new structure of opportunities for transnational entrepreneurs', Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 16 Personal communication, MMRE 2019

¹⁷ C.f. Hanafi L.& Hites D. (2017); R. Zapata-Barrero & Z. Hellgren (2019)

¹⁸ Hanafi L & Hites D (2017)

¹⁹ See, inter alia, Hanafi L., Hites D. (2017) ; Anna Jacobs (2019), 'Morocco's Migration Policy: Understanding the Contradiction between Policy and Reality', Moroccan Institute for Policy Analysis (available at: https://mipa.institute/6872)

Obstacles



- Lack of economic opportunities, especially for high-skilled migrants, poses a barrier to returning
 migrants and continues to drive emigration of professionals from the country.
- **Perceived utilitarian approach:** Some Moroccans in the diaspora are sceptical about the government's focus on harnessing diaspora resources and talent, which they perceive as transactional.
- Lack of voting abroad: Some diaspora members are concerned that voting abroad is still not permitted, affecting their position as citizens, and they argue that the government simply presents excuses to avoid introducing voting from abroad.
- **Mistrust of government bureaucracy** among the diaspora is widespread; government bureaucracy is perceived as intrusive and a barrier to greater engagement.

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Maison des Marocains du Monde

The Maison des Marocains du Monde network provides the main point of access and services for MLAs. It provides on a network of cultural centres in several countries of residence which organise activities to promote Moroccan culture and build links between the diaspora (especially the 2nd and 3rd generations), such as Moroccan Arabic language courses or 'summer universities'. https://marocainsdumonde.gov.ma/

Programmes supporting diaspora entrepreneurs

Examples of programmes to support diaspora enterprise include Maroc Entrepreneurs, a non-profit organisation created in 1999, and Start-up Maroc, which work to promote economic development through three main strands: encouraging Moroccans Living Abroad to start their own businesses in Morocco; sharing information about business start-ups and investment opportunities; and establishing synergies between companies based in Morocco and the expertise of Moroccans in the diaspora.²⁰

Guide for Moroccans Living Abroad

In 2015, the Moroccan government issued a guide for Moroccans living abroad.²¹ This guide explains the priorities of the Moroccan government towards the diaspora. It includes social programmes for Moroccans abroad such as professional training as well as financial help for Moroccan children living in Côte d'Ivoire or Algeria to attend school, for university bursaries and for the repatriation of corpses.²²

Deutsch-Marokkanische Kompetenznetzwerk e.V. (DMK) Medical Missions to Morocco

The German-Moroccan Competence Network (DMK eV) and the Medical Competencies of Moroccans Abroad (C3M) organized medical campaigns in 2016 in southeast Morocco.²³ These included ongoing professional training in gynaecology and other capacity building activities targeted at local medical professionals.²⁴

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

CULTURE

INFORMATION

HUMAN

²⁰ See: https://www.startupmaroc.org/ ; https://marocentrepreneurs.com/

²¹ MCMREAM, Guide des Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger

²² Circulaire n°430 du 9 juin 2014.

²³ https://www.dmk-online.org/medizinische-aktionen/

²⁴ https://www.dmk-online.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Actions-Figuig-2016-2.0.pdf

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutiona



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Morocco re-joined the African Union in 2017 and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Morocco as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings. It has also held discussions about joining ECOWAS, which have so far proved inconclusive. https://au.int/en/cido

Arab League, Arab Maghreb Union, Union of the Mediterranean.

Morocco is a member of all three organisations. http://www.leagueofarabstates.net/ar/Pages/default.aspx (Arabic; English version under construction) https://www.uneca.org/oria/pages/amu-arab-maghreb-union https://ufmsecretariat.org/ s

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry for Moroccans residing abroad (Ministère des Marocains résidants à l'étranger) https://marocainsdumonde.gov.ma/attributions-mcmre/

In 1990 the Ministry was created alongside the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad (*Fon-dation Hassan II pour les Marocains Résidant à l'étranger*, see below) to strengthen the links between Moroccans abroad and Morocco.

This Ministry, delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Abroad since 2013, prepares and implements government policy concerning Moroccans residing abroad, in coordination with the relevant ministries and the institutions inside and outside Morocco. In 2013, the inter-ministerial committee of Moroccans living abroad was created coordinating the new strategy for emigration.

• At sub-ministerial level

Hassan II Foundation http://www.fh2mre.ma/

The Foundation was founded in 1990 with the purpose of ensuring that the Moroccan diaspora maintain ties with their country of origin through religion, education, cultural and linguistic means. It supports and informs Moroccans abroad on different topics such as investment opportunities in Morocco, organises summer camps or summer schools for Moroccan children living abroad and finances Arabic teachers abroad to teach the language to Moroccan children.²⁵

Council for the Moroccan Community Abroad (*Conseil de la Communauté Marocaine à l'Etranger*, CCME) was created https://www.ccme.org.ma/en/

CCME was created in 2007 and is composed of Moroccan emigrants. It advises the Moroccan government on how to protect Moroccan interests abroad and encourage the development of the country of origin.²⁶ The CCME mainly assesses public policies towards MLAs, advises the government and commissions research studies.

National Social Security Fund http://www.cnss.ma/

The NSSF manages international social security conventions with countries of residence of Moroccan nationals. Morocco has signed social security agreements with 17 countries (Algeria, Egypt, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Romania, Tunisia, Libya, Mauritania, Canada, Quebec and Luxembourg).

Maisons of Moroccans Resident Abroad and Migration Affairs

https://marocainsdumonde.gov.ma/structure-deconcentree-marocains-du-monde-mcmre/

A network of regional and local offices was established in Morocco to ensure reception, orientation, and communication with MLAs during their stay in Morocco. They facilitate coordination with local authorities and services in different sectors to respond to their needs, especially administrative or legal.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association des Marocains de France (AMF) http://www.amf-federation.com/

Development activities

Created in January 1961, AMF is one of the oldest immigration associations in France. It has gone through all the stages of the integration of immigrant populations. Its socio-political line has always been adapted to the requirements of the historical evolution of Moroccan immigration to France. It has conducted several co-development training and education and exchange initiatives in Morocco.

Deutsch-Marokkanische Kompetenznetzwerk e.V. (DMK) Germany https://www.dmk-online.org/

Development activities

A Moroccan diaspora professionals and skills transfer network based in Germany, DMK has its headquarters in Munich and was founded in 2009. It sees itself as an intermediary between Germany and Morocco.

The aim of the network is to promote sustainable development in Morocco and to support the integration of Moroccan citizens in Germany.

26 Hein de Haas, Morocco: Setting the Stage for Becoming a Migration Transition Country?, Migration Policy Institute, 19 March 2014 http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/morocco-setting-stage-becoming-migration-transition-country

FÉDÉRATION DES AMIS DE FIGUIG France http://faf-figuig.org/

☑ Development activities

A network of Moroccan diaspora organisations in France, FAF implement education, training, volunteering, and agriculture programmes in the local region of Figuig oasis in Morocco.

Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations (FORIM) France www.forim.net

🖸 Development activities

FORIM is a leading African diaspora network based in France. Although not primarily a Moroccan diaspora group, its members include many Moroccan organisations in France and they have funded and co-delivered a range of educational, enterprise, WASH, and other development projects in Morocco over the last decade.

Les Bourgeons de l'Atlas France

Solution Development activities

The organisation rovides relief materials to children and vulnerable women in the villages of the Eastern High Atlas Mountains as well as literacy and social development programmes.

Migrations et Développement France https://www.migdev.org/

Development activities

The organisation was Created in 1986 by Moroccan migrants to carry out development actions in the villages of their region of origin, the Moroccan Atlas and Anti-Atlas, struck by a severe drought since the mid-1970s. With the support of French volunteer experts, the first actions focused on infrastructure: electrification of villages, hillside reservoirs and irrigation, schools and dispensaries, drinking water supply etc. Gradually, an integrated rural development programme was developed in participation with local populations and migrants. This program was supported by researchers, donors from the North and Moroccan local and national authorities.

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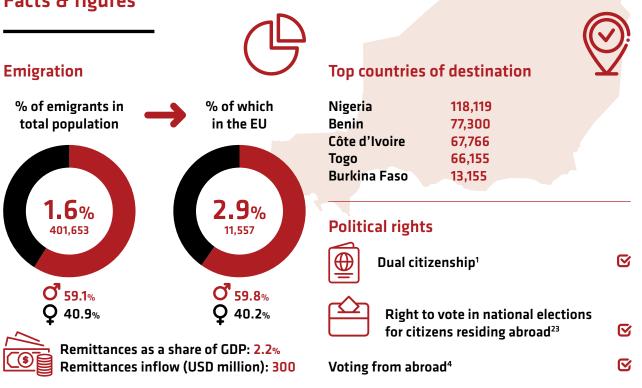
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Diaspora engagement mapping NIGER

Facts & figures



Terminology:Niger refers to its diaspora as 'Nigeriens abroad' ('Nigériens à l'extérieur').

Niger does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

Whilst Niger does not have a diaspora engagement policy, its soon-to-be-adopted migration policy will have a component on mobilising the diaspora.⁵ The diaspora component, formulated after the government conducted visits to key countries of destination to consult diaspora communities, is expected to focus on structuring the actions of diaspora associations, channelling diaspora investment, and facilitating remittances.⁶

1 Loi no. 2014-60 portant modification de l'Ordonnance no. 84-33 (portant Code de la nationalité nigérienne). 2014. Niger. https://www. refworld.org/docid/4bbeee8e2.html.

2 For citizens registered on the electoral roll. See: Code électoral. 2019. Niger.

3 Ambassade du Niger à Bruxelles. 2016. "Elections Présidentielle Et Législatives Dans La 9Ème Région : Forte Mobilisation De La Diaspora De La Belgique". http://www.ambaniger-bruxelles.be/index.php/11-activites/70-elections-presidentielle-et-legislatives-dans-la-9eme-region-forte-mobilisation-de-la-diaspora-de-la-belgique

4 Voting from abroad is at voting offices, 'bureaux de vote', currently housed in embassies/consulates. However the government has considered establishing some voting offices outside the embassy in France - Key informant interview, Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad, 16 lulv 2020.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



The Rural Development Strategy and Action Plan⁷ contains the following diaspora-related actions: inform Nigerien emigrants about investment opportunities in rural areas of Niger; increase remittances through signing conventions with financial stakeholders; and encourage interactions between migrants and local development actors. The strategy and action plan represents a relatively rare example of a government mainstreaming diaspora issues into a sectoral policy document.

The Strategy for Development and Security in Sahel-Saharan Areas of Niger⁸ mentions the need to mobilise diaspora resources for local development, although it does not go into further detail about how these resources could be mobilised.

The **Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2017-2021**,⁹ Niger's current national development plan, focuses more of its diaspora-related content on issues relating to diplomacy and human and economic capital transfer. In particular, the PDES notes that the country's diplomatic network could be enlarged and that additional emphasis should be placed on organising and protecting Nigeriens abroad. It further states that diaspora knowhow could be leveraged to mobilise resources and structured investments to fight poverty in Niger.

Trends & achievements

Diaspora engagement began to gain traction on Niger's national agenda at the beginning of the twenty-first century, with the High Council of Nigeriens Abroad (HCNE) being established in 2003 as a quasi-state authority to manage state-diaspora relations.¹⁰

The diaspora is now also represented by five diaspora deputies (one per continent) in the National Assembly.¹¹ This represents a significant commitment to diaspora political participation, although the diaspora vote has involved implementation challenges and may not be exercised in the 2020 general elections.

At the same time, migration and diaspora issues have been referenced in development and security policies over the years. This is unsurprising given that in the main regions of origin for Nigerien migration, remittances have been previously estimated at between 25% and 50% of household income.¹² In this regard, efforts have also been made by the Ministry of Finance to facilitate the use of formal remittance transfer channels.¹³ For instance, a project was developed to set-up "proximity counters" in major countries of destination in order to improve transfer services through cooperation with international banks.¹⁴

Niger has attracted increasing attention in recent years for its position as a major transit country for inter-regional migration flows, although a national migration policy – expected to include a section on diaspora engagement – has yet to be formally adopted.¹⁵

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

⁷ Ministère de l'hydraulique, de l'environnement et de la lutte contre la désertification. 2006. «Stratégie De Développement Rural». Niamey: République du Niger. http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ner147214.pdf.

⁸ Cabinet du Premier Ministre. 2011. «Stratégie pour la sécurité et le développement des zones Sahélo-Sahariennes». Niamey: République du Niger. https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/pdfs_sds_version_francaise.pdf.

⁹ Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Communautaire. 2017. «Plan de Développement Economique et Social (PDES) 2017-2021». Niamey: République du Niger. https://www.undp.org/content/dam/niger/docs/UNDP-NE-PDES%202017-2021. pdf.

¹⁰ Key informant interview, Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad, 16 July 2020.

^{11 «}IPU PARLINE Database: NIGER (Assemblée Nationale), Texte Intégral». 2020. Archive. Ipu. Org. Accessed July 22. http://archive.ipu.org/parline-f/reports/1237.htm.

¹² International Centre for Migration Policy Development and International Organization for Migration. 2017. A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_ on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf.

¹⁵ Key informant interview, Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad, 16 July 2020.

In practice, effectively implemented state-led activities that support diaspora engagement have been rare across the board.¹⁶ In recent years, diaspora communities, despite still being in the process of organising themselves given their relatively small size when compared with other West African diasporas (especially in the European context), have taken matters into their own hands. Nigeriens residing in France organised two forums in 2016 and 2019 in France,¹⁷ which attracted the state's ambassadorial support.

Currently, the government's diaspora objectives include establishing a framework to strengthen the protection of Nigeriens abroad and encourage their return to Niger.¹⁸ The government is also considering ways to strengthen the presence of the High Council of Nigeriens Abroad and to promote Nigerien culture and tourism internationally through its diaspora.¹⁹

Obstacles



- **Data collection:** The Nigerien government has a limited understanding of the size and characteristics of its diaspora.²⁰ This may be due to weak data collection capacities in Niger, irregular migrants' fears of negative consequences for sharing their information with authorities, and nascent structuring of diaspora representations in countries of destination. The government is planning to work with the National Institute of Statistics and the High Council of Nigeriens Abroad to strengthen diaspora data collection.²¹
- Dissemination of information: The development of a structure for Nigerien diaspora representations
 has been a relatively slow process especially in Europe where migration is relatively recent and the
 Nigerien diaspora is smaller than those of other West African communities.²² This can constrain the
 government's outreach to the diaspora and the reach of its engagement initiatives.
- **Right to vote:** Niger's allowance of dual citizenship from 2014 effectively extended the right to vote in all national elections to Nigeriens abroad a major step forwards for their full political participation. However, the 2016 elections revealed some teething problems with the exercise of this newly-won right. Some attributed these to a lack of consultation between the state and the diaspora regarding the implications of voting rights, as well as a lack of understanding about the locations of these new electoral constituents. In addition, there is speculation that the diaspora will not be able to vote in the next elections ostensibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic preventing diaspora voter enrolment.²³
- **Scepticism of diaspora capital:** while Nigerien diaspora communities have been little impacted by the forms of internal ethnic strife that afflict many of its neighbouring countries, Niger's experiences implementing the TOKTEN programme highlighted opposition among domestic institutions to repatriating diaspora talent.²⁴

¹⁶ International Centre for Migration Policy Development and International Organization for Migration. 2017. A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_ on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf.

¹⁷ Key informant interview, Council of Nigeriens in France, 16 July 2020.

¹⁸ Key informant interview, Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad, 16 July 2020.

[.] 19 Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Key informant interview, Council of Nigeriens in France, 16 July 2020.

²³ WakatSéra. 2020. «Election Au Niger: Ce Sera Sans La Diaspora!», 2020. https://www.wakatsera.com/election-au-niger-ce-sera-sans-la-diaspora/.

²⁴ Key informant interview, Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad, 16 July 2020.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Diaspora-initiated forums

While diaspora forums have been initiated by a number of African governments, Niger's diaspora has demonstrated that such initiatives can be diaspora-led. For instance, although the state organised a diaspora forum in 2012, the Nigerien diaspora in France arranged diaspora meetings ("rencontres") in Europe in 2016 and 2019.²⁵ Both were strategically organised in the city of Lille to facilitate access to Nigeriens in France and the UK, Belgium and the Netherlands. The meetings serve as an interesting example of the diaspora initiating forums themselves before engaging state representatives (the Delegate-Minister for Nigeriens Abroad chaired the 2019 meeting, for instance).²⁶

Diaspora media

Nigerdiaspora.net is an online platform by the diaspora and for the diaspora, administered from Brussels. It aims to serve as a virtual space bringing together Nigerien communities across the world by providing information and facilitating dialogue. The platform is regularly updated and provides quality news reporting on a wide range of themes, while also running special features, such as the "Nigerien of the week" (Nigérien de la semaine), which recognises diaspora talent.²⁷ The platform has achieved a strong following, with its Facebook page attracting more than 40,000 followers.²⁸

Transfer of diaspora competencies

In 2007,²⁹ the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established a Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme³⁰ in Niger as part of a long-running global United Nations programme established in many countries since the 1970s. As in other countries, TOKTEN Niger identified diaspora talent and attempted to engage them in their country of origin.³¹ As part of the programme, Nigerien institutions selected diaspora experts whom they wished to work with. The programme then covered the experts' travel expenses and living costs for short missions.³² TOKTEN Niger began with a focus on the education sector.³³

- 28 "Nigerdiaspora". 2020. Facebook.Com. Accessed July 22. https://www.facebook.com/Nigerdiaspora-139363696162040/.
- 29 Nigerdiaspora.net. 2007. «Projet TOKTEN-NIGER», 2007. http://www.nigerdiaspora.net/index.php/diaspora-archives/item/9464-pro-jet-tokten-niger.

30 Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. 2010. «La Migration Hautement Qualifiée Au Niger». Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/45677387.pdf. 31 lbid.

NETWORKING + PARTNERSHIPS

HUMANCAPITAL

NIGER

²⁵ Hamani, Moussa. 2019. «2Ème Rencontre De La Diaspora Nigérienne D'Europe À Lille En France :«L'Approche De L'Unité Par La Solidarité», Thème Retenu». *Lesahel.Org*, 2019. https://www.lesahel.org/2eme-rencontre-de-la-diaspora-nigerienne-deurope-a-lille-en-francelapproche-de-lunite-par-la-solidarite-theme-retenu/.

²⁶ Ibid.

^{27 «}Nigérien De La Semaine». 2020. *Nigerdiaspora.Net*. Accessed July 22. http://nigerdiaspora.net/index.php/le-nigerien-de-la-semaine-archives.

³² Nigerdiaspora.net. 2007. "Projet TOKTEN-NIGER", 2007. http://www.nigerdiaspora.net/index.php/diaspora-archives/item/9464-pro-jet-tokten-niger.

³³ Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. 2010. «La Migration Hautement Qualifiée Au Niger». Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/45677387.pdf.

Annex: List of actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Niger is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Nigeriens as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

• National institutions

Inter-ministerial committee on migration policy development, 2007

The committee was established in 2007 and placed under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.³⁴ It is composed of officials from the main ministries involved in migration management. International organisations and representatives from civil society are also invited to participate. In 2014, it developed the first draft National Migration Policy, although the document is yet to be formally adopted by the government.³⁵ The committee comprises various sub-committees, including a sub-committee on migration and development which discusses diaspora-related matters and is chaired by the foreign ministry's Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad.³⁶

Directorate for Nigeriens Abroad (DNE)

The DNE of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Nigeriens Abroad is the main directorate responsible for state-led diaspora engagement. The DNE is led at the political level by a Delegate-Minister for Nigeriens Abroad. The directorate also houses the Reception and Orientation Office for Nigeriens Abroad (Bureau d'Accueil et d'Orientation des Nigériens à l'Extérieur), which serves Nigeriens abroad seeking information, advice and orientation services on engagement opportunities, especially on investment and return.³⁷

High Council of Nigeriens Abroad (HCNE), 2003

The HCNE, under the tutelage Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Nigeriens Abroad, was established to facilitate state-diaspora exchanges and better structure diaspora representation.³⁸ The HCNE has opened offices (or "sections") in countries of destination.³⁹ The HCNE has a Permanent Secretary attached to the foreign ministry who, along with other foreign ministry officials, can be dispatched abroad to help Nigeriens in need of assistance.⁴⁰

40 Key informant interview, Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad, 16 July 2020.

³⁴ International Centre for Migration Policy Development and International Organization for Migration. 2017. A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_ on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Key informant interview, Directorate of Nigeriens Abroad, 16 July 2020.

³⁷ Daouda, Hassane. 2013. «Remise Officielle De Fournitures De Bureau Et Équipements Informatiques Au Profit Des Nigériens À L'Extérieur : Renforcer Les Capacités De La Diaspora Nigérienne». *Nigerdiaspora.Net*, 2013. https://nigerdiaspora.net/index.php/diaspora-archives/ item/63899-remise-officielle-de-fournitures-de-bureau-et-%C3%A9quipements-informatiques-au-profit-des-nig%C3%A9riens-%C3%A0-I%E2%80%99ext%C3%A9rieur-renforcer-les-capacit%C3%A9s-de-la-diaspora-nig%C3%A9rienne.

³⁸ Acte no 33/CN du 31 octobre 1991 portant création d'un Haut Conseil des Nigériens à l'extérieur. 1991. Niger. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/ natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=38474&p_country=NER&p_count=227.

³⁹ International Centre for Migration Policy Development and International Organization for Migration. 2017. A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_ on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf.

National Agency for the Promotion of Employment (ANPE)

The ANPE, which comes under the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Social Security, serves as an intermediary between employers and Nigerien jobseekers for employment on the international labour market.⁴¹ It delivers work authorisations to foreign workers and implements measures to facilitate the transfer of remittances.⁴² Although the ANPE is responsible for the placement of Nigerien workers abroad, its capacities in this regard are considered limited.⁴³

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Although the High Council of Nigeriens Abroad has established "sections" in several European countries, including France and Belgium,⁴⁴ overall there are relatively few Nigerien diaspora organisations across Europe. Organisations appear to be concentrated in France – unsurprising given the country's position as Nigeriens' preferred European country of destination.

Association des Nigériens de Nancy (ANIN) France

Integration activities

ANIN brings together Nigeriens residing in the city of Nancy.

Association des Nigériens de Rennes (ANIRE) France 2013

Integration activities

ANIRE brings together Nigeriens living in Rennes. It aims to create a "solidarity space" for its members and to raise awareness of Niger.⁴⁵

Association des Nigériens et Amis du Grand Nord France (ANAGNGF) France

Integration activities

Association bringing together Nigeriens residing in northern France. ANAGNGF has previously supported the organisation of the diaspora meetings in Lille.⁴⁶

41 International Centre for Migration Policy Development and International Organization for Migration. 2017. A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_ on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf.

42 Ibid.

44 Nigerdiaspora.net. 2018. «Communiqué N°009/04/2018 Du Comité De Mise En Place Du Haut Conseil Des Nigériens De L'Extérieur (HCNE)-Section De Belgique», 2018. http://nigerdiaspora.net/index.php/niger-diaspora/3507-communique-n-009-04-2018-du-comite-de-mise-en-place-du-haut-conseil-des-nigeriens-de-l-exterieur-hcne-section-de-belgique.

45 «Association Des Nigériens De Rennes (ANIRE) - Tarbiyya Tatali». 2020. *Tarbiyya-Tatali.Org*. Accessed July 22. http://www.tarbiyya-tatali.org/?-Association-des-Nigeriens-de-.

46 Aniamey.com. 2016. «Rencontre Des Nigériens De La Diaspora Dans La Salle De Conférences Du Stadium De Lille, En France : Rencontre Historique De La Diaspora Nigérienne D'Europe», 2016. http://news.aniamey.com/h/76441.html.

⁴³ Ibid.

Conseil des Nigériens en Europe (CNE) France 2016

☑ Integration activities

Nascent umbrella organisation established with the goal of bringing together organisations representing Nigeriens across Europe.⁴⁷

Conseil des Nigériens en France (CoNiF) France

Development activitiesIntegration activities

CONIF serves as the French section of the High Council of Nigeriens Abroad and principal association for Nigeriens in France. Its mission statement is to bring together Nigeriens in France to promote brotherhood, solidarity and culture, and to support innovative projects that contribute to development in Niger.

Diaspora Association of Republic of Niger Nationals in the UK (DARN-UK) UK

Integration activities

Association bringing together Nigeriens in the UK.

Nigériens de Belgique Belgium

Integration activities

Association aiming to providing information and facilitate discussion amongst Nigeriens in Belgium.

Réseau des Femmes Nigériennes de France France

Development activities

Solution Integration activities

The network aims to represent Nigerien women residing in France, including in dialogue with national institutions. It also seeks to support projects that enable the integration of Nigerien women in France, as well as international development projects.⁴⁸

47 Ibid.

48 «réseau des femmes nigériennes de france | Helloasso». 2020. *Helloasso*. Accessed July 22. https://www.helloasso.com/associations/ reseau-des-femmes-nigeriennes-de-france.

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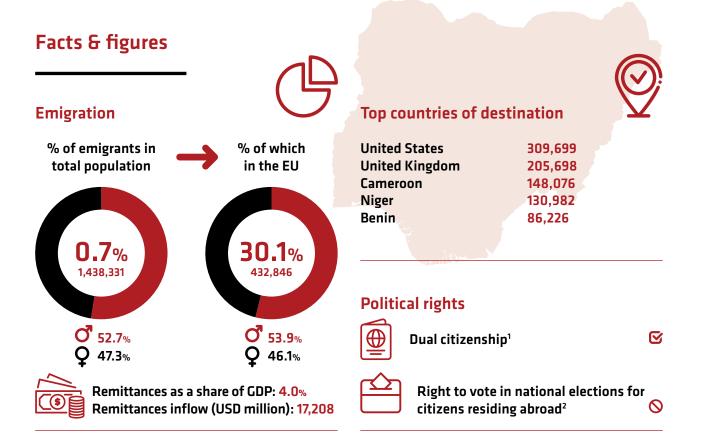


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Diaspora engagement mapping NIGERIA



Terminology: Although definition of the term "diaspora" varies among stakeholders,³ the draft National Diaspora Policy defines the Nigerian diaspora as: i) people of Nigerian descent born in Nigeria or elsewhere, and ii) members of the Historic African Diaspora who choose to identify with Nigeria and to support the achievement of its national goals.⁴ Like Ghana, Nigeria has recognised "the potential agency of members of the Historic African Diaspora that may elect to identify with Nigeria." However, unlike Ghana, it seems that Nigeria has not yet taken substantive steps towards engaging this specific group.⁵

4 Federal Republic of Nigeria. 2016. Draft National Policy on Diaspora Matters. https://www.diaspora.gov.ng/final-draft-national-policy-on-diaspora-matters.pdf.

¹ Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: Chapter III on Citizenship. 1999. Nigeria. https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ng/ng014en.pdf.

² There are no legal provisions allowing for the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to implement external voting: Ukekwe, Okechukwu G. 2018. *Nigerian Electoral Law and Diaspora Voting Rights*, 1999-2017. South East Journal of Political Science Vol 4. No1. https://www.journals.aphriapub.com/index.php/SEJPS/article/view/821

³ For instance, in the past, there has not appeared to be consensus on the inclusion of different generations of migrants and those that give up Nigerian citizenship. Marchand, Katrin, Langley, Sarah & Siegel, Melissa. 2015. *Diaspora Engagement in Development : An Analysis of the Engagement of the Nigerian Diaspora in Germany and the Potentials for Cooperation*. Maastricht University. https://migration.unu. edu/publications/reports/diaspora-engagement-in-development-an-analysis-of-the-engagement-of-the-nigerian-diaspora-in-germany-and-the-potentials-for-cooperation.html

National Diaspora Policy 2021



The National Diaspora Policy⁶ recognises the diaspora as a fundamental actor in the national development process. It also outlines the country's diaspora engagement challenges, including the lack of diaspora voting rights, high remittance transfer costs, and lack of a reintegration framework for returnees; the institutional framework for diaspora engagement; and general policy objectives as well as specific engagement strategies. The specific engagement strategies cover a range of diaspora engagement themes, including trade and investment, remittances, tourism and culture, consular and immigration services, health and education, and infrastructure, among others.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



The National Policy on Labour Migration⁷ provides guidelines on

1) Improving labour migration governance;

2) Protection and social welfare of migrants;

3) Promoting employment opportunities abroad;

4) Ensuring that international migration benefits national development.

The policy lays out the government's aims to increase diaspora investment, networking and return migration; and to leverage diaspora social capital to improve local development outcomes.

- 2015 The National Migration Policy⁸ is the government's migration management framework. Key diaspora-related objectives include establishing an enabling environment to attract diaspora contributions to national development; developing a diaspora database; facilitating the transfer of diaspora knowledge; skills and resources; and reintegrating returning migrants. Among other specific measures, the policy signals the government's intention to enable diaspora participation in elections a key sticking point in diaspora relations.
- 2017 The Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (Establishment) Act⁹ establishes the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM) under the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It stipulates the functions of NiDCOM in leading the implementation of diaspora engagement projects and policies, as well as advocating on behalf of Nigerian diasporas to the national government.
 - The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2020)¹⁰ is Nigeria's mid-term national development plan. The plan identifies diaspora bonds as a means to finance infrastructure improvements. It also outlines the government's intention to attract medical professional volunteers to support domestic health services.

2017

2014

⁶ https://nidcom.gov.ng/national-policy-on-diaspora/#:~:text=The%20National%20Diaspora%20Policy%20aims,Diaspora%20contributions%20to%20Nigeria's%20development.

⁷ Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity. 2014. *National Policy on Labour Migration*. IOM. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/national_policy_labour_migration.pdf.

⁸ Inter-ministerial Committee on the Development of a National Policy on Migration. 2015. *The Migration Policy*. IOM. https://publications. iom.int/system/files/pdf/national_migration_policy_2015.pdf.

⁹ Nigerians in Diaspora Commission Act 2017. Nigeria. https://cdn.thenigerianvoice.com/images/content/report_content/8202018110724_ diaspora_commission_act_2017_15_pages.pdf.

¹⁰ Ministry of Budget and National Planning. 2017. *Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020*. The Federal Republic of Nigeria. http://www.budgetoffice.gov.ng/index.php/economic-recovery-growth-plan-2017-2020?task=document.viewdoc&id=3.



Trends & accomplishments:

Diaspora engagement started to gain traction on Nigeria's political agenda after the end of military rule,¹¹ with civilian governments from 1999 progressively making efforts to welcome the contributions of the diaspora.¹² Indeed, the 1999 Constitution's allowance of dual citizenship represented a turning point in the country's diaspora engagement and followed years of lobbying by diaspora groups.¹³

The actions initiated by the first civilian governments included arranging diaspora meetings, dialogues, and conferences; establishing the Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS) to engage the diaspora in development work; and adopting the 25 July as Diaspora Day.¹⁴ The government also launched the Nigerians in the Diaspora Organization (NIDO) in 2000 as a means to strengthen networking within the diaspora.¹⁵

Increasing recognition of diaspora contributions has led to several innovations to the institutional framework. The House of Representatives Committee on Diaspora Affairs was established in 2009 – a rare example of a platform on diaspora engagement housed within a national legislature.¹⁶ Later on, the Buhari administration established an Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora.¹⁷ In 2017, the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM) was established under the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a mandate to coordinate the country's diaspora engagement work.

NiDCOM intends in the years ahead to work with stakeholders to conduct a Diaspora Mapping that would support the commission with effective planning.

More importantly, the commission intends to re-launch Diaspora Bonds in collaboration with Debt Management Office following the \$300 million Diaspora bonds launched in 2017. In the years ahead, the Commission intends to have regular Diaspora Champions and Awards to deserving Nigerians in the Diaspora as a way of encouraging their work as ambassadors of the country. Equally, the Commission will work with the National Assembly relevant committees to ensure Diaspora Voting for Nigerians living abroad by amending electoral laws. Finally, yalks are on with relevant government agencies to have a befitting Diaspora City in Abuja with over 17,000 housing units.¹⁸

16 Ibid.

¹¹ Sharkdam, Wapmuk, Akinkuotu, Oluwatooni & Ibonye, Vincent. 2014. *The Nigerian Diaspora and National Development: Contributions, Challenges and Lessons from Other Countries.* Ateneo de Manila University.

¹² Ikechukwu, Anthony Kanu et al. 2019. National Policy on Diaspora Matters : A Review. Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences. https://www.acjol.org/index.php/NJSS/article/view/njss_v2_n2_1/80.

¹³ Key informant interview, African Foundation for Development, 7 July 2020.

¹⁴ Sharkdam, Wapmuk, Akinkuotu, Oluwatooni & Ibonye, Vincent. 2014. *The Nigerian Diaspora and National Development: Contributions, Challenges and Lessons from Other Countries*. Ateneo de Manila University.

¹⁵ Marchand, Katrin, Langley, Sarah & Siegel, Melissa. 2015. *Diaspora Engagement in Development : An Analysis of the Engagement of the Nigerian Diaspora in Germany and the Potentials for Cooperation*. Maastricht University. https://migration.unu.edu/publications/reports/diaspora-engagement-in-development-an-analysis-of-the-engagement-of-the-nigerian-diaspora-in-germany-and-the-potentials-for-cooperation.html.

¹⁷ Nigerian's in Diaspora Commission. 2019. "Deconstructing Nigeria's Evolving Diaspora Engagement Policy". https://nidcom.gov.ng/ news/deconstructing-nigerias-evolving-diaspora-policy/.

¹⁸ NIDCOM at Two: Beyond Expectations. 2021 [Please apply URL as hyperlink to the text https://transportday.com.ng/nidcom-at-two-beyond-expectations/

Obstacles



- Diaspora vote: The diaspora has so far fought unsuccessfully for the right to vote. While the significance of diaspora remittances has already positioned Nigerians abroad as a key political constituency,¹⁹ allowing the diaspora to vote in elections has proved to be a contentious issue in a context where managing elections and voter count persist as domestic challenges.²⁰
- Confidence in governance and the business environment: Programmes to support diaspora-run business projects in Nigeria have found weak governance and administrative bureaucracy to be key obstacles to bringing projects to market. While many Nigerians in the diaspora have shown an interest in investing back home, they face issues in registering businesses and in acquiring the appropriate licences and permissions to operate.²¹ Additionally, while the government has taken significant steps towards recognising the potential of Nigerians abroad, many Nigerians in the diaspora continue to harbour long-held feelings of distrust towards the state.²²
- **Political and ethnic division:** Domestic political divisions which to some degree follow ethnic division extend to diaspora communities. This means that terms often used to describe a country's diaspora, such as homogeneity, cultural belonging, and a sense of commitment, do not necessarily apply to the Nigerian diaspora.²³
- Definition of institutional roles: Despite the establishment of the Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM) helping elevate diaspora engagement in the national agenda, it remains unclear to some stakeholders the extent to which the new body will coordinate vs implement policies and programmes. Some see the institution as a top-level coordinating body that will support other specialist agencies and stakeholders to implement initiatives. Others, however, see NiDCOM as the body that will lead all the government's diaspora engagement work. The institution is relatively new and may take time to define its role.

23 Sharkdam, Wapmuk, Akinkuotu, Oluwatooni & Ibonye, Vincent. 2014. *The Nigerian Diaspora and National Development: Contributions, Challenges and Lessons from Other Countries*. Ateneo de Manila University.

¹⁹ Key informant interview, African Foundation for Development, 7 July 2020.

²⁰ Marchand, Katrin, Langley, Sarah & Siegel, Melissa. 2015. *Diaspora Engagement in Development : An Analysis of the Engagement of the Nigerian Diaspora in Germany and the Potentials for Cooperation*. Maastricht University. https://migration.unu.edu/publications/reports/diaspora-engagement-in-development-an-analysis-of-the-engagement-of-the-nigerian-diaspora-in-germany-and-the-potentials-for-cooperation.html.

²¹ Key informant interview, African Foundation for Development, 7 July 2020.

²² Marchand, Katrin, Langley, Sarah & Siegel, Melissa. 2015. *Diaspora Engagement in Development : An Analysis of the Engagement of the Nigerian Diaspora in Germany and the Potentials for Cooperation.* Maastricht University. https://migration.unu.edu/publications/ reports/diaspora-engagement-in-development-an-analysis-of-the-engagement-of-the-nigerian-diaspora-in-germany-and-the-potentials-for-cooperation.html.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices

Diaspora bond

Through diaspora bonds, the government has specifically targeted Nigerians abroad to contribute to the country's earmarked infrastructure development projects. The bond, offered through private banks and wealth managers in 2017, helped the government secure \$300 million USD.²⁴

Nigerian National Volunteer Service (NNVS)

Since 2003, the NNVS has been mandated to provide information on volunteering opportunities that enable the diaspora to support development initiatives in Nigeria. The NNVS also arranges educational and scientific conferences, as well as developing partnerships with medical diaspora associations, with the aim of harnessing diaspora expertise for national development.

Nigeria Diaspora Investment Summit and Spotlight Nigeria

Nigeria has several regular events that bring together diaspora investors, including the Nigeria Diaspora Investment Summit and Spotlight Nigeria. Beginning in 2018, the annual Nigeria Diaspora Investment Summit, organised by the government (through NiDCOM), aims to connect investors with networking and investment opportunities in Nigeria's core industries.²⁵ Spotlight Nigeria,²⁶ meanwhile, has arranged four editions since 2014 – each focused on a different investment theme.²⁷

Global Database of Nigerians in Diaspora (GDND)

Launched in 2009, the GDND gives the Nigerian government access to information provided voluntarily to the Nigerians in the Diaspora Organisation (NIDO) by the diaspora. The database allows the government to communicate directly with those who register, to better understand the characteristics of its diaspora, and to identify ways to harness the diaspora for the purposes of national development.

25 Including the agribusiness, aviation, healthcare, and infrastructure sectors.



INVESTMENT





INVESTMENT

HUMAN

NIGERIA

²⁴ Benson, Jay. 2019. "How Bonds Aimed At The Diaspora Can Raise Crucial Funds For Africa". African Arguments, 2019. https://africanarguments.org/2019/07/10/how-bonds-aimed-at-the-diaspora-can-raise-crucial-funds-for-africa/.

²⁶ Spotlight Nigeria is organised by Friends of Nigeria (FON), a non-profit organisation in France which aims to promote Nigeria's investment potential to French and European companies.

²⁷ For example, the theme of the 2018 edition was "partnership that works", highlighting opportunities for partnership between French and Nigerian companies.

Annex: List of actors

Diaspora related institutions



At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Nigeria is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Nigerians as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

• At national level

Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NiDCOM) 2019

NiDCOM is the government's central body managing policies, projects and relationships related to diaspora engagement, with the aim of mobilising diaspora resources and expertise to support the development of Nigeria. NiDCOM sits under the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, although the chair and members of NiDCOM are appointed by the President.

Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora (OSSAPFAD)

The OSSAPFAD holds a supervisory and consultative role in the implementation of the government's diaspora engagement policy. OSSAPFAD is also mandated to develop programmes to map the skills and characteristics of the diaspora.²⁸

Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters

The Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters is one of five sectoral groups working on various thematic areas of migration. It serves as the principal inter-departmental platform on diaspora engagement. The sectoral groups work under the Technical Working Group on migration, which in turn responds to the Sector Policy Review Committee (SPRC)/National Consultative Committee (NCC), the highest level of coordination and consultation in all migration-related matters.²⁹

National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) 1989

The NCFRMI coordinates Nigeria's migration management through data management, research and planning for the return, resettlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons.

28 Federal Republic of Nigeria. 2016. Draft National Policy on Diaspora Matters. https://www.diaspora.gov.ng/final-draft-national-policy-on-diaspora-matters.pdf.

29 Inter-ministerial Committee on the Development of a National Policy on Migration. 2015. *The Migration Policy*. IOM. https://publica-tions.iom.int/system/files/pdf/national_migration_policy_2015.pdf.

House Committee on Diaspora Affairs 2009

The House Committee, composed of 29 members of the House of Representatives, serves as a platform that enables the National Assembly's lower house to engage in diaspora relations. Its core function is to initiate policies related to diaspora engagement.³⁰

Debt Management Office (DMO) 2000

The DMO was established to centrally coordinate the management of Nigeria's debt. DMO was responsible for issuing the country's diaspora bond in 2017.³¹

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Nigerians in the Diaspora Organisation (NIDO) UK

Development activities

Since 2000, NIDO has been the central umbrella body for Nigerian diaspora organisations. It has branches across the world, which work closely with Nigerian embassies and consulates to provide networking opportunities and support, while identifying opportunities for Nigerians abroad to contribute to development in Nigeria. For example, in recent years, NIDO has worked with the government to register Nigerians abroad in a diaspora database and the National Identity Database,³² organised a Housing Investment Summit attended by high-level government ministers and officials,³³ raised diaspora funds to support Nigerians in the diaspora affected by the COVID-19 pandemic,³⁴ and advocated the position of the diaspora towards the Nigerian government.³⁵

Association of Nigerians in Switzerland (NIS) Switzerland

Integration activities

Representing Nigerians in Switzerland, the association promotes activities and forums to support intercultural learning. NIS also raises awareness of the integration needs of the Nigerian community and mobilises assistance.

34 "Donation: Covid-19 Safe Initiative (NIDSAFE)". 2020. Nidoeurope.Org. https://www.nidoeurope.org/donation/.

³⁰ Marchand, Katrin, Langley, Sarah & Siegel, Melissa. 2015. *Diaspora Engagement in Development : An Analysis of the Engagement of the Nigerian Diaspora in Germany and the Potentials for Cooperation*. Maastricht University. https://migration.unu.edu/publications/reports/diaspora-engagement-in-development-an-analysis-of-the-engagement-of-the-nigerian-diaspora-in-germany-and-the-potentials-for-cooperation.html.

³¹ Debt Management Office. 2019. "Request For Proposal For Bookrunners For A Diaspora Bond To Be Issued In The International Capital Market By The Federal Republic Of Nigeria". Abuja: Debt Management Office. https://www.bpp.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/DMO-RFP-FOR-DIASPORA-BOND.pdf.

³² Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe. 2018. "Registration Of Nigerians In Europe For National Identification Number(NIN) Takes-Off". https://www.nidoeurope.org/press-release-pre-enrollment-of-nigerians-in-europe-diaspora-in-the-national-identity-data-base-commences/.

³³ Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe. 2017. "Nigerians In Diaspora Housing Investment Summit". Lisbon: Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe. http://www.nidoeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/NIDO-Brochure-latest-3.0.pdf.

³⁵ Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Worldwide. 2018. "Fulani Herdsmen Killings In Nigeria". https://www.nidoeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/NIDO-WW-Communique-Fulani-Herdsmen-Killings-in-Nigeria.pdf.

British Nigeria Law Forum (BNLF) UK 2001

Integration activities

The Forum consists of practicing lawyers and students in the United Kingdom and Nigeria. It promotes cross-border business and networking opportunities.

Central Association of Nigerians in the UK (CANUK) UK 2005

Integration activities

CANUK was formed by the Nigerian High Commission in the UK to unite the Nigerian associations and bodies present in the country. Today CANUK represents approximately 200 different Nigerian diaspora associations.

Engineering Forum of Nigerians (EFN) UK 2004

Development activitiesIntegration activities

EFN seeks to support engineering development projects in Nigeria and provides networking opportunities to Nigerian engineers in the UK.

Friends of Nigeria France (FON) France

Development activities

The network of business professionals in France promotes economic relations between France and Nigeria. The organisation facilitates training and professional development activities for its members and provides services to those interested in investing in Nigeria.

Medical Association of Nigerians Across Great Britain (MANSAG) UK 1997

Development activities

The MANSAG represents Nigerian medical doctors and other health professionals in the UK. It partners with Nigerian organisations to support healthcare initiatives, including through educational and resource development projects for university medical programmes.

Muslim Association of Nigeria UK (MAN UK) UK 1986

Integration activities

MAN UK organises religious and social activities for the Nigerian Muslim community in London. It provides support to its members by addressing challenges faced by the Nigerian Muslim community in the UK.

National Association of Nigerian Communities (NANC) UK

Integration activities

Starting life as a student union in the 1970s, NANC develops social, cultural and educational programmes designed to support the social welfare of Nigerians in the UK.

National Association of Nigerian Community Austria (NANCA) Austria 1999

Integration activities

NANCA promotes the integration of Nigerians living in Austria. The association has several regional offices across the country.

Ndi-Igbo Germany e.V (NIG) Germany

Solution Integration activities

NIG is a socio-cultural umbrella body that represents Igbo communities and associations in Germany. It seeks to promote the cultural heritage of the Ndi Igbo and to strengthen collaboration amongst Nigerian associations in the country.

Nigeria-Britain Association (N-BA) UK 1969

Development activities

Integration activities

N-BA organises social, cultural and business activities that promote intercultural exchange. The association has also initiated development projects in Nigeria to help schools incorporate technology.

Nigerian Community Germany e.V Germany 1989

Integration activities

The community supports Nigerians living in Germany. It organises social and cultural events and promotes intercultural exchange between Nigerians and Germans.

Nigerian Family Kulturforening (NFKF) Sweden 1987

Integration activities

NFKF, based in Gothenburg, supports the Nigerian community in Sweden. It coordinates development, cultural, charitable and educational activities.

Nigerian National Association-The Netherlands (NNA-NL) The Netherlands

Integration activities

The umbrella body represents Nigerian associations across the Netherlands who provide integration services to diaspora members.

Nigerian Union Italy (NUI) Italy

Integration activities

NUI provides opportunities for Nigerians based in Italy to discuss integration issues, Italian political affairs and assistance programmes. The NUI also lobbies the Nigerian government to open additional consulate offices to respond to the needs of the growing Nigerian community dispersed across Italy.

Nigerian-British Business Forum (NBBF) UK

Development activities

Integration activities

The NBBF aims to connect Nigerian entrepreneurs in the UK, to deploy expertise and resources to support development activities in Nigeria, and to promote bilateral relations between the UK and Nigeria.

Nigerians in Diaspora Organization Europe (NIDOE) 2000 Europe

Development activities

NIDOE is an umbrella organisation which brings together 19 regional chapters across 18 European countries. The organisation seeks to promote Nigerian solidarity in Europe and to identify skills and resources that can be vital for Nigeria's development. NIDOE works closely with the Nigerian government and NIDO sister chapters in Asia, Africa and the Americas to encourage investment in Nigeria and to improve Nigeria's image globally. There are NIDOE chapters in Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium and Luxembourg, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, <u>Netherlands</u>, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, <u>Sweden</u>, Switzerland and the <u>UK</u>.

Nurses Charitable Association UK (NNAUK) UK 1998

Development activities

Solution activities

The NNAUK represents approximately 3,000 Nigerian nurses. It supports the delivery of healthcare and promotes health education in Nigeria and the UK.

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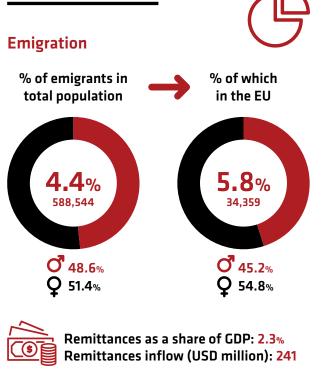
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping **RWANDA**

Facts & figures



Top countries of destination¹

Democratic Republic of the Congo		254,225
Burundi		71,294
Uganda		70,635
Republic of the Congo		25,891
Belgium		14,930

Political rights



Dual citizenship² Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad³

Voting from abroad:⁴

At embassies/ consulates

☑

Terminology: Rwanda uses the terms diaspora, 'Rwandans [living] abroad ', or 'Rwandan community abroad' to refer to all Rwandans who left their country (whether involuntarily or voluntarily) and are willing to contribute to the development of Rwanda.⁵

1 From <u>UNDESA Migration Stock Statistics</u> for 2019. These likely represent significant underestimates for the size of the Rwandan diaspora in Europe. According to a forthcoming IOM study of Rwandan diaspora professionals in Europe (BE, DE, NL, UK), there are approximately 30,000 Rwandan diaspora in Belgium, and approximately 12,500 in the UK).

2 Dual citizenship and diaspora voting rights managed by embassies acting as mini diaspora desks. See OHCHCR

3 The right to vote for those living abroad extends to both presidential and legislative elections, see International IDEA 4 lbid.

5 Rwanda diaspora policy (2009)

Rwanda Diaspora Policy 2009



The Rwandan diaspora policy is the guiding framework for the Government of Rwanda to enable the Rwandan diaspora to contribute and be integrated into national development.⁶ It sets out three guiding pillars, each with their own specific objectives, namely; 'Cohesion of the Rwandan diaspora'; 'Rwandans in the diaspora are equipped with accurate information about their nation'; and 'the Rwandan Diaspora playing a significant role in the socio-economic development of Rwanda.'

The second pillar of this policy emphasised the need for sharing accurate information to the diaspora and by implication combatting misinformation. The third pillar sets out the strategic objectives for the government's diaspora engagement in terms of mobilising different forms of diaspora capital for Rwanda's development.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Vision 2020 defines Rwanda's long-term development goals. It was first issued in 2000 and revised in 2012. The strategy seeks to transform the country into a knowledge-based, service-oriented economy with middle-income country status by 2020. The role of the diaspora is included explicitly in the strategy, which also includes a target for reducing dependency on remittances to 3% or less of Rwanda's GDP.

- 2015 A National Migration Policy and Strategies were developed by the Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration in consultation with the diaspora as part of the Rwanda's strategy for economic development. They aim to "create a secure, enabling environment for increased trade, investments, tourism and skills development" and define Rwandan nationality and citizenship, as well as allowing Rwandan citizens to hold dual nationalities.
 - **Rwandan National Investment Strategy** seeks to establish capacity-building initiatives for entrepreneurship through support for business development services. It also aims to attract Rwandan entrepreneurs, as well as other foreign investors and seeks to establish an attractive and favourable environment for doing business, including legal and financial reforms, tax incentives, and administrative procedures that are easy for the private sector to complete.

Trends

Rwanda's diaspora engagement related policies and frameworks have developed from its troubled past; they aspire to maintain peace and reconciliation as well as to harness different forms of diaspora capital. The focus is on promoting cohesion, as can be seen it its diaspora and migration policies. Similarly, Rwanda's Vision 2020 strategy explains how the post-genocide state has ensured dual citizenship and encouraged diaspora participation in Rwanda.⁷

Remittance flows to Rwanda made up less than 3% of the country's GDP in 2017, which is in line with other countries in the Central African region.⁸ Traditionally, the Rwandan diaspora remit via traditional money transfer operators, but increasingly they use mobile money apps

8 https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

2000

2017

⁶ IOM Rwanda Diaspora Mapping, 2018

⁷ The Government itself notes that the Rwandan community abroad are represented by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Trade and four directors in government. See <u>DMA/AU/GIZ (2019)</u> Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment Report

Interestingly, Rwanda has a stated policy objective of reducing the share of remittances to less than 3% of GDP, so as to avoid over reliance on remittances flows.

or direct bank-to-bank transfers as well as informal remittances.⁹ A recent survey of Rwandan diaspora professionals in the UK found that a third of respondents had invested in some form of business in the country.¹⁰ Rwandan diaspora investors have access to some incentives, such as the ability to open national bank accounts from abroad, and Rwanda has specific investment guidelines for Rwandan Communities Abroad (RCAs).¹¹

Skills shortages remain a recurrent challenge in Rwanda, and the government is seeking to recruit Rwandan diaspora professionals in certain Technical, Vocational, Education and Training (TVET) sectors such construction, ICT, renewable energy, mining and hospitality to address skills shortages in these areas.¹² The government previously worked with IOM under the Migration for development in Africa (MIDA) programme in 2002, which sought to address skills shortages in the health sector, and with UNDP from 2004-2007 on the Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme, which provided short-term volunteering opportunities as part of the UN Volunteers Programme.



Achievements

Rwanda's approach to diaspora engagement has been two-fold. On the one hand, the government works with chapters of Rwandan Community Associations based in diaspora countries of settlement; these have a significant support base in the diaspora and are able to mobilise people and resources quite effectively for initiatives in Rwanda. On the other hand, the Government of Rwanda has also sought to reach out to those who are politically neutral and invite them to participate in Rwanda's development and reconstruction.

Since the 2000 the government has had dedicated structures to facilitate diaspora engagement. In 2001 a desk in charge of the diaspora was created in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINAFFET) to help the Rwandan diaspora to acquire services they need from their motherland. In 2008, the Diaspora Desk was formalised into the Diaspora General Directorate (DGD).

Rwanda acknowledges the important role the diaspora can play in the areas of financial, virtual and physical transfers, image building, good governance, trade and investments.¹³ The government of Rwanda established the <u>Rwanda Diaspora Mutual Fund</u> in 2011. The Mutual Fund acts as a pool of capital from Rwandans in the diaspora for collective investments in Rwanda. It also set up a national trust fund, the Agaciro Development Fund, which had an asset value of about USD43m in 2016, targeting diaspora and other investors.¹⁴

11 AU (2019) Diaspora Engagement Self-assessment report. Further incentives are offered to RCAs who invest and become residents.

12 IOM Rwanda/ AFFORD (forthcoming) op.cit.

13 https://minaffet.prod.risa.rw/rwanda-community-abroad

14 The government closed this fund to contributions in April 2020, citing sufficient growth in capital and investment to make the fund self-sustaining as the key reason. See <u>KT Press article</u>.

⁹ See forthcoming IOM Rwanda/ AFFORD study: 'A Study on Rwandans in the UK: Skills Base and Engagement with Rwanda'. One example of mobile money apps used by Rwandans in the diaspora is <u>Muhecash</u>, which was founded by a Rwandan diaspora entrepreneur. 10 IOM Rwanda/ AFFORD (forthcoming Study), op.cit. In most cases, this was restricted to small-scale family businesses, for example retail or catering, but some had invested money in IT (internet cafes), import-export, or the stock market. Land and property were again the most common types of investment for most respondents, with land being used for agricultural purposes (33% of respondents) or building on (40% of respondents). Most property investments were for use by family members or as a second home / retirement home for investors

Obstacles

- Legacy of the genocide: The traumatic legacy of the 1994 genocide has created deep divisions among Rwandan diaspora groups. While Rwandans have been engaged in a reconciliation process since more than two decades, the diaspora has been excluded from this process. This is a concern for Rwandan peacebuilders, confirming that the journey towards sustainable reconciliation should involve diaspora groups.¹⁵
- Lack of trust: There is significant mistrust of the government by some Rwandans in the diaspora, and aspects of its bureaucracy act as a barrier to more effective diaspora engagement. This lack of trust in government institutions extends to financial schemes such as the Agaciro sovereign wealth fund and mutual fund, which struggled to achieve scale.¹⁶
- Lack of suitable employment opportunities for skilled diaspora professionals: The government of Rwanda is keen to recruit skilled diaspora professionals to address skills shortages, but issues of low remuneration and high living costs in Kigali act as a barrier for diaspora professionals to relocate to Rwanda permanently.¹⁷
- Bureaucratic processes: Rwandan diaspora often complain about heavy bureaucratic processes for obtaining the required documentation in the country. This is particularly the case at local level, with problems of customer care, instances of corruption, and a lack of information on opportunities.¹⁸

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Umushyikirano (National Dialogue Council 2003) - on

Umushyikirano is a traditional term in Kinyarwanda for a meeting where participants exchange ideas, share experiences, and question each other. The *Umushyikirano* is chaired by the President of the Republic, and brings together Rwandans from all walks of life, including diaspora representatives, offering the opportunity to ask questions directly to their leaders. Those unable to attend in person can participate via telephone, SMS, Twitter, and Facebook as well as follow the debate live on television and radio.¹⁹

Rwanda Day 2010 - on

Rwanda Day is a series of annual gatherings where the Rwandan community abroad has an opportunity to discuss its role in shaping the country's future. Rwanda Day brings together Rwandans living abroad, friends of Rwanda, the President of Rwanda, and other senior leaders from the public and private sectors. Discussions held during Rwanda Day focus on the country's development goals, business environment and opportunities available for those wanting to be part of the country's development. The first Rwanda Day was held in 2010 in Brussels, and it has since been held in Chicago, Paris, Boston, London, Toronto, Atlanta, Dallas, Amsterdam, San Francisco, and Ghent, with over 30,000 attending the events.²⁰

DIALOGUE

COMMUNITY BUILDING & DIALOGUE

¹⁵ See Reliefweb article

¹⁶ See http://www.rfcd.net/projects/15; IOM Rwanda/AFFORD (forthcoming) 'A Study on Rwandans in the UK: Skills Base and Engagement with Rwanda', and Faal, G. (2019) , 'Strategic, Business and Operational Framework for an African Diaspora Finance Corporation: African Union Legacy Project on Diaspora Investment, Innovative Finance and Social Enterprise in Africa', GK Partners/ African Union Commission - <u>abridged version</u>

¹⁷ IOM Rwanda/AFFORD (forthcoming) 'A Study on Rwandans in the UK: Skills Base and Engagement with Rwanda'

¹⁸ Rubyutsa, J, M, (2012), 'The Role of Remittance in Development: The Case of Rwandan Diaspora', Rwanda Journal Vol. 26 (2012): Series B. 19 See also Betts, A., & Jones, W. (2016). Rwanda. In *Mobilising the Diaspora: How Refugees Challenge Authoritarianism* (pp. 113-213). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

²⁰ https://minaffet.prod.risa.rw/rwanda-community-abroad

RemitPlus Diaspora Bond 2019

Diaspora organisation AFFORD-UK is currently working with the Rwanda Development Board, the National Bank of Rwanda, and the Mayor of Kigali's Office to develop blended financing models involving diaspora and other investment capital for construction of affordable housing in Kigali. The RemitPlus bond aims initially to raise \$10m from the Rwandan diaspora and other investors to build 400 homes in Kigali. It is hoped the initiative will set a precedent for further bonds for housing in Rwanda and establish new trends in diaspora investment for development in Africa.²¹

BBOX e-pay service 2019

Shell and the former UK Department for International Development (DfID) have recently supported BBOXX to launch BBOXX ePay, a payment platform that allows Rwandans to 'send energy home' from anywhere in the world. Friends and family can use the service to select from a variety of BBOXX solar-powered appliances, including TVs, radios, shavers, torches, LED lights and phone chargers, and pre-pay for the energy from one to 10 years.

Rwanda Diaspora Youth Partnership Programme (RDYPF) 2019

RDYPF is a joint programme by the University of Winchester and AEGIS, an NGO working on genocide prevention. It is a participatory collaborative research project that aims to evaluate and build knowledge exchange networks between young Rwandans aged 18-25 in the UK and Rwanda, in order to assess how those networks might be used to address key development challenges on young people's own terms.

BONDS

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2001

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Rwanda nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

East African Community (EAC) 1967

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organisation of 6 Partner States that works to promote greater regional integration. One of its integration pillars is the Common Market, introduced in 2010, which includes free movement of people, goods, and services, and right of residence for EAC nationals.

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MINAFFET) 1961

MINAFFET is responsible for Rwanda's foreign affairs and is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement in Rwanda. It engages the diaspora through its missions abroad and is responsible for organising *Kwibuka* commemorations around the world.

• At sub-ministerial level

Rwanda Community Abroad (RCA) Unit

RCA Unit is a department at MINAFFET that deals on a daily basis with Rwandans living abroad. The department is also in charge of providing different services in line with legalization of different documents to Rwandans, both inside and outside Rwanda. Currently, there are up to 68 RCA-affiliated Associations in different global regions: Africa (32), Europe (22), Asia (8), America (4), and Oceania (2).²²

Rwanda Diaspora Global Network (RDGN) 2010

RDGN has been in place for the last 10 years as an umbrella association of Rwandan Communities Abroad and other Rwandan Diaspora Associations across the globe. It provides a platform for the Rwandan diaspora family to positively dialogue, network and exchange ideas through many activities such as promotion of Rwandan culture, active participation in the national social-economic development programs. It launched the 'No Rwandan Left Behind' initiative in 2016 to support vulnerable people in their country of origin through providing 100 cows to poor Rwandans, 100 small livestock and payment of community health insurance to 10,000 people . [f]

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Appui Rwanda 2003 France

Development activities

Solution Integration activities

The association Appui Rwanda was set up to provide a centre to help Rwandans in distress, and to keep the memory of the 1994 Tutsi genocide alive. In addition to raising awareness of the genocide in Europe, it also supports organic aviculture projects in Rwanda, and provides school sponsorships for children and women with AIDS.

Association Amariza d'Alsace 2012 France

Development activities

Integration activities

The aim of the association is to bring together mothers of Rwandan origin and other people with the same objectives of cultural development, intergenerational transmission and support of humanitarian solidarity actions.

Association des Veuves du Génocide Agahozo (AVEGA AGAHOZO) 1995 Rwanda/Europe

- Development activities
- Integration activities

At its founding in 1995 by a group of 50 widows trying to cope with life after the 1994 Rwandan genocide, AVEGA Agahozo was created to promote the general welfare of genocide survivors, to build solidarity among members of the organization, to work with other organizations having the same objectives, to fight for justice and to participate in the rebuilding of Rwanda.

Diaspora Rwanda BE 2018 Belgium

- Development activities
- Integration activities

A youth organization based in Belgium to celebrate Rwandan culture and to encourage diaspora involvement in their home country. [O]

Diaspora Rwandaise de Belgique (DRB) Belgium

Integration activities

DRB is a non-profit organization whose mission is to bring together all Rwandans in Belgium in a friendly atmosphere. [f]

DRB Bugari 2011 Belgium

Integration activities

DRB-Rugari" is a non-profit association that works to raise awareness of the genocide and organises various cultural and other activities in Belgium with members of the Rwandan community. [fin]

IBUKA Europe 1994 Belgium / Germany / Italy / Netherlands / Switzerland

Integration activities

The association "Ibuka - Memory and Justice" was founded in Belgium on 16 August 1994. In April 2010, this association was recognized by the Francophone community as a "reference centre for the transmission of memory". On 28 May 1995, an association bearing the same name was created in Switzerland with the same objective. It now has chapters in several European countries, and works to educate communities and raise awareness of the genocide as well as support the Rwandan community. [f]

Rwandische Diaspora in Deutschland (RDD e.v.) 2002 Germany

Development activities

Integration activities

Rwandische Diaspora in Deutschland e.V. (i.e. 'Rwandan Diaspora in Germany') is a non-profit, independent and interdenominational registered community. It is the German section of the association "Rwandan Diaspora Global Network". It works to promote and teach the Rwandan language and culture in the diaspora through education and volunteering programmes, as well as offering financial support and organisational advice for women's cooperatives as well as promoting the transfer of knowledge to Rwanda.

Rwandan Youth Information Community Organisation (RYiCO) 2004 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

RYICO is a registered charity in the UK that delivers projects in the UK and Rwanda, where they support victims of domestic violence and provide access to vocational skills for women. RYICO partners with and helps fund Centre Marembo and the African Sewing Club in Rwanda, and runs educational activities in the UK. These activities are focused on helping the public to have a better social and cultural understanding of Rwanda, how the genocide came about, and the social issues that have been left in its wake.

West Midlands Rwandan Community Association (WM RCA) 2005 UK

Development activitiesIntegration activities

WM RCA is a charitable organisation that works to improve the physical and economic conditions of life of the Rwandese community in the West Midlands region, and to promote Rwandan culture through literature, music, art and dance. It also provides Kinyarwanda, French, and Swahili interpretation services and supports development projects in Rwanda.

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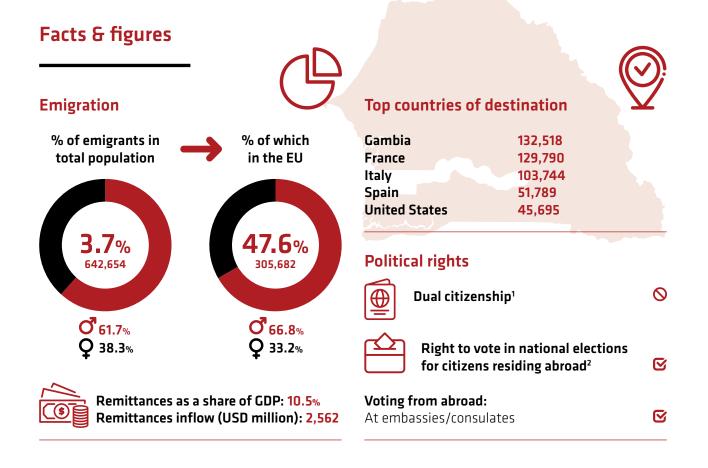








Diaspora engagement mapping **SENEGAL**



Terminology: Senegal refers to its diaspora as 'Senegalese abroad' (French: *sénégalais de l'extérieur*). The term 'diaspora' is also used in some official documents, for example in relation to promoting investment

 See Loi n° 61-70 du 7 mars 1961, Code de la nationalité sénégalaise: http://www.servicepublic.gouv.sn/assets/textes/T-nationalite-senegalaise.pdf; as well as the 2013 amendments: http://www.jo.gouv.sn/spip.php?article9794. While dual citizenship is technically not recognised, Senegalese citizens do not automatically lose their citizenship if they acquire citizenship in another state
 English version of the full text of the 2001 Constitution (amended in 2016): https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Senegal_2016.pdf?lang=en See also https://aceproject.org/ace-ar/topics/va/country-case-studies/senegal-a-significant-external-electorate
 Ibid.

Sector Policy for Overseas Senegalese



Sector Policy for Overseas Senegalese (*Lettre de politique sectorielle des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur*) was published in 2006 by the Ministry of Senegalese Abroad and revised in 2011. Its objectives include: ensuring good management of migration flows; ensuring social, health, and legal protection of Senegalese residing abroad; promotion of Senegalese abroad; and reinforcing institutional support structures.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- Law 75-33⁵ states that the rights of Senegalese migrant workers in France are protected through a Convention on social security issues signed between Senegal and France on 5 March 1960 (renegotiated 29 March 1974 and through the law 75-33 of 3 March 1974).
- **National Strategy for Economic and Social Development 2013–2017**⁶ includes a number of priorities to stimulate economic cooperation, enable regional integration, and facilitate the participation of Senegalese abroad. These include developing a proactive economic diplomacy; deepening regional integration, removing impediments to the free movement of persons; and involvement of Senegalese abroad in national development efforts, by popularizing diaspora investment opportunities; and improving migration data management on the diaspora, as well as promoting the transfer of diaspora knowledge and know-how.⁷
- **Plan Sénégal Emergent 2014-2035 (PSE)**⁸ establishes the President of Senegal's development priorities.⁹ The plan includes the aim to boost economic cooperation, regional integration and the participation of Senegalese abroad, with the objective of "developing a proactive economic diplomacy" to better attract diaspora investments, tourism, and technology transfer.¹⁰
 - Draft National Migration Policy of Senegal (Politique nationale de migration du Sénégal, PNMS)¹² comprises four strategic areas, the first of which migration, migration management, economy and employment includes objectives to enhance the potential contribution of the Senegalese diaspora to national development efforts. This document has yet to be formally adopted by the Senegalese government, and has been criticised for focussing on border management.¹³ Since its technical validation, there has been little information in regards to the adoption of the PNMS.

- 5 http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=fr&p_isn=15480&p_count=99377
- 6 Full text in English available at: https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/sites/default/files/SEN%202012%20National%20Strate-gy%20for%20Economic%20and%20Social%20Development%20%28NSESD%29%202013-2017.pdf
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Full text in French available at: https://www.sec.gouv.sn/sites/default/files/Plan%20Senegal%20Emergent_0.pdf
- 9 'Straddling Two Worlds: Highly Skilled Migrants from Senegambia and Switzerland', Migration Policy Institute, March 2017, available at: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/straddling-two-worlds-highly-skilled-migrants-senegambia-and-switzerland
- 10 Specifically, it seeks to achieve this through disseminating productive investment opportunities, supporting diaspora initiatives, ensuring protection and respect for their rights, and improving the management of data on migration.
- 11 The associated PSE Priority Action Plan (PAP) 2019-2023 notes that to achieve PSE's objectives, the support of various stakeholders will be required, including 'the dynamic contributions of the diaspora', although it gives no detail about how these will be harnessed. For more information, see : https://www.sentresor.org/app/uploads/pap2_pse.pdf
- 12 République du Sénégal, MEFP, DGPPE, DDCH (2018), Politique National de Migration du Sénégal
- 13 http://www.emedia.sn/QUAND-LA-PRIMATURE-DISPARAIT-AVEC-LE-DOCUMENT-DE-POLITIQUE-MIGRATOIRE.html

1975

2012

2018

⁴ See, inter alia, Sorana Toma (2014), Policy and Institutional Frameworks -Senegal Country Report, INTERACTRR2014/16, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI): European University Institute, available at: https://cadmus.eui.eu/ bitstream/handle/1814/33213/INTERACT_RR_2014%20_16_pdf;sequence=1; MTM i-Map

Volet Migration et Développement – SENEGAL ; West African interests in (EU) migration policy, UNU Policy Brief Number 04 2019, available at : https://www.ies.be/files/PB-2019-4.pdf



Senegal's approach to diaspora engagement and management can be characterised as following three broad approaches.¹⁴ Firstly, the establishment of systems and institutions for the management and the monitoring of Senegalese abroad, the foremost of which is the Direction Générale des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur or DGSE (see Annex), which has proved a regional leader in this regard.¹⁵ The second is to actively seek to engage the diaspora in Senegal's economic development, especially through investment opportunities (see Spotlight). Lastly, it seeks to attract return migration from highly skilled Senegalese diaspora professionals.

The emphasis in Senegal's approach to diaspora engagement has been to encourage diaspora investment, technology and skills transfer, and productive diaspora return.¹⁶ However, this approach isbased on an 'unidirectional' basis which does not necessarily fit with the Senegalese diaspora's own transnational experiences and desire for short-term return and circular migration opportunities.¹⁷



Achievements

Senegal has a proud record of enabling diaspora civic and political participation. In addition to diaspora overseas voting, the National Assembly dedicates 15 of its 165 parliamentary seats for Senegalese abroad.¹⁸

Senegal has sought to target its diaspora populations in Africa and the Global North through its policy frameworks. The country has developed an impressive array of structures to support diaspora engagement, and has had some successes in harnessing diaspora contributions at local level.

Obstacles

- Institutional capacities: While the Direction de l'Assistance et de la Promotion des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur (DAPSE) is the lead agency for diaspora engagement and has developed a structured approach to diaspora engagement, the fact that migration is a domain shared across many different ministries and committees can be a source of confusion and inefficiency. Effective implementation of Senegal's diaspora engagement policies is hindered by frequent personnel changes and the fluctuating human, financial and logistical resources allocated to diaspora engagement.
- Access to official information on diaspora policies is often quite limited. The DGSE's page on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs currently lacks detailed information.
- **Perceptions of approach to the diaspora:** The perception amongst many in the diaspora is that the government's approach is one-way, designed to attract their funds and skills, rather than treat them as partners in national development. Although Senegal is one of the few countries to have established diaspora deputies in the National Assembly, progress is still needed to develop and implement policies that enable greater and balanced engagement across a wide spectrum of activities.

15 Personal communication, ICMPD April 2020

18 https://www.jeuneafrique.com/389303/politique/senegal-quinze-deputes-de-plus-diaspora/. In order for these new MPs to be elected, eight new constituencies have been created: two in Europe, one in the Americas, one in Asia and the Middle East, and four others in North, West, Central and Southern Africa. See http://www.assemblee-nationale.sn/deputes-de-l-hemicycle-1-all.xml for more information



¹⁴ MTM i-Map Volet Migration et Développement – SENEGAL

¹⁶ MIGRATION AU SENEGAL PROFIL NATIONAL2018, UPDATED 2019, FMM West Africa / ANSED, available at: https://rodakar.iom.int/ sites/default/files/documents/Rapport_PM_S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal_jan2019.pdf

¹⁷ Giulia Sinatti (2019) Return migration, entrepreneurship and development: Contrasting the economic growth perspective of Senegal's diaspora policy through a migrant-centred approach, African Studies, 78:4

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Programme of Support for Solidarity Initiatives for Development – PAISD ¹⁹

PAISD is a mechanism aiming to mobilise and support solidarity actions and economic initiatives from the Senegalese diaspora in France, Belgium, Spain and Italy for the benefit of Senegal.

The programme provides funding of up to 80% for local development activities carried out by diaspora associations in Senegal. It also conducts studies related to investment opportunities, and mobilises highly qualified expertise and youth from the diaspora for short-term missions in Senegal in education, agribusiness, health, environment, communications and tourism.

Fund in Support of the Investment of Senegalese Abroad (FAISE)²⁰

FAISE was created in June 2008 and aims to promote investments by Senegalese abroad who have financial resources and wish to invest in Senegal's national development. FAISE operates two funds: the Fund for Senegalese Abroad (FSE) to finance diaspora projects in Senegal, and the Fund for Women in the Diaspora (FFD), which promotes women entrepreneurship in host countries.

The Housing Bank of Senegal (Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal, BHS) Diaspora Bond ²¹

BHS has promoted real estate investments for the diaspora through several actions, principally concerning collection, monetary transfers and access to credit.²² It has also launched a Diaspora Bond with the aim of raising 20 Billion XOF.²³

19 https://paisd.sn/ 20 http://faise.sn/ 21 https://www.bhs.sn/ 22 https://cadmus.eui.e

22 https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/33213/INTERACT_RR_2014%20_16_.pdf;sequence=1

23 https://www.jeuneafrique.com/778363/economie/senegal-la-banque-de-lhabitat-lance-ses-diaspora-bonds/ . The operation offers a remuneration of 6.25% per annum over a period of 5 years. The price of the bond is 10 000 XOF. The repayment of the invested capital will be gradual with a 2-year grace period and the annual interest of 6.25% will be paid semi-annually

SENEGA

HUMAN CAPITAL +

DATA

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) www.au-cido.int

Senegal is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Senegal as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) www.ecowas.int

Senegal is a member of the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and of the WAEMU (Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union) and of the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS).

Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) http://www.cen-sad.org/

Senegal is fully integrated into all the key organisations of the international community. It is a member of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad (*Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur, MAESE*) http://www.diplomatie.gouv.sn/

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad's mission is to prepare and implement the foreign policies of Senegal defined by the President of the Republic, and the management and support of Senegalese living abroad.²⁴

• At sub-ministerial level

Directorate-General for Senegalese Abroad (Directorat Générale des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur, DGSE)

The DGSE- is the lead agency for diaspora engagement within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad, and works to develop diaspora engagement policies and programmes. It comprises two Directorates, the Direction de l'Assistance et de la Promotion des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur (DAPSE), which focuses on diaspora engagement, and social protection for the diaspora; and the Direction de l'Appui à l'Investissement et aux Projets (DAIP) which focuses on supporting and attracting diaspora investments and business.²⁵ http://www.diplomatie.gouv.sn/

Programme of Support for Solidarity Initiatives for Development - PAISD https://paisd.sn/

PAISD falls under DAPSE and is a mechanism aiming to mobilise and support solidarity actions and economic initiatives from the Senegalese diaspora in France, Belgium, Spain and Italy for the benefit of Senegal (see Spotlight section for more detail).

Fund in Support of the Investment of Senegalese Abroad (FAISE) http://faise.sn/

FAISE, created in June 2008, aims to promote productive investments by Senegalese abroad who have financial resources and wish to develop projects in Senegal (see Spotlight section for more detail)

High Council of Senegalese Abroad https://www.facebook.com/groups/108772815751/

An advisory body supporting the DAPSE's work, the High Council of Senegalese Abroad is responsible for initiating, coordinating and implementing government policies aimed at ensuring the well-being of Senegalese abroad and represents diaspora associations around the world.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association pour le Développement par l'Innovation Sociale au Sénégal (ADISS) France http://www.adiss.fr/qui-sommes-nous

Development activities

ADISS encourages the creation of high-impact enterprises in Senegal, by supporting the design of projects and the fundraising. It aims to create economic actions within the framework of Social Innovation through a collaborative platform.

La Coordinadora de les Associacions Senegaleses de Catalunya (CASC) Barcelona https://catsen.org/fr/

Development activities

CASC 's mission is to be a channel for communication and management for formal and informal Senegalese organisations in order to strengthen their participation in policies and interventions within the framework of development cooperation with Senegal. It runs a range of development projects in Senegal. CASC also works to encourage the individual and collective promotion of Senegalese residents in Catalonia and facilitate their social inclusion.

La Fédération des Sénégalais de la Diaspora (FSD) http://www.sendiaspora.com/?fbclid=lwAR2K0-Zj0n-JGJm4EBIEeRhE5X-SW_GaWHfHKkdsqOfCXALVkrZacjJZ8zd8

Solution Development activities

FSD is a social platform for bringing together Senegalese in the diaspora to scale-up and share economic and social capacities, work to defend migrants' rights, and facilitate exchanges between the diaspora and the authorities of the host countries and those of Senegal.

FSD provides training tools for improved social and economic integration of migrants in host countries or upon their return to Senegal and also works to facilitate access of migrants and families to platforms for pooling and optimisation of insurance, investment and savings funds.

Sunugal Italy https://www.sunugal.it/

Development activities

Sunugal is a socio-cultural association created on the initiative of a group of foreign citizens, mostly Senegalese and Italian, with the aim of promoting exchange initiatives between the two countries. It acts as a liaison network between immigrants in Italy and families in Senegal. Sunugal's activities can be grouped by country of intervention:

- **Italy:** dissemination of information on the Global South and migration to the wider public; support of the immigrant population;
- **Senegal:** promoting exchange initiatives between countries in the South and Global North; supporting the socio-economic development of the areas of origin of immigrants in Italy.

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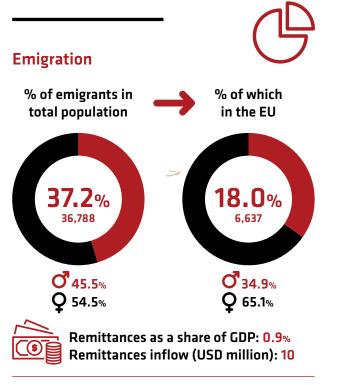
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping **SEYCHELLES**

Facts & figures



Top countries of destination

Mozambique	16,997
United Kingdom	4,600
Australia	3,174
Sount Africa	1,162
Canada	1,101

Political rights



Dual citizenship¹

Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad²

Seychelles does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

Citizenship laws are based upon the Citizenship of Seychelles Act, dated June 29, 1976, and the Constitution of Seychelles, 1970, consolidated to 2016. Full text available at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/-ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_127610.pdf

2 Article 114 of the Constitution (2017 amendment) https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Seychelles_2017.pdf?lang=en

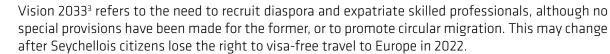
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¹ Dual citizenship is not recognized. The government of Seychelles only recognizes dual citizenship in specific cases concerning native born citizens of Seychelles who later obtain another citizenship for domestic or economic convenience (such as to work abroad) or involuntarily through marriage to a foreign citizen. See Seychelles Department of Immigration and Civil Status. (2013). A Quick Guide to the New Seychelles Immigration Rules, available at http://www.statehouse.gov.sc/uploads/downloads/filepath_61.pdf

Overview of the policy and legislative framework





Seychelles National Development Strategy (SNDS)⁴ underlines recruitment and retention of diaspora and expatriate professionals as a solution to address the country's significant skills shortage challenges.

National Labour Migration Policy⁵ sets out objectives in relation to developing an efficient labour market (3.1) and 'managing and upskilling the labour force' (3.4), including through diaspora skills transfer.⁶ It includes the following objectives relevant to diaspora engagement:

- To consider mobilizing technical and intellectual diasporas to engage in public sector development projects, or to provide technical assistance;
- To provide a clear mandate to embassies and consular representatives abroad for engaging in diaspora relations.

Trends:

Often refracted through the lens of the politics of the Cold War, relations between Seychelles and its diaspora were strained until 1991, when a multi-party government returned to the Seychelles, due in part to the political activity of diaspora in exile. Under a joint exile return programme started in 1986/7, the Seychelles International Repatriation Onward Programme, most of the exiled political factions' leaders returned to the country.⁷

There have been recurrent calls to allow diaspora voting rights. The Seychelles diaspora are very active politically, and have been known to fly to the country to participate in elections. In 2019, President Danny Faure promised that a bill for a referendum on allowing the Seychellois diaspora to take part in elections will be "tabled at the appropriate time", although this was later withdrawn after criticism.⁸

Emigration of skilled professionals from Seychelles has been a challenge for the country since the 1970s, with educated Seychellois seeking employment opportunities abroad, particularly in Europe, due to better employment opportunities.⁹ This has led to skills shortages that the government has sought to address through recruitment of skilled expatriate and diaspora professionals. While there have been some attempts to engage diaspora expertise in certain sectors such as education, public health, and treatment of substance abuse, this has been the result of individual initiatives rather than as part of formal programmes.¹⁰

9 Philpot, Grey, and Stead (2015), 'Seychelles, a vulnerable or resilient SIDS? A local perspective', available at: https://eprint.ncl.ac.uk/ file_store/production/211285/DDD607DB-3C8A-4994-B3F2-669F67B12F92.pdf

2019

2019

¥ 2023

2019

 $[\]label{eq:states} 3 \ http://www.nation.sc/articles/1082/president-launches-vision-2033-first-national-development-strategy-2019-2023$. The full text of Vision 2033 is available here: http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Vision_2033.pdf

⁴ http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Seychelles_National_Development_Strategy_2019_2023_new.pdf

⁵ http://www.employment.gov.sc/e-library/policies/labour-migration-policy-october-2019/download 6 lbid.

⁷ See https://sey-int-rep-onw-prog.f http://sirop-cdu-alliance-snm.blogspot.com/2007/08/british-history-page-before-it-was.html www. sayeu.org for more information

⁸ http://www.nation.sc//articles/2698/president-danny-faures-fourth-press-conference-for-the-year-2019

¹⁰ Personal communication, GAFFI https://www.gaffi.org/ and SACIDS www.sacids.net February 2019

As an island nation, Seychelles is particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels linked to climate change, a fact recognised by the country's Vision 2033 strategy. The strategy makes reference to the potential for climate-change induced emigration from the Seychelles by 2033, including a worst-case scenario of an 'exodus'. While Vision 2033 does not set out actions in this regard, Seychelles is working with other island states and their allies for greater advocacy and action to address climate change, and there may be scope to frame diaspora engagement policies and practices in relation to mitigating the effects of climate change.¹¹

Obstacles

- **Fragmented diaspora:** The Seychelles diaspora, although large relative to the total population, is small and spread across multiple countries and regions. There are very few Seychelles diaspora groups in Europe and North America.
- Lack of strategic and policy focus: Seychelles has not incorporated diaspora engagement into its policies and programmes until relatively recently, and so this policy area is at an early stage of development.
- Lack of fiscal incentives: Remittances flows to Seychelles are relatively modest, and the Seychelles diaspora is seen as lacking sufficient investment potential for policymakers to prioritise diaspora engagement policies and programmes.
- **Lack of trust:** A common diaspora perception of the government is that its policies have favoured expatriate investors and residents over the Seychellois. This has led to distrust of government policy towards the diaspora.¹² Conversely, one legacy of the political exiles in the 1980s is an ambivalence on the part of the government towards its diaspora in Europe, Australia, and Canada that remained until relatively recently. This has arguably slowed the development of diaspora engagement policy frameworks in the country.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices

Seychelles Indian Diaspora day 2018

On 9 January 2018 the government celebrated Seychelles Indian Diaspora Day, honouring Indian diaspora business leaders based in the country as well as the contributions of the Seychellois of Indian origin world-wide to the Seychelles .¹³

11 http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Vision_2033.pdf

12 IOM 2014, *Migration in Seychelles: Country Report* available at: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mp_seychelles_12aug2014.pdf 13 http://www.nation.sc/archive/257277/seychelles-indian-diaspora-day-2018





CULTURE/ IDENTITY

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level



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

Seychelles is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Seychelles as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) http://www.sadc.int/

Seychelles is a 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

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa is a free trade area with twenty-one member states, including Seychelles.

At national level

• At ministerial level

Department of Foreign Affairs http://www.mfa.gov.sc/

The Department for Foreign Affairs is responsible for relations with the Seychelles diaspora.

Ministry of Employment, Immigration and Civil Status http://www.employment.gov.sc/#

The Ministry of Employment, Immigration, and Civil Status is responsible for migration policies and programmes, and citizenship issues.

Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning http://www.finance.gov.sc/

The Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning is the lead agency for diaspora investment and trade

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Chagos Refugees Group UK https://www.facebook.com/groups/sabrinajeancrguk/

This Chagossian diaspora organisation led the legal fight against the UK's government's treatment of Chagossians. It conducts lobbying and advocacy for Chagossian diaspora worldwide.

Doctors 4 Doctors Seychelles http://d4dsey.com/index.php/about-us

Solution Development activities

Doctors 4 Doctors Seychelles is an independent association that draws on diaspora expertise with the purpose of advocating and promoting the interests of doctors, and improving medical care available in Seychelles.

Seychelles Gastronomy UK http://www.seychellesgastronomy.co.uk/

Solution Development activities

A diaspora social enterprise set up by Seychellois entrepreneurs, with one restaurant in Bournemouth, UK, and two restaurants in Seychelles. Works to promote Seychelles culture and gastronomy and provide vocational training opportunities for young people.¹⁴

UK Chagos Support Association https://www.chagossupport.org.uk/

Solution Development activities

The UK Chagos Support Association was formed to support the Chagossians in their fight for justice. It works to draw attention to the Chagos Islanders' plight, to help them in their struggle against injustice, and operates a hardship support fund for Chagossians in distress.

14 http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/11854/A+taste+of+the+islands+opens+on+the+UK+coast+Seychelles+Gastronomy

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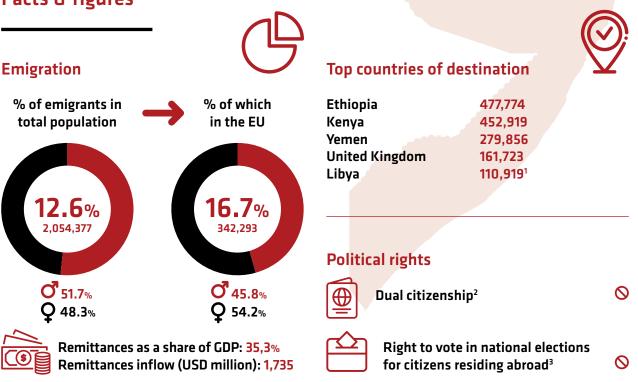
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping **SOMALIA**

Facts & figures



Terminology: Somalia refers to its diaspora as 'diaspora' in official parlance as the term has been adopted from English, although the term *qurbaha* (Somali for 'diaspora') is also sometimes used.

Somali National Diaspora Policy



Somalia, with the support of IOM, is in the process of drafting a National Diaspora Policy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is currently engaging in consultations to finalise the Policy. Somalian diaspora returnees are directly involved in the consultation meetings being held in all federal states throughout 2021 by the Department of Diaspora Affairs. According to IOM, the Policy aims to support social and economic ties between the country and its diaspora in order to mobilise and unite diaspora networks.

1 UNDESA 2019. However, a more accurate reflection of Somali migration trends would list the following top 5 countries of destination: Kenya; US; UK; Sweden; Netherlands. The presence of Libya in the list suggests this is linked to Libyan and EU member state border management policies.

2 While Somalia's 1962 law does not permit dual nationality, the provisional constitution of 2012 does allow Somalis to hold another nationality. However, this has not been formally adopted. Full text available here: http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/Somalia-Constitution2012.pdf

3 Provisional constitution of 2012.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework surrounding diaspora engagement



• **Somali Diaspora Investment Survey Report.** Although Somalia has not published a diaspora policy yet, it makes extensive reference in its Somali Diaspora Investment Survey Report to the need to encourage diaspora return, especially of skilled Somali diaspora. The report also encourages diaspora investment⁴, including in priority sectors such as the sustainable energy and light industry, and it recommends that the government should work closely with the private sector to strengthen existing (and, where needed, advance new) trade and investment laws to encourage greater diaspora investment.⁵

Policy on Returnees to Somalia⁶ sets out criteria for voluntary and involuntary return of Somali nationals, including a risk assessment process and safeguards to "safeguard the security gains made in Somalia while upholding the Human rights of citizens and the returnees themselves."⁷ There is currently no a legislative framework for financial mechanisms to support those who want to return.

National Development Plan (NDP8) focused on poverty reduction, building resilience, and enabling peace and security. This document recognised the importance of diaspora financial and other contributions, and dedicated an entire section to diaspora (Ch. 9.6). It included the following goals: remittances link with social and economic priorities; diaspora expertise support to public sector initiatives; new business development through diaspora capital; and technical expertise and links to international/regional markets.⁸

National Development Plan (NDP9)⁹ aims to build on its predecessor in terms of strategy and goals, maintaining a focus on 'poverty reduction and resilience'. This document is the result of consultations held in Somalia in 2019 (including with diaspora members) and recognises the Somalia diaspora's financial, skills, and human development contributions to the country. In particular, it acknowledges the importance of understanding the humanitarian-development nexus and the diaspora's role in providing assistance in times of crisis.

National Human Capital Strategy (date tbc) To support the development of Somalia's first National Human Capital Strategy, the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development has conducted studies and some preliminary findings indicate that one priority area for this strategy will include: 'brain-gain due to large numbers of returning highly skilled Somalis from the diaspora.'¹⁰

Trends & achievements

The Somali diaspora responded to the collapse of the government during the civil war by becoming major providers of funding and other support. Diaspora remittances, skills transfer, voluntarism, and humanitarian response have proved a lifeline to the country during the long period of civil war and insecurity, a process that continues to this day. In most cases these tend to be informal diaspora initiatives. Somalia is one of the most remittance-dependent countries worldwide¹¹ But remittances are deployed within households for primary needs, educational purposes and healthcare.

4 Available at: http://www.mfa.gov.so/library/publications/ and also https://shuraako.org/sites/default/files/SDIS-Survey-Report.pdf 5 lbid.

6 Full text available at: http://www.mfa.gov.so/policy-issues/returnee-policy/

7 lbid. The policy is aimed predominantly at involuntary returnees, and stipulates that these may not be returned unless certain criteria are met, including that each returnee should be given \$10,000 USD by the deporting state.

8 https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b4315554.pdf

10 Full text available at: http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NDP-9-2020-2024.pdf

11 Somalia does not report remittance data to the World Bank, but based on data provided by Nisar Majid, Khalif Abdirahman, and Shamsa Hassan (2018), it would be the sixth most remittance-dependent nation worldwide according to World Bank data. See : https://www. xpressmoney.com/blog/industry/countries-that-rely-most-on-remittance/

2016

2016

2017

***** 2019

2020

∛ 2024

⁹ Full text available at: http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NDP-9-2020-2024.pdf

The Somali diaspora possesses the potential to become a great source of growth-driven investment in Somalia, as is recognised in its NDP8 and NDP9 strategies (see above). Investments, financial remittances and political engagements have been a crucial part in achieving bottom-up development outcomes.

Diaspora investments in the establishment of new industries and companies have created important employment opportunities for Somalis, which directly led to improvements in the livelihoods of many families in the country, and encouraged a number of diaspora entrepreneurs to return.¹²

There is an extensive presence of the Somali diaspora in government. As Ismail observed in 2011, 19 out of 29 heads of state or regional states, or state ministers were diaspora, a trend that has not changed.¹³ Nevertheless, to date there has been a lack of diaspora-targeting policies and programmes from the Somali government. The Office for Diaspora Affairs is small and has limited capacity, and very few Somalis are aware of its existence.

Most diaspora contributions to Somalia remain diaspora - rather than state - led, and informal in nature. Somalia's current objective, to build up formal diaspora engagement frameworks and initiatives, promises benefits in terms of harnessing patterns of diaspora resource mobilisation, philanthropy, investments, skills and voluntarism, if it can build on existing patterns of diaspora involvement.

Obstacles¹⁴



SOMALIA

According to the Somali Diaspora Investment Survey 2017, there are 14 main obstacles preventing diaspora engagement in Somalia.¹⁵ These may be grouped around five main areas:

- Lack of security and political instability: are probably the biggest obstacles to diaspora engagement in Somalia at the current time.
- Fragile state: as a result of the protracted insecurity and conflict in the country, further exacerbated by regional droughts and cyclones in 2014 and 2019, the Somali government remains fragile and lacking in capacity and resources.¹⁶
- **Corruption and bureaucracy:** government bureaucracy is slow, and there is a lack of effective contract enforcement and weak rule of law, leading to widespread corruption.
- Financial challenges: The banking system is inadequate and there remains a lack of confidence surrounding money transfer processes. There are inadequate channels to send money to the country; costs of transfer fees are high; and there are concerns over diversion of funds (inadvertently or otherwise) for use by illicit groups.
- Lack of reliable information about investment opportunities inside Somalia, as well as barriers to accessing investment capital for investments in the country.

¹² Full text available at: http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NDP-9-2020-2024.pdf

¹³ Ismail, Abdirashid A. 2011. "Diaspora and Post-War Political Leadership in Somalia." Nordic Journal of African Studies 20 (1): 28-47 14 For a fuller description of obstacles, see Somali Investment Report (2016, available at) https://shuraako.org/sites/default/files/ SDIS-Survey- Report.pdf

¹⁵ Benson, Jay B. Lindsay L Heger, Lee C. Sorensen and Alexandria E. Wise. 2017. Somali Diaspora Investment Survey Report: Typologies, Drivers & Recommendations. Accessed May 10, 2019. https://shuraako.org/sites/default/files/SDIS-Survey- Report.pdf

¹⁶ https://www.businessinsider.com/diaspora-has-big-role-as-somalia-rebuilds-economy-global-ties-finance-minister-2020-3?r=US&IR=T

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Somali Diaspora Engagement Programmes in Denmark and Sweden

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has implemented a diaspora programme since 2012 working with Somali and Afghani diaspora in Denmark to facilitate, support and enhance the role of diaspora as agents of humanitarian assistance and development in their countries of origin.¹⁷

The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) finances two programmes catering to the large Somali diaspora in Sweden, making it possible for Swedish Somalis to contribute to the reconstruction of their country.¹⁸ In partnership with the International Organisation for Migration, they support diaspora graduates to return to Somalia to work in ministries and government departments, both at the federal level as well as in Somaliland and Puntland. SIDA also runs a small grants scheme to support Somali diaspora groups in Sweden to deliver development activities in Somalia.

HUMANITARIAN AID

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



AU Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) https://au.int/en/cido

Somalia nominates a diaspora focal point to the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) https://igad.int/

Somalia is a member of IGAD which includes governments from the Horn of Africa, Nile Valley and the African Great Lakes. IGAD is a principal supporter of the Federal Government of Somalia through the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) initiative.

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation www.mfa.gov.so

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is responsible for Somalia's foreign, and International Cooperation policy and is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement.

• At sub-ministerial level

Office of Diaspora Affairs (ODA) https://en-gb.facebook.com/OfficeforDiasporaAffairs/

The Office of Diaspora Affairs was established in 2013 and is responsible for coordinating diaspora engagement policies and programmes.

• At state level

Somalia has a federal system under which individual Somali states have their own administration, in some cases including diaspora offices.

Galgmudug State Ministry of Diaspora and Foreign investment aims to attract diaspora and other investors to the region.¹⁹

South West StateMinistry of Resettlement & Diaspora Affairs has worked with NGOs and diaspora organisations to provide assistance and support to Internally Displaced People and refugees.²⁰

19 https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b4315554.pdf It is not known how successful this Ministry has been in attracting investment, as the state has been affected by conflict in the ongoing insurgency in recent years., c.f. ARC (2018): Situation in South and Central Somalia (including Mogadishu): January 2018, available at: https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5a6f16d44.pdf 20 https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MORDA%20Final%20%20Yearly%20Report%202017.pdf



Diaspora organisations in Europe



Anti Tribalism Movement: Heal Reconciliation UK 2010 www.atm.org.uk

Solution Development activities

ATM was founded by young Somalis who wanted to fight tribe-based discrimination.²¹ Since then it has grown into an international movement with 140,000 members who strive to combat prejudice, tribalism, inequality, and violence around the world. Its Heal Reconciliation is a programme of reconciliation and forgiveness workshops run by diaspora experts that take place in South and Central Somalia.

Federation of Somali Associations in the Netherlands (FSAN) Netherlands http://www.fsan.nl/

Development activities

FSAN is a Somali-Diaspora led organisation that focusses on the integration and participation of the Somali community in the Netherlands. The organisation organises workshops, conferences and lectures. FSAN also works to combat female genital mutilation both nationally and internationally.

Himilo Relief & Development Association (HIRDA) Netherlands UK www.hirda.org

Development activities

HIRDA is a Somali diaspora organisation that delivers a range of projects in Somalia including maternal and child health services; campaigning against Female Genital Mutilation FGM); coordinating access to clean water, as well as food distribution in times of crisis; and supporting internally displaced people, including education for IDP children. Results of these programmes have included revitalising local economies, as well as improved child health, and better livelihoods for urban and pastoral populations.²²

Somaliska Akademiker Sweden http://www.somaliskaakademiker.se/

Somaliska Akademiker is a Somali led and Sweden-based organisation which focusses on empowering Somali graduates to advocate for the Somali diaspora community in Sweden.

Stichting Nomad Netherlands https://www.stichtingnomad.nl/index-4.html

Development activities

This civil society organisation focusses on the needs of the Somaliland community both in the Netherlands and Somaliland. It has strategies for the creation of a united Somaliland Diaspora community in the Netherlands. Furthermore, Stichting Nomad aims to strengthen the positions of the diaspora's youth in academic and professional fields. The organisation promotes Somali identity, culture and religion within the community.

21 https://www.theatm.org/work/international-reconciliation-workshops-seminars/ https://www.nbe.com.eg/en/Default.aspx?AID=6&CID=8#Title 22 http://hirda.nl/en/home/

SXB Global Global https://www.sxbglobal.com/

☑ Development activities

SXB Global is a platform that brings together individuals and organizations who share a common passion for business, networking, and community engagement.

Written by: AFFORD Edited by: EUDiF April 2020 Updated October 2021



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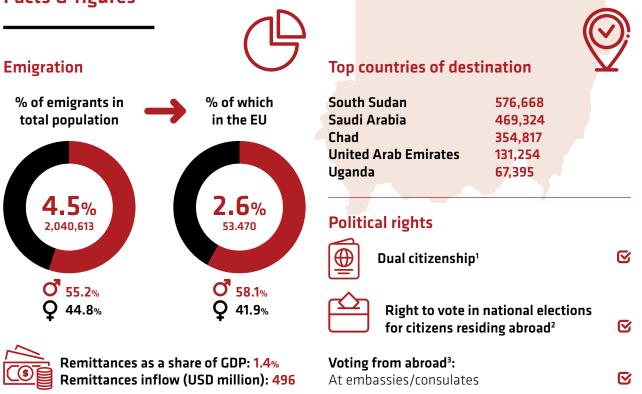
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Diaspora engagement mapping **SUDAN**

Facts & figures



Terminology: Sudan refers to its diaspora as 'Sudanese working abroad' (Arabic: السودانيون العاملون *as-sudāniyyūn al-'āmilūn bi-l-khārij*) or 'expatriates' (Arabic: المغتربون *al-mughtaribūn*). The term diaspora is also used informally.

Sudan does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

Although the Cabinet Office is due to start developing one in the course of 2020.⁴

¹ http://citizenshiprightsafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/South_Sudan_Act_2011.pdf No restrictions on dual citizenship are laid down in Sudanese law. However, Article 10 of the Sudanese Nationality Act Amendment of 2011 states that Sudanese nationality shall automatically be revoked if a person acquires the nationality of South Sudan.

² National Elections Act, 2012 Act. No. 39 April 2012. See also: https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/voting-from-abroad-the-international-idea-handbook.pdf The right to vote for those living abroad extends to presidential elections and referendums.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Personal communication, SSWA, June 2020

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Sudan Labour Code requires all Sudanese who wish to work abroad to register with and gain permission from the Ministry of Labour and Manpower.⁵

- Organisation of the Affairs of Sudanese Working Abroad Act regulates emigration of Sudanese. Article 4 of the Act created the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA), a department of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, as the lead agency for diaspora engagement in Sudan (see below).⁶
- Passports and Immigration Act sets out entry and exit requirements from Sudan for Sudanese and foreigners. This also required all Sudanese seeking to leave the country to obtain an exit visa and leave through an approved port of entry.⁷ Exit visa charges were paid to the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad, although these were abolished in May 2020.⁸
- D15 The Five-Year Programme for Economic Reform 2015-2019 includes references to increasing remittances flows and savings flows from Sudanese working abroad into the national banking system by stabilising and unifying the exchange rate.⁹

Trends

From the 2000s onwards, Sudan has worked to engage its diaspora both to maintain and increase diaspora financial flows into the country, and to stem brain-drain. Sudanese diaspora professionals and investors are active in the country.¹⁰ Sudan has also sought to work with its diaspora to undertake lobbying and advocacy in countries of residence for sanctions on the country to be overturned, in particular the restrictions on importation of medicines and medical equipment that remain largely in place.

Following a coup d'état and a popular uprising against the military regime in 2019, Sudanese diaspora groups and networks were involved in advising the popular uprising and the newly formed Forces of Freedom and Change (FFC) alliance in relation to advocacy, governance, and media outreach.^{11 12}

The Government of Sudan has since invited the Sudanese diaspora to participate in building a new Sudan. It is due to start developing a formal diaspora policy in the next few months and also to consult with its diaspora around the world to develop new schemes and incentives to encourage diaspora resource flows, skills transfer, and productive return.

The onset of the Coronavirus pandemic in March 2020 has lent this outreach an added urgency, and Sudanese health professionals based in Canada, the UK, and the US as well as Gulf states have been active in mobilising medical and other supplies.¹³ In April 2020, Prime Minister Hamdok launched the 'Stand for Sudan' campaign, calling on Sudanese nationals around the world to contribute financially to support the country's economy during a time of crisis.¹⁴

5 Full text in English (unofficial translation) available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/49122/65103/E97SDN01.html 6 Personal communication, SSWA, May 2010(I am awaiting a copy of the original text); See also Venturini, A. and Fargues, P (2015), Migration from North Africa and the Middle East: Skilled Migrants, Development and Globalisation, London: Bllomsbury 7 https://www.legal-tools.org/doc/0ddd19/pdf/.

8 Personal communication, SSWA May 2010

13 Personal communication, Sudanese Doctor's Union

⁹ Full English text available at: https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/documents/the-five-year-programme-for-economic-reform-2015-2019 10 For example, see: https://www.anasudan.net/; https://sudannextgen.com;

¹¹ For example, see: https://www.amelproject.org/ ; https://twitter.com/ahmedadam4sudan ; https://www.teenvogue.com/story/ dreamville-artist-bas-sudan-activism ; https://blog.alusb.com/sudan-bukra-an-innovative-solution-to-freedom-of-speech-in-sudan/ ; https://twitter.com/sudan_bukra;

¹² This new political landscape promises to create an environment that is more enabling for diaspora engagement. Indeed, the civilian government includes several diasporans, including Prime Minister Hamdok. himself. See https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/08/ab-dalla-hamdok-sudan-prime-minister-190821104935717.html

¹⁴ https://standforsudan.ebs-sd.com/StandForSudan/

The Sudanese government, the UN, the EU, and international partners and donors to Sudan met in Berlin at the Sudan Partners' Forum in June 2020 to discuss a \$1.8 billion assistance package to Sudan, as well as political support for the transition government. The Sudanese diaspora was identified as a partner in Sudan's development by the Forum.¹⁵



Sudan has sought to engage its diaspora to increase diaspora financial flows (remittances and investments), skills transfer, and productive return since the late 1990s, partly in response to international sanctions on the country. To achieve this, it established the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) to serve as a point of contact with the diaspora, whose website contains links to investment and other opportunities aimed at the diaspora.

The requirement to purchase an exit visa – and pay outstanding taxes – in order to leave the country had long been a complaint of Sudanese emigrants and was increasingly out of step with policy in other African states. In May 2020, the government abolished the exit visa system entirely to facilitate greater diaspora circular migration.¹⁶

Sudan has also negotiated bilateral health worker agreements with Ireland and Saudi Arabia with the aim of managing migratory flows and addressing brain-drain by providing training placements for Sudanese residents, and short locum modalities for Sudanese specialists in addition to institutional links in both countries.¹⁷

Sudan has established a National Fund, administered by SSWA, to support repatriation of returnees and their families and children and to help them to reintegrate into society.¹⁸ Sudan has also worked with IOM and the EU as part of the Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration of Returnees to improve protections for returning migrants and diaspora returnees from states in the MENA region, most recently in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁹²⁰

Obstacles

- Lack of trust: Even after the 2019 revolution, there remains significant distrust between the diaspora and the Sudanese government, in particular distrust of Sudanese government representatives in countries of residence remains as embassy staff have largely remained the same. SSWA was also mistrusted for being the agency responsible for charging the Sudanese diaspora for exit visas and National Contribution payments.²¹
- Lack of formal channels for remittances: While international sanctions have been lifted, Sudan remains on the US list of countries of State Sponsors of Terror.²² This prevents international organisations from normalising financial transactions, which means there are no opportunities for transfers through the formal banking system, and remittances have to be sent via Gulf States or through informal *hawāla/tahwīl* currency transfers systems.²³

16 Personal communication, Shabaka, July 2020



¹⁵ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/20200625_joint_communique_-_sudan_partnership_conference_0.pdf

¹⁷ Amel A. Gesmalla Elsheikh Badr (2018), 'Health Worker Migration in Sudan: a National Policy Response' https://www.who.int/hrh/ migration/A-MigrationPolicy_Sudan.pdf?ua=1

¹⁸ Ibid; see also: https://grfdt.com/AbstractDetails.aspx?TabId=2189

¹⁹ https://www.iom.int/news/sudan-launches-joint-initiative-migrant-protection-and-reintegration-returnees

²⁰ https://www.iom.int/news/sudan-prepares-receive-returning-nationals

²¹ Personal communication, Shabaka, July 2020

²² https://www.state.gov/state-sponsors-of-terrorism/

²³ Hawāla and tahwīl are traditional systems of transferring money used in Arab countries, the Horn of Africa, and South Asia, whereby the money is paid to an agent who then instructs an associate in the relevant country or area to pay the final recipient.

- Lack of information: The Sudanese diaspora faces a lack of readily available information on investments, volunteering, and skills transfers' opportunities. The SSWA website is only available in Arabic, which many in the diaspora outside the Gulf States do not read.
- Lack of capacity for diaspora engagement: The Sudanese government lacks resources and capacity to facilitate engagement with Sudan's diaspora as effectively as possible. There is also sometimes poor coordination between SSWA and diaspora initiatives.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



SSWA Stand for Sudan Webinars

SSWA organises diaspora conferences in Sudan, attended by representatives of diaspora groups and professional networks, as well as officials from different ministries, to discuss ways of increasing diaspora participation in the country's development in different sectors. The conferences make recommendations to SSWA for programmes and initiatives to be developed and implemented.²⁴

In July 2020 SSWA started a series of online diaspora engagement and consultation events targeting the diaspora in the MENA region, Europe, and North America. These events took place as part of Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdok's 'Stand for Sudan' national campaign, which calls on Sudanese diaspora around the world to contribute to support the country's development financially during the current COVID-19 pandemic.²⁵

Sudanese Partnership for Knowledge Transfer by Expatriate Nationals (SPaKTEN) 2015-present

To address the problem of brain drain in the country, SSWA launched the SPaKTEN initiative to recruit Sudanese diaspora experts for short-term consultancy assignments in Sudan in different sectors, including specialists in medicine, education, agriculture and livestock management, engineering, environment, and energy, IT, finance, and other sectors of strategic importance to Sudan's development. The SPaKTEN network is comprised of 215 experts based in 34 different countries.²⁶ Experts typically undertake assignments of 2-3 weeks and are paid travel, expenses, and a small stipend.

Sudanese Diaspora Health Professionals' Networks 2020

Networks of Sudanese health professional based in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the UK, the US, and Qatar, such as the Sudan Doctors' Union, have mobilised to support the country's health system during the Coronavirus pandemic. Working closely with the Sudan Ministry of Health (MoH), they are mobilising resources and transporting medical supplies and equipment to Sudan, translating and providing guidance on treating COVID-19 to medical staff in the country, and advising MoH officials on COVID-19 preparedness, both remotely and on the ground. In addition, they are conducting lobbying and advocacy of international partners for a lifting of economic sanctions on Sudan during the global public health crisis.²⁷

24 For example, https://suna-sd.net/en/single?id=524078
25 http://500wordsmag.com/sudan-news/sudan-launches-stand-for-sudan-campaign/
26 https://www.spakten.com/experts-network-2
27 https://sswa-sd.com/NewsDetails.aspx?id=1347

NETWORKING + PARTNERSHIPS

HUMAN CAPITAL

HEALTH

Diaspora Development and Humanitarian Expertise 2015-present

Diaspora professional networks and research groups are active in organising events and conferences, especially in relation to knowledge transfer and development.²⁸ The Sudan Research Group (SRG) and <u>Sudan Knowledge (SK)</u> bring together Sudanese diaspora and other experts from across the world to discuss issues relating to sustainable development, science and technology management in Sudan. Similarly, Sudan Development and Humanitarian Professionals is a networking and knowledge exchange platform to share opportunities, knowledge, experiences, and skills focussed on the aid sector. <u>Shabaka</u> undertakes research on diaspora development and humanitarian response, and advises the Sudanese and other governments in Africa and Europe.

The Nubian Initiative 2018

The Nubian Initiative (TNI) is a US-based Nubian diaspora initiative that runs trans-boundary projects on Nubian cultural preservation and sustainable socioeconomic development efforts. It produces online multimedia archives to represent the endangered Nubian history, archaeology and culture, and engages local communities, particularly youth, in viable socio-economic projects, specifically focused on Green Economy and Sustainability. TNI also supports local and international entrepreneurial efforts towards sustainable tourism in Nubia.²⁹

28 For example, see http://www.sussex.ac.uk/spru/newsandevents/2016/talks/ktsudan and http://sudanknowledge.org (below); or in the culture and heritage sector, Nubian Initiative: http://thenubiainitiative.org/about/ 29 http://thenubiainitiative.org/about/



Annex: List of actors

Diaspora related institutions



At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2008

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Sudan nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 1996

IGAD works to promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity. Its Regional Strategy 2016-2020 acknowledges the participation of the diaspora in fostering development in the region.³⁰

National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Cabinet Affairs 2019

The Ministry of Cabinet Affairs is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement in Sudan.

• At sub-ministerial level

Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) 1998

SSWA sits within the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs and is responsible for diaspora affairs, policy development, and coordination of diaspora services. SSWA provides a one-stop service centre for the diaspora in Sudan, and e-services for the diaspora abroad in relation to registrations and ID cards, payment of the National Contribution and zakat, and information on investment and skills transfer opportunities, as well as cultural and heritage activities.³¹

Sudan Centre for Migration, Development, and Population Studies 2019

SSWA established the Sudan Centre for Migration, Development, and Population Studies in 2019 to conduct research and monitor population movements to and from Sudan, exploring their economic, social, psychological, health and security implications.

30 IGAD Regional Strategy Volume 1: The Framework, available at: https://igad.int/documents/8-igad-rs-framework-final-v11/file IGAD members also endorsed the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD Region in February 2020, and are working towards its full adoption, see: https://igad.int/divisions/health-and-social-development/2016-05-24-03-16-37/2373-protocol-on-free-movement-of-persons-endorse-at-ministerial-meeting.

31 SSWA publishes an e-magazine in Arabic, *Afāq al-Hijrah* ('Migration Horizons') on migration and diaspora related issues in Sudan, see: https://www.flipsnack.com/sswa2017/16.html

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Ana Sudan 2020 Germany UK

Development activities

Integration activities

Ana Sudan ('I am Sudan') is a network of diaspora professionals with members from multiple locations around the globe (Sudan, USA, Canada, Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand) that works to mobilise human and financial resources for development projects in Sudan. They support education and mentoring initiatives in Sudan, as well as tree planting and rural development projects, and local infrastructure projects.

Al-Sudaniya Mentoring (ASM) 2013 UK

- Development activities
- Integration activities

ASM is an initiative that was established to empower, engage, and inspire young Sudanese women to develop their personal and professional skills to become pioneering leaders of the future. Mentees on the programme apply the skills and knowledge they have gained to implement projects in areas such as women's rights, education, and technology to give back to their community.

Church Association for Sudan and South Sudan (CASS) 2018³² UK

Development activities

CASS supports the ministry of the churches in Sudan and South Sudan, provides grants and training to pastors, and undertakes community development and educational activities in local communities in both countries.

Darfur Union in the United Kingdom (DUUK) UK

Development activities

Integration activities

DUUK is a civil society organisation that acts as advocate for the people of Darfur in Sudan, and mobilises public awareness of the Darfur issue. It collaborates with NGOs and sister Sudanese organisations to build a platform for a peaceful Sudan.

Shabaka 2014 UK

Development activitiesIntegration activities

Shabaka – the name of a Nubian pharaoh as well as the Arabic for 'network' – is a Sudanese diaspora social enterprise based in the UK that provides research and consultancy services to corporate, NGO, community, and government sectors in Africa and Europe. These include research and training on diasporas, migration and development, and protection and humanitarian action worldwide, with a focus on Sudan, the Horn of Africa, and the MENA region.

32 CASS was founded over 60 years ago but was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) in the UK

St. Mary & St. Abraam Coptic Orthodox Church 1991 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

St. Mary & St. Abraam Coptic Orthodox Church serves the large Sudanese Coptic community in Brighton and Hove, the largest such community in Europe.³³ The church provides educational services and poverty relief for community members, and mobilise resources for local community development projects in Sudan.

Sudanese Community and Information Centre (SCIC) 1989 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

SCIC is a registered charity based in London. It works to empower the Sudanese community in the UK and in Sudan through providing assistance to migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, and weekend community schools and after school clubs for diaspora youth. In Sudan, SCIC collaborates with INGOs working in Sudan in the provision of relief to displaced communities, education, health, empowerment of women and rural development.

Sudanese Doctors' Union (SDU) 1976 Ireland UK

Development activities

Integration activities

SDU-IE and SDU-UK are networks of Sudanese health professionals working in Ireland and the UK. They provide knowledge and skills transfer via regular volunteering and training projects in Sudan and mobilise resources and medical equipment to support the health system in Sudan, which has been crippled by years of sanctions.

Sudan Uprising 2019 Germany

Development activities

Integration activities

Sudan Uprising was founded during the 2019 revolution to provide community advocacy and media outreach in Sudan, Germany, and the UK. It also mobilises resources for community projects in Sudan.

Sudan Women's Association (SWA) 1996 UK

Integration activities

SWA offers services and holds activities for Sudanese women and children, such as English as a Second Language (ESOL) and IT classes, social and cultural events to recognise and celebrate Sudanese culture, and employability training.

Women's Education Partnership 2000 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

Women's Education Partnership runs women's literacy classes and provides university scholarships in Sudan and South Sudan, and educational scholarships for orphans whose families are affected by HIV/ AIDS. Its Eye Care Outreach provides vital medical services to people in the Nuba region, including support to people living with HIV/AIDS. It also provides solar lighting panels for literacy classes, community centres and clinics.

Written by: AFFORD Edited by: EUDiF October 2020 Updated October 2021



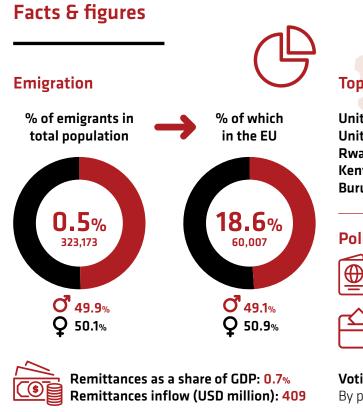


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Diaspora engagement mapping TANZANIA



Top countries of destination

United States of America	54,259
United Kingdom	48,505
Rwanda	44,877
Kenya	37,027
Burundi	31,024

Political rights



Dual citizenship¹

Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad²

Voting from abroad:

By post or in person at consulates/embassies $\mathbf{\boxtimes}$

 \bigcirc

 $\mathbf{\boxtimes}$

Terminology: Tanzania refers to its diaspora as 'Tanzanians abroad'. The term diaspora is also used.

Draft Diaspora Policy 2014



A draft diaspora policy was developed in 2014 as an evolution of the National Diaspora Engagement Strategic Policy Framework (NDESPF) (See Trends section) after a lengthy consultation process. According to an announcement made at the country's 6th Diaspora Forum in December 2019, the finalised policy was due to be submitted to the cabinet for approval in May 2020. A key feature of this policy includes the passing of a law recognising all Tanzanians living abroad regardless of whether they have taken up citizenship in their country of residence.³ The drafting and consultation process has undergone multiple iterations, and Zanzibar published its own diaspora policy in June 2020.

1 The 1995 Tanzania Nationality Act defines Tanzanian citizenship by birth and by descent, although it does not recognise dual citizenship - Full text. See also Citizenship Law in Africa - A Comparative Study, OSF

2 See Voting from Abroad - the International IDEA Handbook

³ https://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/diaspora-law-be-place-may-2020-dr-shein

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



2020

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 puts an emphasis on mainstreaming the diaspora into national development and enhancing the capacity of the Diaspora Department to help strengthen the government's communication, outreach, and collection of information from its diaspora.⁴

Zanzibar Diaspora Affairs Act defines the Zanzibari diaspora as someone who is affiliated with, and has allegiance to, Zanzibar; it gives the Zanzibari diaspora the right to obtain a Zanzibar identity card and other privileges, included exemption from needing a work permit, multiple entry long-term visas, and the right to long stays in the country. It also establishes a Diaspora Register, which is to serve as a diaspora expert database.

Trends and achievements

Prior to 2010, Tanzanian migration and development policy focused on boosting remittances and investments, an approach that was criticised for failing to fully leverage the full potential of diaspora skills and knowledge.⁵

In recognition of their significant potential contribution to national development, in 2010 the Government decided to undertake the development of a National Diaspora Engagement Strategic Policy Framework (NDESPF) with World Bank support, and to establish a Diaspora Engagement and Opportunities Department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC).⁶ In 2011, a draft National Diaspora Framework (NDF), developed with support from IOM, aimed to create a conducive environment to engage the Tanzanian Diaspora to effectively contribute to the country's development.⁷

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation in Tanzania continues to undertake awareness-raising activities through television, radio, print media, annual diaspora conventions, and diaspora stakeholder meetings to share information and hear the views of the public on the issue of diaspora. This level of activity has led to increased public debate about diaspora participation in the economic and political life of the country.¹⁶ The Ministry's website also includes a 'diaspora news' section.⁸

The government organises an annual Tanzania Diaspora Conference to bring together diaspora representatives from around the world and discuss how the diaspora can best contribute to national development.⁹ Diaspora organisations are active in supporting development in Tanzania, especially in the health sector.

The Tanzanian government has also expressed an interest in working with diaspora organisations to promote greater investment and tourism in Tanzania, specifically diaspora and heritage tourism.

There have been debates in the Tanzanian legislative council in recent years on dual citizenship and the rights of Tanzanian diaspora living abroad. This remains a contentious issue within the country, but parliamentarians have been discussing it since 2016.¹⁰

6 https://www.foreign.go.tz/index.php/services/diaspora-engagement-and-opportunities;

- 8 https://www.foreign.go.tz/index.php/resources/category/diaspora-news
- 9 https://tdcglobal.org/2019/11/07/6th-zanzibar-diaspora-conference-2019/
- 10 See the following: The Citizen op-ed; Umaizi article

⁴ Harold L.M. Utouh and Darlene K. Mutalemwa (2015), 'Engaging the Tanzanian Diaspora in National Development: What Do We Know and What are the Gaps?' in African Journal of Economic Review, Volume III, Issue I.

⁵ Peter Hansen (2012), Revisiting the Remittance Mantra: A Study of Migration–Development Policy Formation in Tanzania, International Migration Vol. 50:3

⁷ https://tanzania.iom.int/sites/default/files/migrated_files/2012/09/Migration-for-Development-flyer.pdf

As a semi-autonomous part of Tanzania, Zanzibar has its own government and institutions. Zanzibar has long hosted significant Arab and South Asian diaspora communities, which maintain links with India, Kenya, Oman and the UK. In 2020, Zanzibar developed its own diaspora policy with a dedicated Diaspora Unit in the President's office, and has organised a series of international diaspora conferences.¹¹

Obstacles¹²

- Lack of policy development: There has been a delay in the government finalising a Diaspora Policy, and this has significantly stymied progress in effectively engaging the diaspora in the country's development.
- **Data management:** There government lacks reliable data regarding the Tanzanian diaspora, inhibiting its ability to plan and deliver services to its diaspora.¹³
- Communication: Ineffective communication and engagement of diaspora groups and organisations limits engagement. There are some governmental media channels targeting the diaspora, but these are underused and not always trusted.
- Lack of incentives for investment: Diaspora investors are treated in the same way as other foreign investors which leaves potential for targeted initiatives.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices

Strengthening infectious disease surveillance in Africa

Mobilisation of Diaspora Scientific Expertise to strengthen infectious disease surveillance in Southern Africa 2010

The Africa Centre of Excellence for Infectious Diseases of Humans and Animals in Eastern and Southern Africa (SACIDS-ACE) works to harness innovation in science and technology in order to improve sub-Saharan Africa's capacity to detect, identify and monitor infectious diseases of humans, animals, and their interactions in order to better manage the risks posed by them. SACIDS-ACE has mobilised diaspora medics and scientists to respond to infectious disease outbreaks, such as Ebola virus and COVID-19, across Africa. SACIDS-ACE is based at Tanzania's Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), which also established a diaspora academic facility that allowed Tanzanian diaspora to establish academic and scientific associations with the university as part of a capacity building initiative.¹⁴

11 https://allafrica.com/stories/202004290482.html

12 For a more detailed discussion, see Harold L.M. Utouh and Darlene K. Mutalemwa (2015), 'Engaging the Tanzanian Diaspora in National Development: What Do We Know and What are the Gaps?' in *African Journal of Economic Review*, Volume III, Issue I 13 Personal communication, IOM Tanzania March 2016

14 https://www.sua.ac.tz/about-sua/university-linkages









COVD-19 Response and Al-Noor Community Foodbank 2020

Zanzibar Welfare Association, a diaspora group in the UK, has raised funds and delivered medical equipment to Tanzania to support health workers dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak in Zanzibar. To date they have purchased and delivered hundreds of face shields, goggles, boxes of surgical gloves, and facemasks to Zanzibar.

To respond to the crisis in the UK, a team of ZAWA volunteers on the deprived Gascoigne Estate in Barking, London, also launched the Al Noor Cultural & Educational Trust Food Bank to support local people. The food bank is based on the estate, which sits in one of the UK's most poverty-stricken areas, and the volunteers deliver food-packs to local homes once a week.¹⁵

Mama Initiative

WAJAMAMA is a diaspora enterprise founded by a Zanzibari diaspora entrepreneur from the US that provides a safe space for women to get high-quality healthcare, be empowered to live healthier lives, learn about their bodies, and make exercise a part of their lives. Its Mama Initiative is a "charity pot" that allows WAJAMAMA to not only cover consultation and lab fees for women, but also deliver workshops to increase their knowledge about how to care for themselves and their families. WAJAMAMA fundraise for the Mama Initiative through its workshops and selling WAJAMAMA water bottles.

HEALTH, CRISIS RESPONSE

HEALTH; SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2001

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Tanzania nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) 1992

Tanzania is a founding member of SADC, an inter-governmental organization whose goal is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development among fifteen Southern African Member States. In addition, SADC Member States adopted the <u>SADC Labour Migration Policy</u> <u>Framework</u>, which implores all SADC member states to develop rights-based national labour migration policies by 2019.

East African Community (EAC) 1967

The EAC is a regional intergovernmental organisation of six Partner States that works to promote greater regional integration. One of its integration pillars is the Common Market, introduced in 2010, which includes free movement of people, goods, and services, and right of residence for EAC nationals.

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation 1961

The ministry oversees engagement of the Tanzanian diaspora to enable it to effectively contribute to political, socio-economic and cultural development of the country. Its website includes a 'diaspora news' section.

o At sub-ministerial level

Diaspora Engagement and Opportunities Division (DEOD) 2010

The DEOD engages the Tanzanian diaspora to effectively contribute to the political, socio-economic and cultural development of the country. It is responsible for diaspora policy development, diaspora engagement, and facilitation of diaspora investment opportunities. DEOD is formed of two sections: the Mobilization, Protection and Data Management Section, and the Diaspora Investment and International Employment Section.



Department of International Cooperation, President's Office and Chairman of Revolutionary Council, Zanzibar 2020

The Department of International Cooperation is responsible for promoting Zanzibar's relations with the rest of the world, and for coordinating diaspora affairs with a view to engaging the diaspora in the socioeconomic development of Zanzibar. Its Diaspora Unit sits under the Department of International Cooperation, in the office of The President and Chairman of Revolutionary Council.

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) 1997

TIC's vision is to become a premier Investment Promotion Agency (IPA) capable of creating and sustaining ever-increasing investment flows and create competitive investment environment that promotes Tanzania as the prime investment destination of choice in Africa. TIC works to attract new investment and maximize its impact on the economy, including from diaspora investors.¹⁶ TIC does not yet offer specific advice or products aimed at the diaspora, although there are plans to introduce these in the future

Diaspora organisations in Europe



British Tanzania Society (BTS) 1975 UK

- Development activities
- ☑ Integration activities

BTS was founded in 1975 to improve communications and understanding between the UK and Tanzania. It is a non-political, non-governmental organisation that works to promote, preserve, and protect the health and well-being of the people of Tanzania and the relief or reduction of poverty. BTS also publishes the journal Tanzanian Affairs. Its President is Hon Hassan Mwinyi, former President of Tanzania. Its Vice Presidents are Trevor Jaggar - who has been linked with Tanzania (and before that Tanganyika) since 1950, Ronald Fennell MBE, Elizabeth Fennell MBE, Professor Esther Mwaikambo and Derek Ingram OBE.

Sahara Communities Abroad (SACOMA) 2011 UK

Development activities

SACOMA is a social enterprise organisation that delivers information, guidance and advice, accredited training, business support, and capacity building to SMEs in Kenya and Tanzania, with a focus on the agriculture sector.

Tanzania Association of Greater Manchester (TAGMA) 2014 UK

Integration activities

TAGMA works to support the Tanzanian community in the Greater Manchester area. It organises cultural events to promote Tanzanian culture.

Tanzania British Business Enterprise 2019 UK

Development activities

Solution Integration activities

The Tanzania British Business Enterprise works to unify and empower Tanzanians & Zanzibarians living in the UK to contribute to growth, business, and investment opportunities in Tanzania. Its goal is to strengthen business ties between the UK and Tanzania and to promote and support the business interests of its members

Tanzanian Community in Denmark 2012 Denmark

Development activities

Integration activities

Non-profit organisation for Tanzanian Diaspora living in Denmark. Aims to bring together the Tanzanian community in Denmark.

Tanzanian Community in the UK 2018 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

The organisation works to expand and enhance good relations, cooperation in cultural, social activities and matters affecting Tanzanian living in the diaspora, whether related to life in the UK or activities in Tanzania.

Tanzania Development Trust (TDT) 1975 UK

Development activities

A community development charity spin off of the British Tanzanian Society, TDT was founded with the aim of alleviating poverty in Tanzania through assistance with projects in health, water supply, education and community based self-help activities. It provides small grants to support projects in the most deprived parts of Tanzania. TDT is run entirely on a voluntary basis.

Tanzania Global Diaspora Council 2018 Sweden

Development activitiesIntegration activities

The organisation works on expanding, enhancing and encouraging Tanzanian Diaspora in the Nordic states (Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Faroe Islands and Aland) as well as the Baltic states to invest in sectors such as industrialisation, tourism, education, manufacturing, and other priority sectors.

Tanzania Now 2017 UK

Integration activities

An independent private organisation that aims to provide information to the Tanzanian community in the UK, the organisation provides a directory of businesses in the UK, news, discussion forums, commentary of religion, etc.

Tanzania UK Healthcare Diaspora Association (TUHEDA) 2017 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

TUHEDA was established in order to facilitate the relief of sickness and preservation of health of the people in Tanzania and the UK through collaboration in healthcare provision between the UK and Tanzania. It provides medical equipment to Tanzania, and organises seminars, conferences, and training for healthcare professional and the public.

Tanzania Swahili Community (TSC-Scotland) 2014 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

TSC-Scotland works to bring together Tanzanians living in Scotland, and to promote Tanzanian culture. It delivers cultural education in Scotland and Tanzania, and raises funds to support health workers in Tanzania.

Tanzanian Women's Association UK (TAWAUK) 2006 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

TAWAUK works to empower female entrepreneurs in the UK and Tanzania, and provides weekly parenting classes online, support and advice to single women, and job search support for women in the UK. In Tanzania, it supports education projects as well as strengthening the Tanzanian health system through fundraising and sponsorship.

Wales and West of England Tanzania Diaspora (WaWeTD) UK

Development activities

Integration activities

WaWeTD is a network of Tanzanians and friends who reside in Wales and the South West of England. The network's mission is to solidify and strengthen community development in Tanzania.

Wasanii Tanzania Uingereza (WASATU) 2016 UK

Integration activities

WASATU works to promote Tanzanian arts, culture, and music in the UK, It organises musical and cultural events, as well as marketing Tanzanian goods and Tanzanian foodstuffs.

Watanzania Birmingham and Black Country C.I.C. 2020 UK

Development activities

Solution Integration activities

Watanzania Birmingham and Black Country Community Interest Company (CIC) is a diaspora social enterprise that conducts research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities, provides educational support services, as well as residential care activities for the elderly and disabled. It also works in partnership with other Tanzanian diaspora groups in the UK to promote diaspora investment in Tanzania as UK Tanzania Diaspora Business Conventions (UKTZDBC)

Zanzibar Diaspora in Scandinavia (ZANDIAS) Sweden

Development activities

Integration activities

ZANDIAS aims to be the collective voice of all members of the Zanzibar Diaspora in the Scandinavia, and works to help focus the efforts of the Zanzibar diaspora on relief initiatives and similar charitable projects in Zanzibar. It supports education and IT projects in Zanzibar, and works to bring about positive and lasting social and economic change.

Zanzibar Welfare Association (ZAWA) UK

- Development activities
- Integration activities

ZAWA was founded to boost and to promote self-help projects started by Zanzibaris with the aim of uplifting their standards of living as well as their social and economic development in UK. ZAWA is a progressive non-profit think tank dedicated to discourse on public policy for the betterment of Zanzibar. It supports education and IT projects in Tanzania, and raises funds to provide mobility aids to the disabled. It has also mobilised resources and medical equipment to help fight the COVID-19 pandemic in Zanzibar, as well as running a foodbank in East London.

Written by: AFFORD Edited by: EUDiF October 2020 Updated October 2021





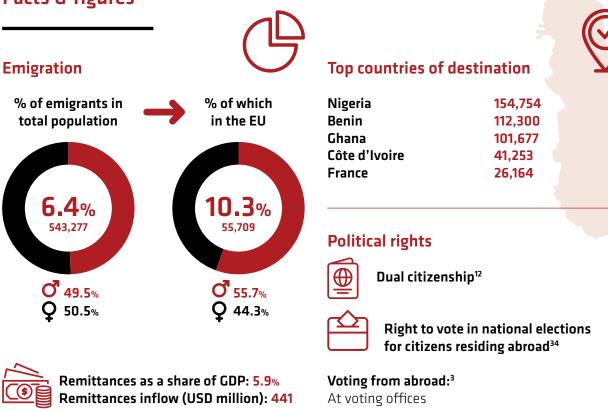
Funded by the European Union





Diaspora engagement mapping **TOGO**

Facts & figures



Terminology: Togo refers to its diaspora as 'Togolese abroad' ('Togolais de l'extérieur').

1 *Loi Sur La Nationalité Togolaise*. 1978. Lomé: République Togolaise. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/68455/120026/F97087116/TGO-68455.pdf.

2 However, the loss of Togolese nationality (i.e. from acquiring another nationality) is subordinate to government decree (Article 23 of the Togolese Nationality Law). Therefore, in principle, a Togolese national could acquire multiple nationalities if the government ruled against their loss of Togolese nationality. In practice, the Togolese state seldom enforces the loss of Togolese citizenship upon acquisition of an additional citizenship - Key informant interview, Coordination des Organisations de la Diaspora Togolaise pour le Co-Développement, 4 August 2020.

3 *Code électoral de la République togolaise*. 2017. Lomé. République Togolaise. http://togolex.com/2020/01/code-electoral-de-la-repub-lique-togolaise-version-consolidee-a-jour-de-toutes-les-modifications.html.

4 Dougueli, Georges. 2020. "[Tribune] Togo : La Diaspora, Un Électorat Mis À L'Écart". *Jeune Afrique*, 2020. https://www.jeuneafrique.com/ mag/892948/societe/tribune-togo-la-diaspora-un-electorat-mis-a-lecart/

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 $\mathbf{\boxtimes}$

2019 Government Roadmap for the Togolese Abroad⁵ Togo's diaspora policy comprises three strands of state-led diaspora engagement:



- 1) Valuing the diaspora's human, economic and social capitals;
- Strengthening communication between the government and the diaspora;
- 3) Enhancing protection and the defence of diaspora interests.

Amongst the specific initiatives proposed is the creation of diaspora competency and associational repertoires, launching a programme to support diaspora development projects in regions of origin, encouraging the diaspora to teach in Togolese universities and schools, and organising a diaspora forum (one of which was organised in November 2019).⁶

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

2013

rogo



- The **Strategic Plan for the Mobilisation of the Togolese Diaspora**⁷ constitutes a landmark in the government's diaspora engagement. The document proposes the creation of a High Council for Togolese Abroad to better structure diaspora representations; the institution of a National Agency for Togolese Abroad to be in charge of the relationship between the state and the diaspora; the organisation of diaspora forums; the channelling of remittances into national development through the creation of an Investment Fund for Togolese Abroad; the raising of public awareness about diaspora programmes; the assistance of professional and social reintegration of returning migrants; and the engagement of the diaspora in decentralised cooperation.
- 2014 The diaspora visa exemption was introduced by the government's Council of Ministers in 2014. The order, which implemented a recommendation made at the 2014 diaspora meetings, benefits those who lost their Togolese nationality after acquiring the nationality of their country of residence. Togolese abroad need only to present their previous Togolese passport, national identity card or consular card upon arrival in order to enter Togo visa-free.⁸
- 2016 The Migration and Development Strategy was launched with the support of ICMPD to bring together the government's different migration and development initiatives, including diaspora engagement, into a coherent framework. Mobilising the Togolese abroad is a recurring theme throughout.⁹ The more specific actions include putting in place a diaspora database and framework for diaspora-state dialogue; improving diplomatic and consular services; defining an active diaspora communication policy (including a website and support to diaspora meetings, areas in which the Togolese government has already made progress); exploring incentives to stimulate diaspora investment; concluding public-private partnership agreements with the diaspora; establishing a "bank of Togolese abroad"; providing financial education to migrants; facilitating the temporary and permanent return of qualified Togolese abroad; and allowing dual citizenship (tolerated in practice but not currently allowed under nationality law).
 - 5 Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de l'Intégration Africaine et des Togolais de l'Extérieur. 2019. "Note De Présentation De La Feuille De Route Pour Les Togolaise De L'extérieur". Lomé: République Togolaise. https://diasporatg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Note-de-pr%C3%A9sentation-de-la-Feuille-de-Route.pdf.

^{6 &}quot;FEDA : Forum Économique De La Diaspora Africaine De Lomé – Le Rendez-Vous Des Diasporas !". 2019. Forum.Diaspora.Tg. https:// forum.diaspora.tg/.

⁷ Radji, Safiou. 2013. «Plan Stratégique Pour La Mobilisation De La Diaspora Togolaise : Rapport Final». https://cvu-togo-diaspora.org/files/2014/03/BAD-TOGO-2013-01-PLAN-STRATEGIQUE-POUR-LA-MOBILISATION-DE-LA-DISPORA-TOGOLAISE.pdf.

⁸ Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de l'Intégration Africaine et des Togolais de l'Extérieur. 2014. «Promouvoir La Diaspora: Les Togolais Détenteurs De Passeport Étranger, Exemptés De Visa D'Entrée Et De Sortie». https://www.manationtogo.com/promouvoir-la-diaspora-les-togolais-detenteurs-de-passeport-etranger-exemptes-de-visa-dentree-et-de-sortie/.

⁹ In particular, the first two (of the four) strategic orientations are: 1) the promotion of diaspora engagement for diaspora participation in national development; and 2) the facilitation and mobilisation of diaspora remittances.

The **National Labour Migration Strategy and Operational Action Plan (2018-2022)** was also developed with ICMPD's support and aims to support national development through equitable and effective labour migration governance. The document focuses on a broad range of labour migration issues (including immigration). Nevertheless, some actions aim to support Togolese labour migrants, including the establishment of a diaspora competencies and enterprises repertory; the development of skills transfer programmes; the strengthening of the National Employment Agency's international services and supervision of private employment agencies; the dispatch of labour attachés in diplomatic missions; and the elaboration of a guide for emigrants (developed in 2017).

2018

2017

The **National Development Plan (PND, 2018-2022)**¹⁰ mentions the need to attract diaspora investment in plans to reform public procurement, as well as the need to mobilise diaspora resources and channel remittances towards productive investment. The Investment Fund for Togolese Abroad is mentioned as a possible mechanism to achieve this.



Despite the country's developed policy frameworks,^{11 12} Togo's success in developing concrete engagement initiatives has been mixed. It has struggled to fully implement long-vaunted flagship initiatives like the Investment Fund for Togolese Abroad (the "FITEX", which was mentioned in the 2013 Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion Strategy (SCAPE) but for which a feasibility study was only commissioned in 2019),¹³ while also still restricting dual citizenship.

With its 2019 Government Roadmap for the Togolese Abroad already signalling a renewed commitment to diaspora engagement, Togo's foreign minister presented a new initiative, the Decade of African Diasporas, to the 33rd African Union Summit in 2020.¹⁴ The initiative aims to organise an African Diaspora Economic Forum in Lomé to lay the groundwork for a new framework for dialogue and exchange with African diasporas.

10 Government of Togo. 2018. «Plan National de Développement 2018-2022». Lomé: République Togolaise. https://www.togofirst.com/media/attachments/2019/04/02/-pnd-2018-2022.pdf.

11 Government of Togo. 2018. «Togo : Le Gouvernement Veut Définir Une Stratégie De Migration Professionnelle». https://www.republiquetogolaise.com/politique/0404-1711-togo-le-gouvernement-veut-definir-une-strategie-de-migration-professionnelle.

12 International Centre for Migration Policy Development and International Organization for Migration. 2017. A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. https://fmmwestafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/en-A_Survey_ on_Migration_Policies_in_West_Africa_EN_SOFT2nd.pdf.

13 Ambassade du Togo en France. 2019. «Fonds D'Investissement Des Togolais De L'Extérieur (FITEX)». https://www.france.ambassade-togo.org/2019/02/13/fonds-dinvestissement-des-togolais-de-lexterieur-fitex/.

14 Republicoftogo.com. 2020. «Le Sixième Continent», 2020. https://www.republicoftogo.com/Toutes-les-rubriques/Diaspora/Le-sixieme-continent.

Obstacles



- Implementing the diaspora vote: In 2019, the diaspora was finally granted the right to vote. However, just 348 Togolese abroad were reportedly able to register to vote in the 2020 national elections.¹⁵ The legislation that allowed the diaspora vote placed several administrative requirements on prospective voters, including the need to obtain a consular card from a Togolese diplomatic mission at least six months before electoral roll registration, leading to extremely low turnout.¹⁶
- Political division: Opposition to the incumbent administration is considered high amongst Togolese abroad. This has at times limited dialogue between the state and the diaspora.¹⁷ In addition to the government being accused of deliberately constraining the diaspora vote to reduce support for opposition parties, the establishment of the High Council of Togolese Abroad has also been seen by some as a means to extend the ruling party's power to diaspora communities.¹⁸
- Lack of organisation: The lack of structure and organisation among diaspora communities has long been cited as a constraint on the diaspora's ability to express themselves and contribute to national development.¹⁹ The government established the High Council of Togolese Abroad to address this challenge.²⁰
- Dual citizenship: the Togolese diaspora is by and large required to choose between the citizenships of their countries of residence and origin. Notwithstanding the government's introduction of the visa exemption for the diaspora, many Togolese abroad, especially non-nationals, face administrative barriers when attempt to engage their country of origin.

¹⁵ Nafissa, Amadou. 2020. « La diaspora togolaise en France a manifesté ce jour de vote». Deutsche Welle, 2020. https://www.dw.com/ fr/la-diaspora-togolaise-en-france-a-manifest%C3%A9-ce-jour-de-vote/a-52480783.

¹⁶ Dougueli, Georges. 2020. «[Tribune] Togo : La Diaspora, Un Électorat Mis À L'Écart». *Jeune Afrique*, 2020. https://www.jeuneafrique. com/mag/892948/societe/tribune-togo-la-diaspora-un-electorat-mis-a-lecart/.

¹⁷ alome.com. 2019. «Haut Conseil Des Togolais De L'Extérieur (HCTE)/La Position De Visions Solidaires», , 2019. http://news.alome. com/h/120396.html.

¹⁸ Topona, Eric. 2019. «Haut Conseil Des Togolais De L'extérieur, Une Fausse Bonne Idée ?». *Deutsche Welle*, 2019. https://www.dw.com/ fr/haut-conseil-des-togolais-de-lext%C3%A9rieur-une-fausse-bonne-id%C3%A9e/a-50394570.

¹⁹ Haut Conseil des Togolais de l'Extérieur. 2019. «Plateforme D'election Des Délégués Pays Du Haut Conseil Des Togolais De L'extérieur». Haut Conseil des Togolais de l'Extérieur. https://ambatogoindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Plate-forme-d%C3%A9lection-des-D%C3%A9l%C3%A9gu%C3%A9s-Pays-du-HCTE-Presse.pdf.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices

Diaspora awards

The annual Week of Diaspora Achievements (Semaine des réussites diaspora), which was launched in 2016 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Togolese Abroad,²¹ recognises the achievements of seven diaspora personalities in the fields of science, research, education, health, humanitarianism, media, economy, business and new technologies.²² The event also brings Togolese abroad together for events that facilitate exchange. Laureates, are selected by an independent panel²³ and decorated by the president, underlining high-level state commitment to the diaspora.²⁴

Diaspora online portal

The Directorate of Togolese Abroad (DTE) created a modern website in 2018 to share information with the diaspora in English and French.²⁵ It regularly publishes stories on diaspora-related developments and national news, while also using the website to communicate the role of the DTE and the Government Roadmap for the Togolese Abroad, as well as posting links to diaspora services. Users can also subscribe to the website's newsletter.

Online business creation

Togo has made a number of reforms to its business environment in recent years. Among the most important was the <u>Centre of Enterprise Formalities</u>' (CFE) introduction of online business creation in 2019.²⁶ While not a diaspora engagement initiative in itself, the move - which saw the World Bank rank Togo as the fifteenth easiest country in which to start a business²⁷ - will likely facilitate the creation of diaspora-led businesses.

21 aLome.com. 2016. «« Semaine Des Réussites Diaspora » : Gilbert Bawara Invite La Diaspora Togolaise À Jouer Son Rôle Dans La Modernisation Rapide Du Togo», 2016. http://news.alome.com/h/81370.html.

22 Republicoftogo.com. 2016. «Une Semaine Pour Récompenser Les Talents Togolais», 2016. https://www.republicoftogo.com/ Toutes-les-rubriques/Diaspora/Une-semaine-pour-recompenser-les-talents-togolais. 23 Ibid

24 Expertise France. 2018. «Mobilisation de la diaspora : bonnes pratiques à l'international et éléments de transposabilité en Tunisie». Expertise France. https://www.expertisefrance.fr/documents/20182/391705/EtudeLemmaC2-Benchmark_Inter_MobilisationDiaspora. pdf/3048d146-52f0-4d0a-9b8d-fd9f09e4e972.

25 MADE West Africa. 2020. «Feuille De Route Du Togo». Accessed July 30.

26 Akoda, Séna. 2020. «Togo: La Création D'Entreprises Se Démocratise Davantage». *Togo First*, 2020. https://www.togofirst.com/fr/gouvernance-economique/1303-5127-togo-la-creation-d-entreprises-se-democratise-davantage.

27 "Rankings". 2019. Doingbusiness.Org. https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings.

TOGO

Annex: List of actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO)

Togo is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point to represent Togo as part of the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

National institutions

o At ministerial level

Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination and Monitoring of Migration and Development Activities 2014

The committee was established to bring together departments responsible for migration and development issues.²⁸ It meets approximately once per quarter and is chaired by the Ministry of Development Planning.²⁹

Directorate of Togolese Abroad (DTE) 2005

The DTE was established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Togolese Abroad (MAEIATE) to prepare and implement the state's diaspora policies and to mobilise the diaspora for national development. The DTE contains two divisions:

Protection of Persons and Goods Division
 Diaspora Projects Division

National Employment Agency (ANPE)

The ANPE matches labour demand and supply. It is responsible for certifying work contracts of foreign workers and those of Togolese migrant workers. The agency also provides employment support to migrants before they depart and upon their return.³⁰

Ministry of Development Planning

The Ministry of Development Planning leads on the drafting of national development plans and chairs the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination and Monitoring of Migration and Development Activities. It is also working with the Coordination des Organisations de la Diaspora Togolaise pour le Co-Développement (CODT-CODEV) to facilitate diaspora involvement in local development projects.³¹

28 Ma Nation Togo. 2019. «Interview : Robert DUSSEY Revient Sur Les Temps Forts De L'Action Diplomatique Du Togo En 2019», 2019. https://www.manationtogo.com/interview-robert-dussey-revient-sur-les-temps-forts-de-laction-diplomatique-du-togo-en-2019/. 29 Key informant interview, Ministry of Development Planning, 5 August 2020.

30 "Migration Professionnelle – ANPE". 2020. Anpetogo.Org. Accessed July 29. https://anpetogo.org/migration-professionnelle/. 31 Key informant interview, Ministry of Development Planning, 5 August 2020.



Directorate-General of National Documentation (DGDN) 2003

The DGDN, part of the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, processes national identity and travel documents – key documents used by Togolese abroad.³²

Togo Invest 2012

Togo Invest is a state-owned enterprise established as a strategic economic development tool. It aims to develop Togo into a modern logistics and development corridor. It serves as an investment-holding firm that aims to attract other actors to invest in major infrastructure and development projects. In 2020, Togo Invest created an investment vehicle, Kifema Capital, which aims to bring together Togolese investors, including diaspora investors, wishing to support projects associated with the government's National Development Plan.³³ Kifema Capital, which is co-owned by Togo Invest and several other investors (mainly public-sector), plans to take equity positions in, and manage, Togolese enterprises.³⁴

Diaspora organisations in Europe



The newly-established High Council of Togolese Abroad (HCTE) aims to serve as the principal diaspora umbrella organisation worldwide,³⁵ with delegates selected from countries of residence. Aside from the HCTE, Togolese residing in Europe have organised themselves through a variety of associations (although smaller in number when compared with other West African diaspora representations). The associational make-up can also be characterised by its political dimension, with Togolese political parties also operating representations in countries of residence; the list below only includes apolitical associations.³⁶

Association des exilés togolais en Suisse (ATS) Switzerland

Integration activities

ATS brings together and provides support to Togolese political asylum seekers in Switzerland.³⁷

Association des Togolais de France (ATOF) France 2012

Development activities

Integration activities

Association bringing together Togolese residing in France through cultural and development activities. ATOF organises the Miss Togo France beauty pageant.³⁸

36 Ibid.

³² Key informant interview, Ministry of Development Planning, 5 August 2020.

³³ Agboh Ahouelete, Jean-Paul. 2020. «Kifema Capital, Un Outil De Financement De Togo Invest Pour Booster Le Plan National De Développement (PND)». Togo First, , 2020. https://www.togofirst.com/fr/finance/2805-5611-kifema-capital-un-outil-de-financement-de-togo-invest-pour-booster-le-plan-national-de-developpement-pnd.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Haut Counseil des Togolais de l'Extérieur. 2019. «Termes De Référence Du Haut Conseil Des Togolais De L'extérieur». Haut Counseil des Togolais de l'Extérieur. http://togoembassylondon.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/HCTE-TDRs-du-Haut-Conseil-des-Togolais-de-IEx-t%C3%A9rieur.pdf.

³⁷ Bureau cantonal pour l'intégration des étrangers et la prévention du racisme. 2020. «Association De Migrants Dans Le Canton De Vaud». Lausanne: Canton de Vaud. https://www.vd.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/organisation/dire/spop/fichiers_pdf/publi-150824-associations-migrants.pdf.

³⁸ alome.com. 2017. «Togo : Association Des Togolais De France Et L'Élection MISS TOGO France», 2017. http://news.alome.com/h/96959. html.

Associazione dei Togolesi in Italia (ATI) Italy

Development activities

Integration activities

ATI brings together Togolese residing in Italy to promote cooperation between Togo and Italy through investment opportunities in Togo. ATI also brings together smaller Togolese diaspora associations established across Italy.³⁹

Bureau Fédéral de la Diaspora Togolaise en Allemagne (TOGO-DIASPO e.V. Bund Büro) Germany 2019

Development activities

Integration activities

The association brings together Togolese residing in Germany to support their integration. The association has a federal office, local offices across Germany, and an office in Togo. In addition to its activities to support diaspora integration, the association also contributes to development projects in Togo.

Coordination des Organisations de la Diaspora Togolaise pour le Co-Développement (CODT-CODEV) France 2019

Development activities

An organisation established to bring together Togolese diaspora associations to support development projects in Togo.⁴⁰

Diaspora Togolaise en Allemagne Germany

Integration activities

An online community bringing together Togolese residing in Germany.

Leman-Togo Switzerland 2013

Development activities

Integration activities

Leman-Togo is a non-profit organisation created by Togolese and Swiss nationals, and "friends of Togo" to support development and promote cultural exchange between Switzerland and Togo.

Togoviwo Switzerland 2015

☑ Integration activities

Togoviwo brings together Togolese residing in Fribourg to reflect on issues of immigration, integration and development with a view to developing actions to enhance social cohesion.

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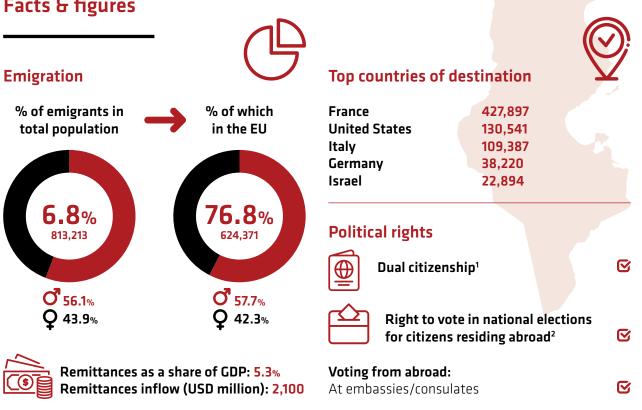
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Diaspora engagement mapping TUNISIA

Facts & figures



التونسيون المقيمون في الخارج :Terminology: Tunisia refers to its diaspora as 'Tunisians abroad' (Arabic al-tūnisiyyūn fi-l-khūrij ; also الحالية التونيسية al-jāliyyah al-tūnisiyyah; French: tunisiens résidents à l'étranger), although the term diaspora is also used in some contexts.

Tunisia does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

11963 Code de la Nationalité Tunisienne, available at : https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/2022022/5e00d4e64.pdf . Amendment no. 93-74 of July 12, 1993 modified the Code du Statut Personnel to give wives the right to transfer her patrimony and nationality to children to the same extent as husbands, even if married to a foreigner, with her father's approval. This is important to the diaspora, as it enables women to pass on Tunisian nationality to their children. The legal change predated similar legislation in other North African states by over a decade. Full text available in French at: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/73374/74946/F-1287339442/TUN-73374.pdf 2 Tunisians abroad have had the right to vote in presidential elections since 1988, and in parliamentary elections since 2011. Version consolidée de la loi organique n° 2014-16 du 26 mai 2014, relative aux élections et référendums telle que modifiée et complétée par la loi organique n°2019-76 du 30 août 2019: https://legislation-securite.tn/fr/node/44286.

For more information, see Jaulin, T. (2016), 'Geographies of external voting: the Tunisian elections abroad since the 2011 Uprising', Comparative Migration Studies 4, 14.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- Organic Law N° 2014-16, Relating to Elections and Referenda was a result of demands from Tunisians abroad for greater political rights, i.e. the right to become representatives in the Assembly, and the right for dual nationals to become President.³ The number of diaspora representatives in the Tunisian parliament is proportional to the size of the diaspora, which makes Tunisia unique in this regard.⁴
- 2016 The National Development Plan 2016-2020⁵ sets out a number of measures relevant to diaspora engagement, including: strengthening links with diaspora organisations and communities abroad; protecting the human rights of Tunisians abroad in their country of residence, including agreements on international social protection; and creating new opportunities for the transfer of skills and experience, especially in terms of tech transfer and diaspora investment. It includes a target to increase the percentage of Tunisians abroad taking their annual holiday in the country from 5% to 30% by 2020.⁶
 - The National Migration Strategy⁷ was firstly elaborated in 2012, when Tunisia undertook a series of consultations that led to the first version of the National Migration Strategy. A consultation process was launched in July 2017 with various national and international partners, including the diaspora.⁸ Its current state of implementation remains unclear. One of the strategy's five pillars is 'human development and social inclusion', under which are included objectives in relation to: protecting the rights and interests of Tunisian migrants and strengthening the links between them and with Tunisia; strengthening the contribution of migration to socio-economic development at the local, regional and national levels; and promoting regular migration of Tunisians. The strategy also recognises governance reform and strengthening of institutions as priorities to enable these objectives to be achieved.



Historically, Tunisian migration policy tended to be focused on diaspora management and provision or social services to this group, as well as controlling labour (e)migration. Tunisia's approach was widely considered as transactional by Tunisians and by EU states.⁹ Despite this, Tunisians in the diaspora feel a strong motivation to contribute to the development process in their home country, and many choose to invest and open businesses in their villages of origin.¹⁰

The Office of Tunisians Abroad (Office des Tunisiens à l'Etranger, OTE) within the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Tunisians Abroad, was initially established in 1988 to promote national identity and support the integration of Tunisian migrants abroad.¹¹ Following the launch of the Tunisian Presidential Programme in 2009, the focus of strategic policies turned

10 Delahaye S.G., Tejada G. (2019) Transnational Investments of the Tunisian Diaspora: Trajectories, Skills Accumulation and Constraints. In: Elo M., Minto-Coy I. (eds) Diaspora Networks in International Business. Contributions to Management Science. Springer, Cham 11 The Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE): Art.14, Iaw n ° 60-88 of June 2, 1988.

2014

2017

³ Loi organique n° 2014-16 du 26 mai 2014, relative aux élections et référendums, available at: http://www.isie.tn/wp-content/up-loads/2018/01/Loi-Organique-n%C2%B02014-16.pdf. An unofficial English version is available at: http://aceproject.org/ero-en/regions/africa/TN/tunisia-organic-law-on-elections-and-referenda

⁴ Jaulin, Thibaut (2016). 'Geographies of external voting: the Tunisian elections abroad since the 2011 Uprising, Comparative Migration Studies, Springer 2016'. Comparative Migration Studies 4. The 2019 elections saw 18 seats reserved for deputies representing the Tunisian community abroad, see http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/migration_profiles/Tunisia.pdf; http://www.xinhuanet.com/ english/2019-10/04/c_138448615.htm

⁵ Full text available (Arabic only) at: http://www.mdici.gov.tn/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Note_d_Orientation_2016_2020_VF.PDF 6 lbid.

⁷ Full text available at: http://ote.nat.tn/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/SNM_FRA_FINALE.pdf

⁸ http://ote.nat.tn/la-strategie-nationale-migratoire-snm-2017/

⁹ See, inter alia, Poussel, S (2017:205-220), 'Tunisia and its diaspora: between protection and control' in Agnieszka WEINAR (ed.), Emigration and diaspora policies in the age of mobility, Cham: Springer; and Cohen-Hadria (Ed) et al (2018), ,

The Eu-Tunisia Privileged Partnership – What Next?, EUROMESCO Joint Policy Study. Available at: https://www.euromesco.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/EuroMeSCo-Joint-Policy-Study_EU-Tunisia-Partnership.pdf

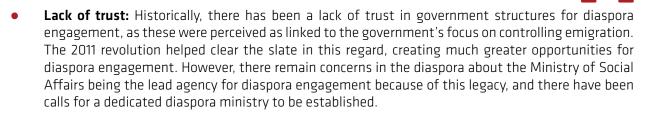
increasingly to national development, including provision of social and cultural services to the diaspora, as well as economic benefits from remittances and investment, business networks, and knowledge transfer.¹²

The 2011 revolution - influenced and supported by diaspora contributions and activism - provided an opportunity for a change in direction, and new structures and policies were introduced. Following the 2011 elections, the newly appointed government recognised the potential contributions the Tunisian diaspora could offer to national development efforts by establishing a specific migration department within the Ministry of Social Affairs.¹³

In addition to new services through the OTE, the government has sought to introduce new data collection tools (such as a register of overseas professionals), and research bodies, in particular the Observatoire National pour la Migration, to help develop an evidence base regarding this key national strategy priority (see Spotlight section).

During consultations on the 2019 budget for the Ministry of Social Affairs, representatives in the national assembly argued that there were insufficient resources allocated for programmes targeting the diaspora, and called for a dedicated national strategy for the Tunisian community abroad in order to boost the country's economic development.¹⁴

Obstacles



- **Poor coordination** between institutions responsible for diaspora issues continues to be a barrier to more effective diaspora engagement, despite institutional and other reforms.
- Slow implementation: The development of the National Migration Strategy was well received by
 many in the diaspora as a bold and comprehensive strategy concerning migration and diaspora
 engagement, but the gap between policy development and implementation is a source of frustration
 and risks disengagement. This is another factor feeding into the lack of trust mentioned above.
- Lack of resources for diaspora engagement: The diaspora have complained that government resources allocated to diaspora engagement, and in particular diaspora outreach and community centres, is insufficient to mobilise diaspora contributions effectively in Europe and the US.

¹² Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Priority co-operation fields: http://www.diplomatie.gov.tn/index.php?id=27&L=2&tx_ttnews[back-Pid]=27&tx_ttnews[pointer]=12&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=605&cHash=52&bb871d5bf29394505cc7516&88ca4

¹³ Kriaa, M. et al (2012). Migrations des Tunisiens en Libye : Dynamiques, défis et perspectives, Tunis : Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD) and IOM, 2012.

¹⁴ https://www.webmanagercenter.com/2018/12/03/427784/budget-2019-necessite-dune-strategie-nationale-pour-les-tunisiens-a-le-tranger/

SPOTLIGHT: Effective practices



Migration Governance and Strategy Programme (ProGres Tunisie)¹⁵

This partnership programme aims to strengthen migration governance and institutional coordination in Tunisia, with two components relevant to diaspora engagement. With support from ICMPD, the first of these focuses on migration governance to operationalise the National Migration Strategy; to implement a statistical survey on migration in Tunisia (TUNISIA -HIMS); and to improve coordination and implementation of the different programme components. The second, supported by GIZ, focuses on diaspora mobilisation and development of employment and investment opportunities through diaspora mobilisation, including support for diaspora investors.

Facilitating Diaspora Investment and Entrepreneurship

This initiative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Central Bank of Tunisia facilitates diaspora investment and entrepreneurship, including support for start-up businesses, digitalisation of transactions, and development of more flexible foreign exchange regulations.¹⁶

MEETAfrica (Mobilisation Européenne pour l'Entrepreneuriat en Afrique)¹⁷

A partnership between the French Development Agency (AFD) and Expertise France to support innovative diaspora entrepreneurship, this is a flagship programme of the Rabat Process that provides expert advice and mentoring, as well as access to start-up funds, for diaspora investors in different African countries. In Tunisia it supports a range of diaspora enterprises in sectors such as science and technology, health, renewable energy, and organic agriculture.¹⁸

Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI): Support to the Governorate of Kasserine socio-health system

The governorate of Kasserine has partnered with the Tunisian community residing in Tuscany, Italy, to address a critical lack of health infrastructure in the regional Kasserine Hospital, and surrounding health centres. The "Support to the Governorate of Kasserine socio-health system" initiative aimed to develop resources and more effective practices with the support of the Tunisian community residing in Italy, Croissant Rouge National Tunisien, and COSPE- Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti.¹⁹

INVESTMENT + ENTREPRENEURSHIP

TUNISIA

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/north-africa/tunisia/favoriser-la-mise-en-oeuvre-de-la-strategie-nationale-migratoire-dela_en; http://www.ins.tn/sites/default/files/pdf_actualites/Pr%C3%A9sentation%20ProGreS_C1%20-%20Lancement%20TUN-HIMS%20_ DS_191010.pdf

¹⁶ Source: https://www.bct.gov.tn/bct/siteprod/page.jsp/id=235

¹⁷ http://meetafrica.fr

¹⁸ http://meetafrica.fr/projets/tunisie/

¹⁹ http://www.migration4development.org/sites/m4d.emakina-eu.net/files/jmdi_funded_projects-tunisia_1.pdf ; https://oecd-development-matters.org/2017/01/10/migration-an-overlooked-tool-for-local-development/

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) www.au-cido.int

Tunisia is a member of the African Union and nominates a diaspora focal point as part of the African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) Continental Meetings.

Arab League http://www.leagueofarabstates.net/ar/Pages/default.aspx

Community of Sahel-Saharan States https://web.archive.org/web/20110917064539/http://www.uneca.org/cen-sad/fr/index.htm

- National institutions
 - o At ministerial level

Ministry for Social Affairs

The Ministry for Social Affairs is the lead ministry for migration issues and for Tunisians abroad. It oversees the Office of Tunisians Abroad, the National Migration Observatory, and the Higher Council for Tunisians Abroad (see below).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)

The MFA is responsible for consular affairs. Tunisian consular social affairs officers provide advice to Tunisian diaspora in countries of residence.

Ministry for Development, Investment and International Cooperation (MDIIC)

The MDIIC is responsible for investment promotions and development cooperation. In partnership with the MFA and the Central Bank, it is developing diaspora investment schemes.

• At sub-ministerial level

The Office for Tunisians abroad (Office des Tunisiens à l'Etranger, OTE)

The Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE) maintains a database of skilled diaspora and those that might be willing to participate in development initiatives. This database facilitates contacts between organisations, diaspora groups and associations, and civil society actors; enhancing their ability to network effectively, their access to information and knowledge sharing, although it remains rather theoretical at this stage.



The Higher Council for Tunisians Abroad (Conseil Supérieur des Tunisiens à l'Etranger)

The Council is a consultative body of the OTE (see above), announced in 2016, that arose from diaspora proposals from 2011 onwards, although legal provisions for such a body were made in 1990. It is to be consulted on draft laws and regulations, international conventions and treaties relating to Tunisians abroad. Decrees for its formal establishment were due to be published in 2018.²⁰

National Migration Observatory (Observatoire National pour la Migration, ONM)

ONM is a public administrative institution under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs. It is responsible for collecting information and related data at the national and international levels, ensuring that it is updated and analysed regularly and for conducting research and studies on migration. Its web portal provides access to reports and ONM's databases. ONM has started working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to strengthen information collection and management in relation to migration and the diaspora, and in particular institutional coordination.²¹ One activity of this work will be the review and updating of the 'Jelia' directory of Tunisians Resident Abroad. ONM Data Portal: http://data.migration.nat.tn/fr/

Dar El-tounsi

The OTE established the Dar El-tounsi ('House of the Tunisian') network of socio-cultural spaces in 2000 in order to support the activities of the Tunisian community; to design and implement social mentoring programmes for the diaspora; and to enable young people to pursue cultural and educational activities.²²

Social Attachés

Originally created in 1972, the Social Attachés are assigned to Tunisian embassies and consulates in Europe, Canada and the Arab world to protect the interests of Tunisian nationals abroad, in terms of social security coverage, handling marital conflicts, and ironing out difficulties encountered in health, judicial and administrative fields.

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association des Tunisiens des Grandes Ecoles (ATUGE) France, United Kingdom 1990 www.atuge.org

Solution Development activities

ATUGE is a non-profit, Tunisian diaspora professionals' association. A network of more than 3500 people, ATUGE brings together students, young graduates and alumni of French Grandes Ecoles. ATUGE has a presence in Tunis, Paris and London and runs an international network that works to strengthen cooperation with Tunisia through investment events organised in all three cities and to connect Tunisians in the diaspora with Tunisia through regular events and projects.

20 https://www.webmanagercenter.com/2018/07/24/422655/les-decrets-portant-sur-la-creation-du-conseil-superieur-des-tunisiens-a-letranger-seront-bientot-publies-adel-jarboui/ 21 Personal communication, ICMPD Tunisia, April 2020 22 http://consulat-tunisie.ca/

Association de Soutien aux Enfants (ASSEN) France 2010 www.assen-asso.org

Development activities

ASSEN is a diaspora humanitarian association founded by young Tunisians living in France. ASSEN helps the most destitute children in Tunisia and around the world.

Association des Compétences Tunisiennes résidant en Suisse (ACTS) Switzerland 2016 https://www.asso-acts.ch/

Solution Development activities

ACTS works to mobilize the skills of Tunisians residing in Switzerland in order to contribute to the achievement of Tunisia's priority development objectives. ACTS aims to be the reference point for consultation with Tunisian diaspora experts in Switzerland in target sectors such as health, ICT and technology, banking services, the green economy, institutional governance and soft skills, finance, investment, and exports.

Association Tunisiens des Deux Rives France (T2RIV) France https://www.t2riv.org/

Development activities

T2RIV works to support the Tunisian people in their march towards freedom, justice, democracy and development. Its priority is providing assistance to the most disadvantaged through social, humanitarian and economic activities. The Ministry of Women, Family and Children, in partnership with the Association Tunisiens des Deux Rives France (T2RIV) and the governorate of Sidi Bouzid, have rolled out a local development project designed to revive the farming sector within the region. Supported by the knowledge, practical skills, and remittances of the Tunisian diaspora in France, rural women of Sidi Bouzid are supported to actively engage in farming activities that generate a permanent income.²³

PONTES Ricerche e Interventi Italy 2006 http://pontes.it/

Development activities

PONTES Ricerche e Interventi is a Tunisian diaspora organisation in Italy, part of the transnational civil society network PONTES, which operates between Italy and Tunisia and, more generally, between Europe and Middle East and North African countries. PONTES was founded to promote diversity and integration actions of migrants, with a specific focus on the integration of second-generation young people and migrant women. Its projects include maternal and child protection centres (SMEs) in Tunisia, and the COMACT DIASPORA project to promote entrepreneurship in the diaspora.

Réseau ALYSSA France 2005 https://www.facebook.com/pg/R%C3%A9seau-Alyssa-page-officielle-275194449168822/about/

Development activities

Réseau ALYSSA is an international network of Tunisian skills. It is an apolitical diaspora association bringing together a group of people of Tunisian origin to exchange, share and create value in solidarity with Tunisia. The network, created in 2005 in Lille, works to mobilize the skills of Tunisians abroad for development. It also raises funds for education projects in Tunisia. ALYSSA is developing a platform for OTE dedicated to Tunisian diaspora organisations around the world, intended to serve as a hub for calls for projects in various areas of development, economic meetings, cultural exhibitions, organisation of a 'Tunisia week', visits, and internships targeting the diaspora.

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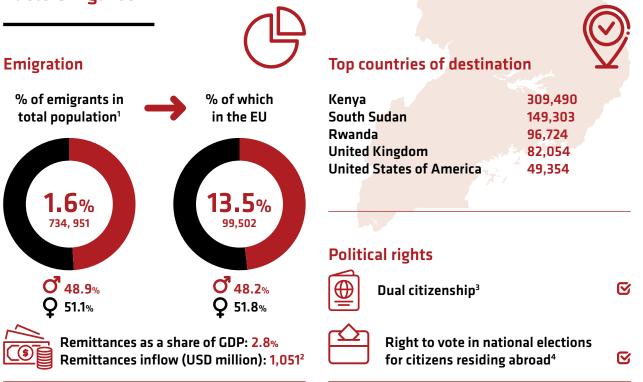
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Diaspora engagement mapping UGANDA

Facts & figures



Terminology: From the government's perspective, the Ugandan diaspora comprises of all people of Ugandan origin living and/or working outside Uganda. It also includes Ugandans who may have lost their citizenship through acquisition of other citizenship.⁵

National Diaspora Policy (draft) 2013⁶

In 2013 Uganda developed a draft diaspora policy in 2013 with support from UNDP and other stakeholders, although it is yet to be formally adopted The draft policy is part of a broad national strategy designed to support mobilization and utilization of diaspora resources in



the country's development agenda. The main objective of this is to accord full participation of the diaspora in national development.⁷

1 From UNDESA Migration Stock Statistics for 2019.

2 https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

3 Dual citizenship is permitted for citizens of birth only. https://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/docs/OtherEntities/OSJI%20 CitizenshipAfricaStudy.pdf However

4 https://allafrica.com/stories/202006220239.html .

The High Court in Kampala ruled that Ugandans in the diaspora should be allowed to vote in 2020, and due to be implemented for the 2021 elections.

5 Diaspora Service Overview https://www.mofa.go.ug/data/smenu/16/Overview%20and%20Mandate.html

6 Draft version of the diaspora policy is available here: https://www.mofa.go.ug/data/smenu/16/Overview%20and%20Mandate.html 7 Diaspora Current Programmes / Services https://www.mofa.go.ug/data/smenu/24/Current%20Programs.html

Overview of the policy and legislative framework

2015 ♥ 2019

> 2020 **※** 2025

It notes the importance of harnessing diaspora support and investment for national development beyond remittances. Within NDP II, the Public Administration Sector (PAS) has a strategic objective of 'attracting cooperation assistance and contributions from the diaspora', in particular regarding the recruitment of Ugandan diaspora professionals under objective 4 to 'Increase the human capital stock in the NDP II priority areas', in particular in the health and education sectors.

National Development Plan II 2015/16-2019/20⁸ is Uganda's second national development strategy

National Development Plan III 2020-2025 (2020)⁹ is Uganda's latest national development plan. Like its predecessor, it acknowledges the need to harness diaspora and theprivate sector to resource its full implementation, and proposes the use of diaspora bonds and online treasury bills as a means to achieve this. NDP III also includes objectives to operationalise the National Diaspora Policy and develop a National Diaspora Investment Strategy.

Trends

Historically, there has been a lack of trust between the Ugandan government and its diaspora. However, since the mid-2000s this perception has been evolving and the government has increasingly sought to engage its diaspora so as to harness their contributions to national development.¹⁰

While the Ugandan government's policy and strategy documents reference the importance of diversifying diaspora contributions beyond remittance flows, there is a lack of detailed planning on how this is to be achieved. Uganda has become an important host country for refugees displaced from neighbouring countries in recent years, and arguably managing immigration flows, both of refugees and irregular migrants, which has been a greater priority for the government. The Ugandan diaspora are themselves involved in humanitarian relief activities in refugee settlements in the country.¹¹

Achievements

The establishment of the Diaspora Services Department (DSD) in 2007 marked an important milestone in Uganda's diaspora engagement. DSD has sought to develop programmes to enhance diaspora participation in the country's economic and technical development. The World Bank supported DSD financially to perform feasibility studies aimed at engaging diaspora talents in the infrastructure sector, specifically in the energy, roads, and railways subsectors with a focus on developing the technical skills of staff.¹² In 2012, DSD worked with the Uganda Investment Authority and UNDP to develop a compendium of investment opportunities for Ugandan diaspora to invest back home.¹³

There has been renewed interest in diaspora engagement from the government and from parliamentarians in recent years, and in June 2020 The High Court in Kampala ruled that the electoral franchise be extended to Ugandans who are incarcerated or who are in the diaspora, with the prospect that these groups will be able to vote in elections in 2021.¹⁴

12 https://www.mofa.go.ug/data/smenu/16/Overview%20and%20Mandate.html

13 See MOFA and UNDP articles

⁸ Full text available at: http://npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/NDPII-Final.pdf

⁹ Full text available at: http://www.npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/NDPIII-Finale_Compressed.pdf

¹⁰ Bulwaka (2009), Diaspora Diplomacy: A Case Study of Uganda, (MA Thesis), available at: https://www.diplomacy.edu/sites/default/files/23082010102413%20Bulwaka%20(Library).pdf

¹¹ https://www.iss.nl/en/research/research-projects/exploring-transnational-diaspora-engagement-refugee-settlements-northern-uganda

¹⁴ https://allafrica.com/stories/202006220239.html

The Ugandan diaspora are important contributors of remittances flows and investments, although the latter tend to be in the micro-, small-, and medium-enterprise (MSME) sectors of the economy.¹⁵ Ugandan diaspora business and investment networks regularly hold trade and investment events in countries of residence and in Uganda, focussed on a range of sectors such as property, energy, IT and Fintech, agriculture, and hospitality.¹⁶

There were significant South Asian diaspora communities in Uganda that were deported by Idi Amin in the early 1970s, and who sought refuge in Canada, India, and the UK among other countries. These Ugandan-Asian diaspora communities maintain business and family ties to Uganda and play an important role in the Ugandan economy.¹⁷

Obstacles



UGANDA

- **Lack of trust:** Among the diaspora, there is a general lack of trust of government structures and schemes, and corruption (perceived or actual) is a barrier to diaspora engagement.¹⁸
- Lack of information & infrastructure: Detailed information on government-led diaspora engagement opportunities in Uganda is not easily accessible to the diaspora, with a lack of targeted communications and investment-support infrastructure.
- **Capacity:** Diaspora engagement structures and programmes lack adequate human and capital resourcing to maximise their potential.¹⁹
- **High cost of capital:** Accessing financing for diaspora investment, especially long-term finance, can be extremely expensive in Uganda. Matters are aggravated by the constant need for collateral by financial institutions.²⁰

15 Remittances are also a significant source of diaspora investment capital; it is estimated that between 20% and 30% of remittance flows are used for small-scale investments, often in family-owned businesses and land/property. See Asquith, P. and Opoku-Owusu, S (forthcoming), 'Diaspora Investment in Africa to help achieve the SDGs:

Prospects and Trends' in Foreign Direct Investment Perspectives, INTECH

16 https://www.mofa.go.ug/data/smenu/16/Overview%20and%20Mandate.html ; https://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/press-release-ugandan-diaspora-events-start-in-kampala/ ; https://www.fullreachglobal.com/ugandans-diaspora-driving-the-fintech-agenda/

17 See https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-36132151 ; https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/uganda-asian-exodus-rose-tint-ed-memories-current-realities-180528065513973.html

18 Investment Challenges Faces by Ugandans in the Diaspora https://unaaonline.org/investment-challenges-faced-by-ugandans-in-the-diaspora/

19 Ibid.

20 Ibid.

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



HEALTH; HUMAN CAPITAL

INVESTMENT

Diaspora skills exchange in health From 1997

Ugandan diaspora health professionals in the UK and US are active in strengthening health systems in Uganda, particularly in relation to mental health treatment. Ugandan diaspora health professionals regularly volunteer to train their counterparts in Uganda in the latest techniques and methods, with a focus on learning exchange.²¹

Home is Best Summits and Diaspora Social Networking Event 2003

These are annual events that are organised by Uganda Investment Authority and Diaspora Services Department/MOFA. The events take place in Uganda every December, and target the Ugandan diaspora who are in country for the Christmas holidays.²² The diaspora are taken on tours within different regions of Uganda; presentations on investment opportunities are made, and the diaspora are given an opportunity to share their ideas with government and the public at large.²³ These events seek to further strengthen diaspora partnership in investment and trade and support re-industrialization and job creation in Uganda.²⁴

Uganda Conventions 2008

Ugandans in the diaspora are active in organising their own trade and investment events. The Uganda North America Association Convention and the Uganda Convention UK are important and successful annual diaspora trade and investment expos that mobilise diaspora finance for investment in different sectors such as property, agriculture, and energy.²⁵ The Diaspora Services Department and Ugandan parliamentarians also participate at these conventions, where they take time to engage with diaspora members.²⁶

FORWARD/MIFUM - Campaigning against early marriage 2015

Diaspora organisations FORWARD and MIFUMI in the UK have developed innovative programmes to address social problems in Uganda such as early and forced marriage, domestic violence, and Femae Genital Mutiliation.²⁷ MIFUMI successfully lobbied the government and was mandated to hold the first social referendum in Uganda in December 2001, which resulted in 60% approving the reform of bride price. MIFUMI has also pushed for reform in laws resulting in enactment of The Tororo Bridal Gifts Ordinance into law in 2009, and a no-refund ruling on bride price by the Uganda Supreme Court on 6th August 2015.²⁸

Ugandan Convention UK 2011 UK

The Ugandan UK Convention, a Trade and Investment Forum has now become firmly established as an annual event in the UK. The forum brings together experts, business leaders, professionals and representatives from prominent organisations based in Uganda, the UK and beyond.

- 26 https://www.parliament.go.ug/gallery-type/diaspora
- 27 https://www.forwarduk.org.uk/; www.mifumi.org

NETWORKING

²¹ See articles from, inter alia, MH Innovation, UUKHA and BMJ.

²² https://www.ugandandiasporanews.com/2017/12/18/home-is-best-uia-partners-with-the-uganda-diaspora-network-on-investment-promotion/

²³ Ibid; see also http://www.ugandandiaspora.com/

²⁴ https://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/investment-promotion/hib/

²⁵ See https://www.ugandanconventionuk.org/ , https://unaaonline.org/sanfrancisco2020/. In previous years the Uganda Convention Nordics has also held successful trade and investment expos, although it is not clear if this is still operational. See: https://www. worldtradersdirectory.com/listing/uganda-convention-nordics/

²⁸ https://mifumi.org/who-we-are/campaign-against/bride-price

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2001

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Uganda nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

East African Community (EAC) 1967

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organisation of six Partner States that works to promote greater regional integration. One of its integration pillars is the Common Market, introduced in 2010, which includes free movement of people, goods, and services, and right of residence for EAC nationals.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 1996

Uganda is a member of IGAD, which works to promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security, and prosperity. The 2012 IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework prioritises collaboration with the diaspora for national development and to address brain-drain.²⁹

• National institutions

• At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) 1962

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for implementing Uganda's foreign policy and its networks of missions abroad. Its objectives include mobilising bilateral and multilateral resources for development; providing protocol and consular services to Ugandans and Foreign dignitaries, as well as enhancing Uganda's image abroad through Public Diplomacy. The MoFA is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement in Uganda.

Ugandan Parliament Diaspora Desk 2020

In 2020, the Ugandan Parliament established a Diaspora Desk to facilitate communication with Ugandan diaspora citizens, although its services are still in development.

UGANDA

• At sub-ministerial level

Diaspora Services Department 2007

The Diaspora Services Department handles diaspora issues and facilitates their contribution to the social, economic, technological, and policy development in Uganda. It also serves as a coordination point for various diaspora issues and offers a range of services to Ugandans in the diaspora and their relatives at home. Its responsibilities include policy development, diaspora relations and communications, and mobilising resources for diaspora programmes.

Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) 1991

UIA is a semi-autonomous government agency operating in partnership with the private sector and Government of Uganda to drive national economic growth and development. UIA works with Uganda diaspora investment networks around the world to promote investment opportunities in Uganda. UIA regularly participates in Ugandan diaspora trade and investment expos held in Europe, North America, and the Middle East.³⁰

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Buganda Heritage Association Committee (BHA) 2003 UK and Northern Ireland

- Development activities
- Integration activities

BHA is an organisation that promotes, teaches, develops and preserves the cultural heritage of the Baganda (the Ganda people of Uganda, a prominent ethnic group from whom the country takes its name) within the diaspora. BHA works with other community groups/charities in supporting young people to flourish in the community and society in general.)

Butabika East London Link (BEL) 2005 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

BEL is a multi-disciplinary, institution-to-institution collaboration between East London NHS Foundation Trust, Ugandan diaspora health professionals in the UK, and Butabika National Referral Hospital, Uganda. It uses diaspora expertise and voluntarism to build capacity in mental health services in Uganda through training and professional development for Ugandan health professionals. It also runs projects to develop service user and carer involvement in mental health care provision in Uganda and the UK.

FORWARD 1989 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

FORWARD is an African women-led organisation working to end violence against women and girls. From female genital mutilation and child marriage to domestic and sexual violence, its tackle abuse and discrimination – enabling African women and girls to have the dignity, health and equality they deserve. It delivers education, training, and health services for women and children in Uganda and other African countries, and has worked with another diaspora organisation, MIFUMI, to campaign successfully against early marriage bride price in Uganda.

MIFUMI 1994 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

Since its establishment, MIFUMI has directly changed the lives of more than 50,000 women and children through comprehensive services in education, healthcare, micro-enterprises and domestic violence advocacy. Its most significant achievements have been reforms in bride price and domestic violence in Uganda. MIFUM has a regional network and partners in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and the UK.

Uganda Diaspora Health Foundation (UDHF) 2011 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

UHDF works to raise awareness of, and improve treatment for, mental health in Uganda and in diaspora communities. UDHF offers global research and cultural sensitivity consultation within the mental health context, with the view to breaking down barriers to accessing mental health support. UHDF works with the Butabika-East London NHS partnership project to build mental health capacity at Butabika hospital in Uganda through training and volunteering.

Ugandan UK Health Alliance 2018 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

The Uganda UK Health Alliance brings together organisations working in Health sector in UK and Uganda. Its Co-Chairs are Dr. Diana Atwine, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health Uganda, and Prof Jed Byrne, Director, Global Engagement, Health Education England, and its board is composed of senior health experts and officials from Uganda and the UK, including the Ugandan High Commissioner to the United Kingdom

Ugandan Community Relief Association (UCRA) 1984 UK

Integration activities

UCRA was formed with the initial aim of assisting Asian Ugandan refugees deported by the Ugandan government at the time. UCRA designs and delivers a range of training courses for local communities to help find employment through developing soft skills, CV-building, and interview practice.

Ugandan Community in Manchester (UCOMM) 2005 UK

☑ Integration activities

UCOMM aims to promote the wellbeing of people of Black and Minority Ethnic origin with particular emphasis on those of African heritage, be it by way of promoting health or improved social integration within the wider multicultural community.³¹

31 https://forevermanchester.com/uganda-community-in-greater-manchester/

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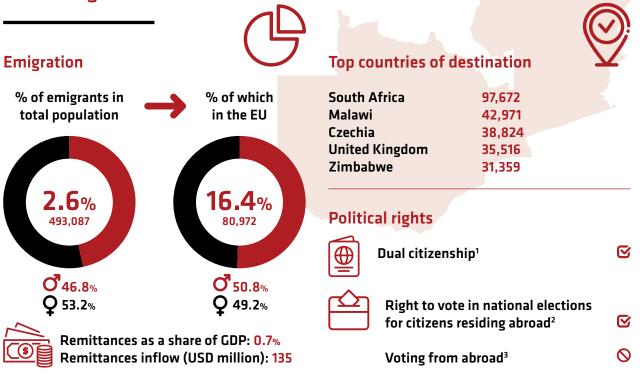


Find out more at www.diasporafordevelopment.eu



Diaspora engagement mapping **ZAMBIA**

Facts & figures



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%20Ameement%29%20%28Ameedment%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

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

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

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

- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Full text available at: https://www.sdgphilanthropy.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

2006

2014

2017 **X**

2021

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



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 &#}x27;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



HUMANITARIAN

AID

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 coordination and impact of Zambia-UK joint work in health in Zambia. The Alliance was launched in 2009.¹⁵

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://diasporafordevelopment.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
 - o 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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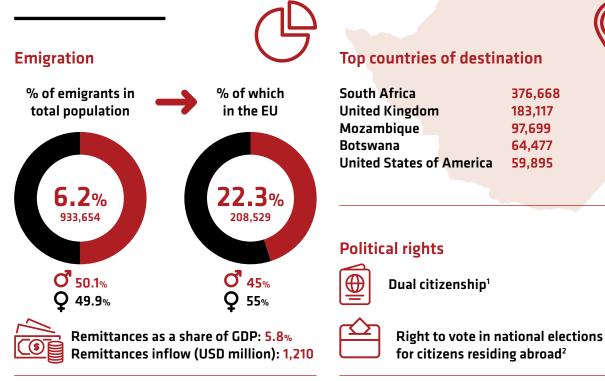
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Diaspora engagement mapping **ZIMBABWE**

Facts & figures



Terminology: Zimbabwe uses the term diaspora or 'Zimbabweans abroad'. The diaspora are colloquially referred to in Zimbabwe as 'Harare North' or 'Zimbabwe North', a reference to the large diaspora in the UK, even though the largest diaspora community is based in South Africa.³

National Diaspora Policy 2016



Zimbabwe's National Diaspora Policy provides a framework to formally mainstream the diaspora into national development processes. It aims to develop measures to enhance protection of Zimbabweans abroad, and establish mechanisms for the transfer and repatriation of terminal, pension, and social security benefits for retired returnees through conclusion of bilateral labour agreements with host countries.

1 The Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act of 1984 strictly prohibited dual citizenship. However, the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act, 2013 allows dual citizenship for citizens at birth.

2 The amended constitution of 2013 allows for diaspora voting, but only within Zimbabwe; only government staff abroad on official business are allowed to submit postal votes from abroad. However, the government announced in 2019 that an international study on the feasibility of external voting will be conducted in 2020. 3 Ibid.

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Overview of the policy and legislative framework



Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset 2013-2018) includes a target to develop measures to enhance remittance flows to the country.

National Diaspora Policy Implementation Action Plan was published in 2016. The action plan is structured to serve as a framework for engaging with the Zimbabwean diaspora worldwide. The action plan focuses on eight priority areas that deal with policies and legislation, the intragovernmental-diaspora relationship, institutional engagement, diaspora investment, remittances, national socio-economic development, knowing the diaspora and diaspora rights.

Trends

The government of Zimbabwe recognizes migration as a powerful tool to enhance potential investment and development opportunities. It acknowledges the key benefits of migration for countries of origin, including their financial and skills contributions. The Zimbabwean diaspora worldwide is estimated to be between 3m and 5m, far higher than official figures indicate, as many have taken citizenship in countries of residence.⁴

The Zimbabwean diaspora plays an important role in the country's economy through remittances and investment to the country.⁵ The diaspora also play a role in international advocacy and image building for Zimbabwe.⁶

Since 2018, political instability in Zimbabwe has further polarized the diaspora, making it harder for the government to move forward with diaspora engagement efforts.⁷ Nevertheless, the government has expressed an ongoing commitment to strengthen diaspora engagement at the Intergovernmental Conference on the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly Migration in Marrakesh in 2018, and is seeking to learn from the experiences of other African states in this regard.⁸

Achievements

The Government of Zimbabwe has shown its commitment to creating institutional structures that promote diaspora engagement as part of the national development agenda. The adoption of the National Diaspora Policy, and the establishment and launch of the Diaspora Directorate in September 2016 are proof of this commitment. In addition, with support from IOM and the EC, the Government of Zimbabwe conducted Zimbabwean Diaspora Engagement meetings in October 2016 in the United Kingdom, Canada, and South Africa to improve the relationship and build confidence.⁹

A 2019 joint needs assessment conducted by the African Development Bank, the World Bank Group, and United Nations in close coordination with Zimbabwe's Ministry of Finance and Economic Development made diaspora engagement a key component under the strategic pillar 'inclusion and cohesion'. Key immediate actions proposed include adequately resourcing the Diaspora Directorate, operationalizing the diaspora policy implementation action plan, and improving knowledge of the diaspora's size, profile, and geographic distribution.

7 Ibid.

8 Statement delivered by the Minister of Public Service, Labour, and Welfare at the Intergovernmental Conference on Adoption of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly Migration, Marrakesh, December 2018. 9 Ibid.

⁴ Chikanda, Abel & Crush, Jonathan. (2018). Global Zimbabweans: Diaspora Engagement and Disengagement. Journal of International Migration and Integration.

⁵ Chitiyo, Knox et al (2016), 'The Domestic and External Implications of Zimbabwe's Economic Reform and Re-engagement Agenda'. Chatham House.

⁶ Chivanga, J.T. (2015) "Self-Serving or Self-Effacing?" An Analysis of The Zimbabwe-United Kingdom Diaspora's Role In Human Rights Advocacy. Canon Collins Trust.

There is significant interest in the diaspora in participating in electoral processes in the country; in the 2013 elections, observers from SADC and a diaspora delegation from South Africa and the UK were allowed to observe the vote.¹⁰

Obstacles¹¹



- Lack of trust: There remains a legacy of deep mistrust between Zimbabwe and its diaspora. The
 government has sought to manage political opposition in the diaspora, with mixed results. There is
 a need for active and cordial engagement and confidence-building between officials in diplomatic
 missions and the diaspora.
- **Coordination challenges:** There is a lack of formal mechanisms for communication and coordination between the government and the diaspora. This results in the absence of cohesive synergies between the country and the diaspora.
- Barriers to diaspora investment: There is a lack of enabling financial and legal instruments focused on diaspora investments. The high costs of transmitting money through existing money transfer routes also present a barrier to increased diaspora investment.
- **Lack of a diaspora database:** The Diaspora Directorate maintains a limited database on the size and spatial distribution of the diaspora, but this is not updated regularly.¹² There is a need to build a self-reporting skills data bank in order to harness diaspora skills and expertise.
- **Economic instability:** Severe economic problems and a lack of economic opportunities in Zimbabwe, combined with dissatisfaction with the government, have been drivers for emigration of Zimbabweans from the country, and there are significant skills shortages in sectors such as health, education, science and technology.¹³

12 DMA/AU/GIZ (2019), 'Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment Report'

¹⁰ Chitiyo, Knox and Kibble, Steve (2014), *op. cit.*; See also http://kubatana.net/2019/10/08/zimbabwe-election-support-network-position-paper-number-7/

¹¹ Zimbabwe's National Diaspora Policy sets out the common obstacles that hinder the government from having a smooth relationship with the diaspora.

¹³ Sapes Trust (2020), Policy Dialogue Forum Online Series Number 2 of 2020: Harnessing Zimbabwe's Diaspora Towards the National <u>Settlement</u>

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Temporary Return of Health Workers and Academics 2007

In 2007/08, in collaboration with IOM the Government of Zimbabwe implemented a programme that facilitated the temporary return of qualified professionals who returned on a short-term basis to offer their expertise at the University Teaching Hospital and other tertiary training and learning institutions.

Diaspora Financial Products 2011/2019

In 2011, the <u>Commercial Bank of Zimbabwe (CBZ)</u> initiated the floating of a US\$50 million Diaspora Bond. The proceeds of the Diaspora Bond were to be used to fund infrastructure projects in electricity, coal, manufacturing, and other sectors. However, uptake was disappointing, and the bond failed to achieve scale.¹⁴ In 2019, CBZ started offering diaspora mortgages in the form of a CBZ foreign denominated loan that allows diaspora investors to invest in property in Zimbabwe.¹⁵

Enaleni Community investment platform 2018

Enaleni Community is a local diaspora investment platform set up by a group of female diaspora investors based in the UK, Global Native, in Enaleni, in rural Zimbabwe, in 2018. The platform, involving over 50 diaspora investors was used to set up and finance a local agricultural cooperative in Zimbabwe. Within a few years, it managed to attract almost £150,000 of blended finance (diaspora investment and grants), created 25 full-time decent jobs, provided income to thousands of farmers and their families with the associated social impact and stimulated local economic development. The platform has directly benefitted 10,000 farmers and indirectly over 40,000 local community members.

14 Faal, G.ibril (2019), 'Strategic, Business and Operational Framework for an African Diaspora Finance Corporation: African Union Legacy Project on Diaspora Investment, Innovative Finance and Social Enterprise in Africa', GK Partners/ African Union Commission. <u>Abridged version</u>

15 https://www.cbz.co.zw/diaspora-foreign-denominated-individual-and-or-joint-mortgages/

ZIMBABWE

RANSFER

DIASPORA BONDS & INVESTMENT

SKILLS

Annex: List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



• At regional level

African Union Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU-CIDO) 2001

AU-CIDO is responsible for implementing the AU's engagement with non-state actors through the involvement of the diaspora and civil society. Zimbabwe nominates a diaspora focal point to represent the country at AU-CIDO Continental Meetings.

Southern African Development Community (SADC) 1992

Zimbabwe is a founding member of SADC, an inter-governmental organization whose goal is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development among fifteen Southern African Member States. In addition, SADC Member States adopted the <u>SADC Labour Migration Policy</u> <u>Framework</u>, which implores all SADC member states to develop rights-based national labour migration policies by 2019.

• National institutions

o At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade 1980

This Ministry is responsible for Zimbabwe's foreign policy and its missions abroad. It is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement and is responsible for diaspora registration, initiating dialogue with host countries to enter into bilateral agreements to ensure the promotion and protection of Zimbabwean citizens abroad, and communication with the diaspora.

Office of the President and Cabinet 1980

The Office of the President and Cabinet is responsible for the providing oversight of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy. It also leads on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Policy.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development 1980

The Ministry is responsible for creating an enabling environment for diaspora participation in national budgeting processes; investor education and public awareness on fiscal procedures, incentives and regulations; mainstreaming the diaspora into the budgeting process; and harnessing financial resources from the diaspora for development.

• Sub-ministerial level institutions

Diaspora Directorate 2016

The Zimbabwe Diaspora Directorate forms part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The roles of the directorate include coordinating and facilitating the contributions of the Zimbabwean diaspora, including remittances, transferable skills and the networks which are integral to the development of a modern, knowledge-based economy.

Zimbabwe Investment Authority 2006

The Zimbabwe Investment Authority is responsible for implementing diaspora investment policies, schemes and programmes.

Zimbabwe Diaspora Advisory Council 2016

As of September 2020, the status of the Advisory Council is unclear. Nevertheless, it is responsible for advising the government on diaspora issues; researching ways and means of improving diaspora policies, programmes, and institutional arrangements; as well as convening annual diaspora home-coming conferences, and organizing annual award schemes for recognizing outstanding Diaspora groups and individuals.

Diaspora organizations in Europe



Britain Zimbabwe Society, (BZS) 1981 UK

Integration activities

The BZS maintains an active network of contacts. It works in co-operation with organizations that work with the Zimbabwean community in the UK and concerned with Zimbabwe and Southern Africa. It supports Zimbabwean asylum seekers by providing expert advice on the local situation in Zimbabwe. The society has established a panel of academic experts on Zimbabwe who between them have been able to assess hundreds of asylum appeals.

Transvaal Zimbabwe And Botswana Association (TZABA) 1967 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

TZABA works to provide education and training, promote health and livelihoods, mobilize famine relief, conduct religious activities, and undertake economic, community development, and employment programmes in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe Achievers Awards International (ZAA) 2010 UK

- Development activities
- Integration activities

The Zimbabwe Achievers Awards is a global-leading, independent organization, founded in 2010 by Conrad Mwanza. The organization recognizes, rewards and celebrates the successes and achievements of Zimbabweans living abroad, in industries or sectors that include business, art, sport, entertainment and music.

Zimbabwean Diaspora Health Alliance (ZDHA) 2018 UK

Development activities

Solution Integration activities

Zimbabweans in the diaspora formed ZDHA to strengthen diaspora participation in Zimbabwe's health system. ZDHA serves as a Single Point of Access (SPA) to the Ministry of Health in Zimbabwe for the diaspora. [f]

Zimbabwe Diaspora Network (ZDN) 2015 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

ZDN is a voluntary coordinating body of all registered organizations concerned with social, economic, political development of the people of Zimbabwe, Social Welfare institutions and other development-oriented institutions and individuals working with the Zimbabwean Diaspora.

ZDN is a non-party political, non-denominational, non-profit making organization and cannot be used by its members for the promotion of party political, denomination or profit-making purposes.

Zimbabweans in Diaspora Organization (ZIDO) 2015 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

ZIDO brings together Zimbabweans in the diaspora to engage in cultural, social & economic advancement activities as to improve livelihoods in country of residence and origin. It works to promote Zimbabwe, to organize and provide investment opportunities to Zimbabweans that improve their economic needs & aspirations, and to improve the social and cultural welfare of Zimbabweans living abroad through organization of cultural, social events and activities. [f]

Zimbabwe Educational Trust (ZET) 1987 UK

- Development activities
- Integration activities

A diaspora group that aims to work around the areas of children's rights, girls' empowerment, health and nutrition, resource mobilization and infrastructure.

Zimbabwe Human Rights Organization (ZHRO) 2016 UK

Development activities

Integration activities

ZHRO was formed in response to a desperate need to aid Zimbabwe and to promote human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations throughout the world, but specifically in Zimbabwe and its immediate neighbors. Additionally ZHRO supports those in the UK going through an asylum process.

Zimbabwe Network for Health (Zim Health) 2008 Switzerland

Development activities

Zim Health was established to inform, educate, and communicate the status and needs of the Zimbabwe public health delivery system to all Zimbabweans in Switzerland and the rest of Europe, as well as to the European public. The organization also focuses on distributing funds and materials equitably to health services in all provinces and districts of Zimbabwe, and works in partnership with the Zimbabwean Diaspora Directorate.

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