

Concept Note

Mobilizing the African Diaspora for Development

September 7, 2007

Capacity Development Management Action Plan Unit (AFTCD)
Operational Quality and Knowledge Services Department (AFTQK)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAP	Africa Action Plan
AAU	African Association of Universities
ACBF	Africa Capacity Building Foundation
ACET	African Center for Economic Transformation
ACGF	African Catalytic Growth Fund
ADEFF	African Diaspora Engagement and Facilitation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFR	Africa Region, World Bank
AFRVP	Vice President, Africa Region
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
CDMAP	Capacity Development in Africa: Management Action Plan
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DLC	Distance Learning Center
D-MADE	Development Marketplace for the African Diaspora in Europe
EU	European Union
FBCI	Faith-Based Community Initiatives
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
IOM	International Office on Migration
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean Region, World Bank
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNC	Multinational Corporation
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Regional Economic Community
S&T	Science and Technology
SME	Small and Medium-scale Enterprises.
TOKTEN	Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Video Conference

Table of Contents

Page Number

A. Introduction	1
B. Background and Context	1
C. Rationale for Bank Involvement.....	4
D. Program Objectives	5
E. Proposed Program Activities	6
F. Possible Forms of Financing.....	7
G. Diaspora Networks/Teams/Groups.....	9
H. Ownership and Partnerships	9
I. Implementation Plan	10
J. Monitoring and Evaluation	10
K. Risks and Mitigating Measures	11
L. Resource Requirements.....	11
M. Timetable	11

Annexes

1. What is Known about the African Diaspora.....	12
2. Global Best Practices and Cases of Diaspora Mobilization for Home Country Development.....	28
3. Results Framework.....	38
4. Networks and Flagships Areas of Possible Support.....	48
5. A Proposed Africa Diaspora Engagement and Facilitation Fund (ADEFF)	56
6. Enhancing the impact of Remittance Flows into Africa.....	60
7. Home Country Policies and Incentives to Harness Diaspora.....	66
8. Proposed Work Program.....	72
9. Risk and Mitigation Measures.....	76
Tables and Charts	80

A. Introduction

1. This note outlines a proposal for the Africa Region (AFR) to establish a program of support to African Governments and the African Union's (AU) for mobilizing the African Diaspora for the development of the continent. This program would assist in the implementation of the Africa Action Plan (AAP). Guidance is requested on:

(a) *the focus of the objectives and activities of the proposed program:* Given the breadth of the proposed program, should it be focused and, if so, what should be the focus of activities? Are the proposed objectives and activities in the right direction for the team to proceed with the preparatory work necessary for implementation?

(b) *the implications of program emphasis on virtual contributions:* The proposed program places emphasis on Diaspora contributions regardless of distance and location, and the virtual delivery of products and services. This requires reliable information communications technology (ICT) infrastructures in participating countries and institutions. Is the Bank prepared to work with partner countries to scale up the necessary ICT infrastructure to enable the successful delivery of proposed program activities?

(c) *possible financing instruments:* The proposed program recommends the use of a number of existing financing modalities as well as some new ideas. Guidance is needed on both how the existing financing mechanisms can be scaled up or access improved for support to the Diaspora, and whether the proposed new funds should be pursued at this time.

(d) *program sustainability* depends largely on robust partnership arrangements with a range of stakeholders including home governments providing conducive policy and institutional environments, and acceptance of members of the Diaspora by colleagues and government officials. Guidance and suggestions are sought on how to secure the buy-in and participation of potential partners.

B. Background and Context

2. The AU, through the South African Government, has been holding regional consultative meetings with the African Diaspora across the world to help to define strategies and programs for the Diaspora to make systematic contributions to the development of the continent as Africa's sixth region, along the lines of the regional economic commissions (RECs).¹ Several African Governments have also initiated efforts to harness the expertise and skills of their Diasporas.

3. The AU Diaspora agenda covers six broad areas: (i) international affairs, peace and security (seeking strategic response to globalization); (ii) regional development and integration

¹ The Government of South Africa recently convened such a consultative workshop for African Diasporas in North America (U.S. and Canada) in New York City, NY (June 22 – 23, 2007). A similar consultation is planned for September 2007 in Paris, and a High-level AU summit will be held in South Africa in 2008. Also a Bicentennial Global Dialogue on the Slave Trade, Reconciliation and Social Justice concluded in a business confab on August 31, 2007 in Bridgetown, Barbados. This event hosted by the Government of Barbados in collaboration with the South Africa Government, AU, and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was to create a new understanding of sheared and sustainable development between Europe, Africa, the Caribbean and the Americas. For details, see: www.globaldialogue2007.org

(mechanisms for joint projects aimed at infrastructure development); (iii) economic cooperation (joint venture mechanisms to transform manufacturing industries and ensure Africa as favorable investment destination); (iv) historical, socio-cultural, and religious commonalities (identifying concrete projects or areas of cooperation); (v) women, youth and children (exploring new models and initiatives to protect the vulnerable and people with disability); and (vi) knowledge sharing (including communication technology to address the digital divide; research collaborations on energy, environment, agriculture and food processing, science and technology; health; emphasizing mathematics in education, intra-Africa and external trade etc).

4. The flagships of the Africa Action Plan (AAP) are complementary to the AU agenda. AFR's focus areas include: renewing commitments to and accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); closing the infrastructure gap; education economy and competitiveness; raising agricultural productivity; minerals revenue transparency and management; world trade and business; making finance work; positioning Africa for climate change; building stronger and more capable African public service and institutions including statistical and data handling capacity.²

5. The AU and African Governments are seeking to collaborate with the Bank to “explore and propose new strategies and initiatives for closer collaboration between Africa and the Diaspora”. The broad understanding is that the Diaspora should be directly involved in activities of the AU, and mechanisms should be put in place for the Diaspora to partner with the AU and member countries to foster economic and social development. This could include the provision of human and financial resources by the African Diaspora.³

6. The African Diaspora comprise of two categories: (i) people of African heritage who “involuntarily” migrated to North America, Europe, the Caribbean, Brazil, and Latin-America; (ii) people of recent ‘voluntary’ migration from Africa. The AU strategy and program target both groups. The former group is especially relevant in the formation of socio-economic and cultural blocs of collaboration to strengthen Africa’s response to globalization; tapping their capacity to lobby Western governments (in the case of African-Americans, African-Canadians, and African-European groups) for the benefit of Africa, e.g., combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria; resolving conflicts such as in Sudan’s Darfur region), and building South-South institutional linkages. These include tropical agriculture in the face of climate change in the case of Caribbean nations and Africa; and business development by Brazil in the Southern Africa region and renewable energy systems – biofuel; and drawing lessons and assistance to leverage remittances.

7. The official estimate of documented ‘voluntary’ African immigrants in North America and Europe is about 3 million – one million in the U.S.A., 282,600 in Canada, and 1.7 million in Europe (**Annex 1**).⁴ African immigrants in North America have a higher level of education compared to the average immigrant, as many came to pursue higher education. A survey⁵ of

² AFRVP message to staff, 07/12/2007.

³ Ibid. AU Regional Diaspora Consultation Conference document.

⁴ U.S. Census, 2000; Statistics Canada; IOM Migration Report 2005. The figure for Europe does not include immigrants from North Africa.

⁵ Meyer, J-B., et al. (2001). Expert panel: Collegial expert report on ‘scientific Diasporas’ Report. <http://uilen.pair.com/jwattiau/jbmeyer/documents_scientifiques/Drafrap-eng.pdf> p.17. Contrary to

African PhD students in the U.S. and Canada in (1986-96) showed that about 44% decided to stay in the host country after completion of their studies. This incidence of no-return has been on the rise in the last 10 years with the result that more than one third of Africa's highly qualified human resources are presently in the Diaspora.⁶

8. The high rate of highly educated Africans who do not return to their home countries has had a debilitating impact on African public and private sector institutions. Public services and businesses lack qualified human resources; very low health worker/population ratios; university faculties have high student-faculty ratios; many state-owned enterprises have had serious management and financial difficulties and failed, and service delivery is considered the least effective in the world. As a result, African countries rely on high rates of international consultants for implementing Bank and donor-funded projects. Quite often, the performance of these projects is poor as some of the expatriate experts lack the knowledge of the local factors which are necessary for successful implementation. There is recognition by Donors and development partners that given the high level of expertise among African immigrants, mobilizing a small fraction of these capacities would provide a significant contribution to the development efforts in Africa.⁷

9. Like other immigrant groups, the African Diasporas are involved in many activities which benefit their home countries (*Annex 1*). A World Bank estimate of documented remittance flows to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2003 is \$4 billion.⁸ These remittances provide much-needed finances for ensuring household security and alleviating poverty. Remittances also help siblings, kin, and friends to start or expand businesses; build houses, and undertake self-financed projects and investments. As social networks, they mobilize through hometown associations and groups for community development, serving as cultural ambassadors, maintaining and extending public infrastructure (schools, hospitals, health centers and roads), and donating clinical equipment,

currently accepted view, the presence of highly-qualified nationals in industrialized countries is not the result of a "drain" on mature "brains" but is due to a gradual process of cognitive and social integration in which the academic and university systems in the host countries play a key role.

⁶ *Financial Times*, 16 July 2004, cited in IOM World Migration Report 2005. For example, Nigeria has more than half of its academic personnel working abroad. In Ghana and Zimbabwe, three-quarters of all doctors leave within a few years of completing medical school; and more Ethiopian doctors are practicing in Chicago than in Ethiopia. Also, at least 12,207 South African health workers, including an estimated 21% of doctors produced in the country, were practicing abroad in 2006.

⁷ The collegial expert report on the scientific Diaspora was commissioned by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the French Institute of Research for Development (IRD). The panel, including the World Bank focused on: *How can developing countries tap into the skills of expatriate researchers and engineers for their country's further development?* Meyer, J-B., et al. (2001). Expert panel: Collegial expert report on 'scientific Diasporas' Report/memorandum.

<http://uilen.pair.com/jwattiau/jbmeyer/documents_scientifiques/Drafrap-eng.pdf>

⁸ Sander, C. & S.M Maimbo. (2005). Migrant Labor Remittances in Africa: Reducing obstacles to developmental contributions. *PREM Findings*, World Bank. Recorded remittances do not reflect the true picture: In Sudan, for example, informal remittances are estimated to account for 85% of total remittance receipts. <<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTFINDINGS/Resources/find247.pdf>> While African governments have not been able to use their Diaspora remittances in ways that other regions have (e.g., in securitization), immigrants who use official banking channels have helped expand banking services by increasing the number of rural people who open and maintain bank accounts, thereby laying grounds for improved credit access in rural areas.

computers, books, generators etc., for public use. As networks of professionals, entrepreneurs, and investors, they share information with peers, and organize periodic field visits to home countries to provide services in areas of expertise. These activities are small-scale and hardly coordinated. Moreover, the impacts are not measured or are the lessons learned shared for the replication of good practices.

10. Although African Governments and the AU have begun the process of engaging the Diaspora, public policy to harness these underutilized resources are lacking when compared with global practices elsewhere (**Annex 2**). As a result, institutional relationships between home countries and the Diaspora are very weak or non-existent. The continual search for practical global policy options to harness Diaspora resources prompted some Bank units⁹ to put in place mechanisms to facilitate ongoing African Diaspora efforts. The proposed program would build on these initiatives and provide a coherent Bank-wide framework for mobilizing the African Diaspora for the continent's development.

11. There are several modes of engagement with the Diaspora which will determine the success of the program. These include: (a) *permanent return* to the home country. This is suitable for those immigrants who are approaching retirement and would like to return to their home country; (b) *short and long-term placements*. This is also conducive to some Diaspora who has commitments in their home countries because of family, children education, mortgages, career advancement, etc.; and (c) *virtual 'return'* of talents and skills. The ubiquity of ICT creates opportunities for year-round and intensive knowledge sharing and virtual service delivery between the Diaspora and home country actors for local capacity development e.g. clinical diagnosis, student supervision, and policy consultations. The above depend not only on addressing the obvious economic cost of return, but also on mitigating the relevant emotional, social, and professional costs.

C. Rationale for Bank Involvement

12. There are several rationales for Bank engagement as follows:

- *The Bank as the major development partner of Africa:* The World Bank can partner with African countries and assist and support them to meet their obligations and expectations under the AU agenda. African Governments and the AU are seeking Bank assistance to move their agenda forward. The proposed program will provide African Governments and the AU with analytical and possible financial support to sharpen the focus and making operational their Diaspora agendas.
- *Bank's coordinating and convening capability:* The involvement of the Bank in this program would help to negotiate access to proprietary information and knowledge, and broker

⁹ Reference is made here to ongoing WBI country programs in Ethiopia and Ghana established at the request of the AU; Africa Institute of Science and Technology (AIST) initiative; the Knowledge for Development program Diaspora initiatives; the Development Marketplace for the African Diaspora in Europe (D-MADE) jointly organized by the Bank Brussels office, WBI and AFR; PREM group activities on international remittances; Operations and Policy Department work on "General Principles for International Remittance Systems" etc.

scientific research partnerships between Diaspora's host country employers and home counterparts to increase science and technology (S&T) and research and development (R&D) outputs in home countries.

- *Bank's experience in utilizing information and communications technologies (ICTs) for corporate business:* The World Bank has been a leader in deploying ICT to conduct business effectively i.e. global corporate offices with superb IT links, extensive use of video conferencing (VC) and online tools such as the Global Distance Learning Network (GDLN) – Distance Learning Center (DLCs) etc. The proposed program emphasizes contributions of the Diaspora regardless of location and distance, and virtual delivery of goods and services. The Bank's experience and resources in this regard will be an invaluable asset.
- *Strengthening Bank existing technical assistance portfolio with Diaspora expertise:* The AU is calling on Africa's development partners to find mechanisms to enable the African Diaspora to render technical expertise in the developmental programs of partner countries. Major components of Bank technical assistance programs in Africa are earmarked for consultant engagement. The proposed program would enable the Bank to develop good working relationship with the African Diaspora who can utilize their expertise to strengthen the performance of Bank-assisted operations in Africa.
- *Financing and fund management power of the Bank:* The AU and African Governments are seeking new mechanisms to support business opportunities for small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), raise levels of productivity through education and training, and reduce intolerable high levels of unemployment. One option is leveraging African Diaspora remittances. It is proposed that the catalytic role played by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) to leverage remittances in Latin America be supported and replicated by the Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) in Africa.
- *Scaling up ongoing Diaspora activities:* African Diaspora professional groups and associations have been making remarkable contributions in many of the focus areas of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) such as poverty reduction, access to education and health care, and so on, but these are often small scale activities which need to be scaled-up. Further, Diaspora professionals have ideas, skills and expertise which can be guided with innovation and creativity to break new ground and thereby enhance the quality of development projects. In the past, institutional support and sustained funding have been lacking for these Diaspora initiatives.

D. Program Objectives

13. The proposed program would have three development objectives. The Results Framework is given in **Annex 3**. These objectives are to: (i) enhance capacity for the delivery of improved services in strategic public sectors and institutions including financial management, education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, administration and management in participating countries; (ii) increase the quality of design and implementation of Diaspora-led investment initiatives in participating countries; and (iii) facilitate improved communication and working

relationships between African governments, donor agencies, and Diaspora professionals to build stronger, more responsive and capable African public and private service institutions.

E. Proposed Program Activities

14. *Enhancing capacity for the delivery of improved services in strategic public sectors and institutions (Objective 1)* will be pursued by supporting Diaspora professionals, and entrepreneurs to build on ongoing efforts through a blended strategy entailing virtual participation; short, medium and long-term placements; return and retention; institutional partnerships and networks (**Annex 4**). The strategy for achieving results of this objective include: institutionalizing programs in participating countries through government operational policies requesting services and products; deploying professionals through national focal points; and multi-stakeholder monitoring and evaluation of outcomes of activities.

15. A strategy utilizing the “involuntary” Diaspora, in particular, will include: formation of collaborating socio-economic and cultural blocs to strengthen Africa’s response to globalization; tapping their capacity to lobby Western governments (paragraph 6), and building South-South institutional linkages e.g., in the area of tropical agriculture in the face of climate change between Brazil, Caribbean nations, and Africa.

16. *Increasing the quality of design and implementation of Diaspora-led investment initiatives in participating countries (Objective 2)* will be pursued by:

(a) facilitating business and investment promotion networks through mechanisms for Diaspora and home country partners to access development funds e.g., organizing Development Marketplace competitions;

(b) facilitating knowledge exchange between AFR and the Latin America and Caribbean Region (LAC) on business development e.g., renewable energy systems such as bio-fuels, linked to Brazil’s expanding business interests in the Southern Africa region; Caribbean agribusiness export sector practices; and lessons of IADB and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in helping Latin America to leverage remittances for development.

(c) working with the AfDB to support a Diaspora Investment Fund based on global initiatives that exploit the benefits of Diaspora remittances;

(d) engaging Diaspora professionals in the implementation of Bank-assisted projects;

(e) assessing the potential of establishing Diaspora business investment, management, and service centers in target countries. Currently, the Diaspora rely on family and friends in business identification and implementation with varied results as these local actors are untrained; often funds get diverted and misused;

(f) facilitating home country banking sector to develop appropriate loan and credit schemes for Diaspora entrepreneurs; and

(g) identifying business development assistance instruments for services to be rendered to Diaspora entrepreneurs, e.g., business identification, global/local market survey, preparation of business plan, starting a business, business capitalization, etc.

17. *Improving communication and working relationship between African governments, Donor agencies and Diaspora professionals (Objective 3)* will be undertaken simultaneously with strategies under objectives 1 and 2 and will include: (a) organizing regular knowledge exchange forums for the Diaspora on Bank, other donor, and government operational policies, procedures, and guidelines; (b) moderating virtual learning environments and discussion forums, Diaspora clinics (brown bag lunches) and guest speaker series; and (c) facilitating and nurturing policy-relevant networks on topical issues such as sub/regional integrated infrastructure, energy, transportation, and research on climate change and agricultural productivity.

F. Possible Forms of Financing

18. There are several ways in which the above proposed activities could be financed. These include: providing better access to the technical assistance resources funded under Bank/IDA-assisted projects; opening up the Institutional Development Fund (IDF) to broader capacity development initiatives; accessing the Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF); expanding the scale of Development Marketplace competitions targeting the Diaspora; working with special programs of bilateral partners such as the Faith-Based Initiatives of the USA; seeking contributions and partnerships from other donors and large multi-national corporations; creation of a multi-donor trust fund for Diaspora engagement and facilitation; and creating a remittances-based Africa Diaspora Investment Fund..

19. *The existing portfolio of Bank/IDA-assisted projects in Africa* is about \$ 22.0 billion for 401 operations. Many projects include categories of expenditure and funding earmarked for foreign consultants (about \$x.0 billion). Country and Sector Departments, Networks, Task Teams and Borrowers should have access to a multipurpose database containing the profiles of Diaspora professionals and their networks. Region-wide Diaspora engagement forums, awareness seminars and consultations with partner country participation will be held to discuss pragmatic ways and schemes for using African Diaspora as consultants in planned (pipeline) and in ongoing projects (portfolio). A strategy and a systematic approach for the “Diasporization” of the existing pipeline and portfolio will emerge, and thereafter task teams and borrowers should endeavor to include available Diaspora as consultants in project design and implementation.

20. *The Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF)* could be a major instrument for funding the proposed program. The ACGF is a financing vehicle that “targets support to a few country-specific, high reward development opportunities capable of generating significant, positive spillover effects, beyond those that can be supported by IDA”. It is “intended to facilitate incipient transformational change in a few countries at a time”.¹⁰ Mobilizing the African Diaspora for the continent’s development is considered by AU and expert groups as the “last frontier” to unleash the capacity, know-how and the resources needed to reinvigorate Africa’s waning public and private sectors. It is proposed that participating countries will apply for funds under the

¹⁰ See The Africa Catalytic Growth Fund, Africa Region, World Bank

ACGF facility to finance Diaspora engagement activities. Preliminary discussions have been held with the ACGF team who support the Diaspora initiative's goals and encourage collaboration toward country participation and synergy within the Africa Region.

21. *The Institutional Development Fund (IDF)* will be explored to provide funding for Diaspora activities in participating countries. Planned support for the Africa Center for Economic Transformation (ACET) is one example of how a small investment can provide large returns and engage the Diaspora.

22. *Development Marketplace:* Selective donors are providing support to the Development Marketplace for the African Diaspora in Europe (D-MADE) which is geared to providing grants for Diaspora entrepreneurs who want to implement business activities in Africa. Belgium is providing E150, 000; Netherlands E350, 000; France -E50, 000; and Italy has expressed an interest in providing E250, 000. Germany will contribute in kind by hosting the launch of an event in Bonn. Spain and Portugal are also considering support. Italy is supporting also, the Ethiopia Diaspora country program in the amount of \$140,000; and will provide an additional \$200,000 for extending the program to under-serviced areas in the regions and districts. Lessons will be drawn from the D-MADE to guide subsequent use of this channel for promoting Diaspora entrepreneurship.

23. *The private sector:* Partnerships with private sector organizations in the USA and Europe, especially multi-national corporations with strong business interests in Africa can be explored. These partnerships would be linked to a business case for participation rather than being seen as short-term charitable or pro-bono contributions, and could take many forms such as the organization being a vehicle for development, allowing/sponsoring its employees to contribute to homeland development without loss of benefits or career progression, financially contributing to a fund, allowing the use of proprietary technical knowledge, providing opportunities for employees to articulate new African business opportunities, allowing Diaspora to serve as the organization's representative in their home country etc. Discussions have been initiated with the US Chamber of Commerce as well as with the Business Action for Africa in the UK to assess initial interest.

24. *Faith-based Coalitions:* African Diasporas have established several churches and mosques in countries of residence. Some of these are either branches or off-shoots of churches and mosques in home countries. Others are new and entirely on their own. All of these churches and mosques provide vehicles for community development and philanthropy in home countries. Arrangements could be made under the proposed program to identify and expand on such efforts through links with public and private sector faith-based initiatives in countries of residence (e.g., for matching funds). In order to knit as many US faith-based organizations as possible together under a common umbrella for this purpose, discussions have been held with the USAID Centre for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (FBCI), which is linked to the White House's Office for Faith-Based Affairs. African-American churches and institutional establishments play a pivotal role in this endeavor. FBCI administers a Compassion Capital fund that disburses mini-grants of \$50,000 to grassroots organizations, and awards of \$3.0 million over a period of years to larger organizations. This funding support has been very successful within the USA, and FBCI is considering replicating this on an international scale. Specific proposals discussed with the Bank include participation in a conference to share Diaspora best practices at which the regional Vice

President could be invited to speak, creating linkages between Diaspora groups and faith-based organizations interested in working in Africa, and broadening the scope of the Compassion Capital Fund to include funding opportunities for Diaspora contribution to Africa.

25. *Africa Diaspora Engagement and Facilitation Fund:* If agreed, discussions can be pursued with donors supporting ongoing Diaspora programs to contribute to an Africa Diaspora Engagement and Facilitation Fund (ADEF) for funding program activities. The guiding management principles of a possible ADEF are presented in **Annex 5**.

26. *Remittances-based Africa Diaspora Investment Funds:* African Diaspora remittances flows are in excess of \$4.0 billion per year. Mechanisms could be developed following practices in Latin American countries (Brazil, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Argentina, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic) where these flows are leveraged to finance Diaspora-led development activities for enhanced development impact. It is proposed that the catalytic role played by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) to leverage remittances in Latin America be supported and replicated if necessary by the Bank in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB) in Africa (**Annex 6**).

G. Diaspora Networks/Teams/Groups

27. Engaging the African Diaspora will be primarily through three interrelated types of professional networks and teams: Technical Expert Networks; Investment and Business Promotion Networks; and Policy-relevant Action Networks. (*Annex 4*). In general, network members can be private individuals with verifiable track records in areas of expertise, and in some cases, affiliated with recognized institutions, organizations or corporations in country of residence. Flagship areas from which activities, projects and interventions will be supported and financed include: Making finance work (public finance management); education economy and competitiveness; health (preventive and curative); agriculture productivity, climate change and environment; banking and insurance (to enhance the development impact of remittances); closing infrastructure gaps; industry, science, technology and engineering (strengthening African Institute of Science and Technology (AIST) links); affordable housing and shelter; legal services; governance (enabling policies, rules of engagement, transparency, accountability); and peace and security.

H. Ownership and Partnerships

28. The foundations and the long term sustainability of the proposed program will rest on robust partnership arrangements involving the major stakeholders. The proposed program is designed with the following guiding principles of partnerships:

(a) *African Partners:* African Governments, the AU and regional bodies such as Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), the Association of African Universities (AAU), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and CSOs would work together to define the respective rules of partner engagement and support for the proposed program. The AU is holding consultations with the African Diaspora, led by the South African government, and a high level conference is planned for early 2008 in South Africa.

(b) *Partner Country Ownership*: Proactive measures will have to be taken to institutionalize the proposed program through government coordinating units that would collate the internal demand for Diaspora services/products (**Annex 7**).

(c) *Internal Partnerships*: Country and Sector Departments in AFR should have focal points/designated persons as part of the Diaspora engagement facilitation team. This team will work to map, align, and match Diaspora skills/ expertise to respective country and sector needs and demands.

(d) *Bilaterals*: The proposed program will build on donor goodwill and interest as expressed in support for the Development Marketplace of the African Diaspora in Europe (D-MADE) to extend and enhance working relations with DFID, OECD/DAC, EU, USAID and other interested South-South partners. The Department for International Development, UK (DFID), has an established Diaspora program and discussion will be held with them to assess opportunities for collaboration.

(e) *Multilaterals*: UNDP runs the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) program which supports Diaspora professionals on short term assignments in participating countries. Working relations with UNDP and other UN agencies will be developed under the proposed program to draw on the synergies of related undertakings.

(f) *Academia, global research institutions and international NGOs*: Institutional partnership arrangements would be facilitated through Diaspora network links e.g. with African Studies programs at North American universities, and comparable programs in Europe. In this context, discussions have been held with the George Washington University (GWU) to explore how the Bank can partner with their research-based Diaspora program, which is active especially in the health sector. GWU has proposed a series of interventions that will help the proposed program to meet its objectives, namely, conducting a survey of Diaspora groups and homeland country needs and marketing both to each other, organizing a workshop on virtual migration, and assisting the African medical Diaspora in medical workforce capacity development.

I. Implementation Plan

29. The preparation of the proposed program implementation will be carried out in two phases. The first phase will cover the necessary preparatory work to be undertaken in FY08. A detailed work program covering the period from September 2007 – June 2008 is given as **Annex 8**. Phase two activities will be carried out over a period of 3 years (FY09 – FY12) to coincide with IDA 15 and the AAP. By the end of FY08, it is expected that significant progress would have been made to determine the various financing instruments for operation and deployment. Annual work programs for the initial 10 target countries will be prepared for approval at the beginning of each fiscal year.

J. Monitoring and Evaluation

30. A draft results framework outlining the objectives, proposed actions and activities, outputs, outcomes, and indicators has been prepared for monitoring and evaluating the proposed program (*Annex 3*). The program will be monitored and evaluated on collective basis instead of single activity or project-by-project basis to enable an umbrella view and assessment of impact in target countries.

K. Risks and Mitigating Measures

31. The risks relate to the suitability of the form of engagement which is adopted with the Diaspora; the distinctive features of what makes a dynamic Diaspora community; the difficulties of working simultaneously on many Diaspora initiatives, and critical need to align Diaspora activities with country needs for success. Risks also include the proprietary nature of knowledge and expertise which may prevent Diaspora professionals employed in strategic sectors in countries of residence to participate without authorization from employers. Further, the independence, autonomy and the automatic aura of importance surrounding the Diaspora could be a handicap in establishing long lasting links with home country colleagues. There are also many different contexts in which tension can build up or suspicion be shown towards the Diasporas in home countries. The proposed program would support facilitation and consensus building to mitigate some of the perceived and imaginable risks (**Annex 9**).

L. Resource Requirements

32. *Bank budget support of \$670,000 is requested* to undertake preparatory work for the proposed program under Phase One (*Annex 8*). Activities proposed during the period include expanding ongoing African Diaspora initiatives such as: (a) the Development Marketplace for African Diasporas in Europe (D-MADE); (b) the Ethiopian Diaspora Health and Education Sector Professional Networks for Service Delivery in Ethiopia; and (c) the Ghanaian Diaspora Education Sector Professionals in North America for Education Services Delivery (mentorship of graduate programs) at the University of Ghana. Such activities would be extended to other Diaspora groups in Phase One countries.

33. Other activities would include: (a) multi-stakeholder consultations by VCs and visitations in countries where Diaspora reside, home country governments, and donor agencies; (b) mapping of Diaspora and creating a multipurpose database on basis of virtual participation, return, term placements, thematic areas of expertise and country of origin; (c) facilitating the networks and setting-up virtual learning environments; (d) aligning Diaspora expertise with home country institutional demands; (e) providing avenues for Diaspora to understand Bank operations and procurement; and (f) establishing governance arrangements and rules of engagement, etc.

M. Timetable

34. A tentative timetable for the preparation of the proposed program is:

- September 2007: Concept Review meeting
- September 2007 - April 2008: Program preparation activities
- May 2008: Progress report on preparation activities
- June 2008: Decision to proceed with program implementation.

ANNEX 1:

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE AFRICAN DIASPORA?

1. The African Diasporas can be classified broadly into two categories:
 - (a) Africans in America, the UK, Brazil/Latin American/Caribbean as a result of involuntary migration, and
 - (b) The new African immigrants, chiefly in North America and Europe, and to a smaller extent in Australia and Japan, etc., as a result of voluntary migration, often to pursue higher education and seek career prospects.
2. **The African-American group.** This group in particular, constituting about 12% of the U.S. population has played important roles in shaping U.S. policies toward Africa: the Congressional Black Caucus, other national African-American institutions and NGOs such as the [Constituency for Africa](#) lobby the U.S. administration to respond to major challenges and exploit opportunities for the continent's development. Some of their most notable advocacies on behalf of Africa have resulted in the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA), and responding to the HIV/AIDS pandemic that is decimating the continent.
3. **The new African immigrants.** The documented populations of African immigrants in North America and Europe are estimated at about 3 million – about 1 million in the U.S., 282,600 in Canada and 1.7 million in Europe. (The figure for Europe does not include immigrants from North Africa.) Experts empanelled by donors concluded that, given the high level of education among African immigrant groups (at least in Canada and U.S.), the capacities of the Diaspora community are considerable and mobilization of a small fraction of these capacities is likely to provide a significant supplement, and a major contribution to those who take the necessary initiative.¹

¹ The collegial expert report on the scientific Diaspora was commissioned by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the French Institute of Research for Development (IRD). The panel focused on a very specific question: *How can developing countries tap into the skills of expatriate researchers and engineers for their country's further development?* The question was discussed in detail and the result issued jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the IRD together with other interested parties, including the World Bank, who attended the preliminary workshop in February 2001. Meyer, J-B., et al. (2001). Expert panel: Collegial expert report on 'scientific Diasporas' Report/memorandum. <http://uilen.pair.com/jwattiau/jbmeyer/documents_scientifiques/Drafrap-eng.pdf>

4. **African Diasporas in the United States**². The African Diaspora in the USA is as follows:

(a) *Size*: Estimates of African immigrants in the U.S. range from 881,300 (U.S. Census, 2000) to 1 million (US American Community Survey, 2002), comprising about three (3) percent of the total foreign-born population. While the proportion of African-born residents in the U.S. is small relative to most other immigrant groups, their numbers are growing: there has been a 142% increase between 1990 and 2000.³

(b) *Where in Africa they come from*: Sub-regional origins: West Africans (326,507) make up the largest proportion (36%) of the African Diaspora in the U.S, followed by East (213,299 or 24%), North (190,491 or 22%), Southern (66,496 or 8%, with about 63,000 from South Africa alone), and Central Africa (26,900 or 3%); about 7% were not classified by region of origin.

(c) *Countries of origin significantly represented*: Nigeria (134,940), Ethiopia (69,530), Ghana (65,572), South Africa (63,000) and Sierra-Leone (20,831).

(d) *Where they live in the U.S.*: One-third of the African immigrants in the U.S. lived in just three states, but no state had fewer than 150 Africans. The state with the largest number of Africans is New York (116,936), followed by California (113,255), Texas (64,470), and Maryland (62,688). The District of Columbia and Maryland have the two highest proportions of Africans (1.6 and 1.2%, respectively), followed by Rhode Island (1.1%). Like other immigrant groups, Africans tend to settle closer to each other upon arrival, becoming more spread out the longer they have lived in the U.S.

(e) *Level of education*: African immigrants in the U.S. are more likely to have a higher level of education compared to the average immigrant: Of the African-born population age 25 and older, 86% reported having a high school or higher degree compared to 62% of the total foreign-born population; and more than 40% had a college education.

(f) *Sectors of employment and skills*: African immigrants were more likely to participate in the labor force than the overall foreign-born population – 71% versus 61%. Consequently, less African immigrants were unemployed compared to the general immigrant population (4.5% versus 6.8%). African immigrants were also much more likely than the foreign-born in general to work in management and professional occupations as well as sales and office occupations, and less likely to work in service, production, transportation, material moving, construction, and maintenance occupations than the foreign-born in general.

² Wilson, J. (2003). *African-born Residents of the United States*, Migration Policy Institute; Dixon, D. (2006). *Characteristics of the African Born in the United States*, Migration Policy Institute; Grieco, E. (2004). *The African Foreign Born in the United States*. Migration Policy Institute

5. **The African immigrant population in Canada** mimics that in the U.S.: There was a rapid increase in African immigrant arrivals in the last few decades, rising from 54,600 (1971) to about 140,000 (2001), bringing the total number of African immigrants in Canada to 282,600, according to Statistics Canada figures cited by Laryea and Hayfron (2005)⁴. Like their counterparts in the U.S., African immigrants employed in Canada also turn to earn more than other immigrant groups, on average. African immigrant males working full-time in Canada earned an average of \$30,828 while those of Asian origin earned \$26,317 and people of Caribbean/Latin American origin earned \$27,666. Female African immigrants working full-time, on average, also earned higher than other races: \$25,274 compared to \$24,471 for Canadian. Again, this higher earning capacity of the African immigrant reflects their high educational backgrounds.

6. **Gaining entry and staying in North America.** The relative higher professionalism of the African immigrant population in North America especially is due to fact that many came as students to further their education, and then remained after graduation. North America, unlike Europe, is an immigrant region, coupled with the graduate research/teaching assistantships that provide financial resources to students during their graduate school program and enable qualified Africans whose parents may not be necessarily wealthy to enter the education system with their undergraduate degrees obtained in Africa. By the time they complete their graduate programs, these Africans would be eligible for, say, Canadian permanent residency, and citizenship subsequently, if they so choose, and gain access to the North American job market for which they are well-qualified due to their North American diplomas and socialization. Even those who hold professional diplomas (e.g., nurses) and degrees (e.g., medical doctors) would have upgraded their knowledge upon arrival in the host country prior to practicing.

7. A survey of African PhD students in US and Canada in (1986-96) showed that 63% returned to Africa to work and that the propensity to return is strongly correlated with conditions that prevail in the country of origin; between 37-44% of Africans who obtained their PhDs from North American institutions decided to stay⁵ in the host country, making a large part of U.S. R&D staff, including institutions of higher learning. The phenomenon of no-return appears to have been on the increase in the last 10 years. *More than one third of highly qualified human resources in Africa are presently in the Diaspora.*

8. A high number of Francophone-African students study in France due to the special relationship between France and its former colonies in Africa.

⁴ Laryea, S.A. & J.E. Hayfron (2005). African immigrants and the labor market: exploring career opportunities and job satisfaction. pp113-117. In: Tettey, W. & K. P. Puplampu (eds.). *The African Diaspora in Canada: Negotiating identity and belonging*. Calgary University Press, Calgary, Canada <http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-25440976_ITM>

⁵ Meyer, J-B., et al. (2001). Expert panel: Collegial expert report on 'scientific Diasporas' Report / memorandum. <http://uilen.pair.com/jwattiau/jbmeyer/documents_scientifiques/Drafrap-eng.pdf> p. 17

9. The capacities of African immigrants are considerable and mobilization of a small fraction of these capacities is likely to provide a significant supplement, and a major contribution to those who take the necessary initiative.

10. The rate of expatriation of students remains exceptionally high for sub-Saharan Africa (with the exception of South Africa), with an increase over the last few years: 6.9% in West Africa, 13% in Central Africa and 8.5% in East Africa, unlike other regions of the developing world (Asia, Latin America, the Maghreb and Near East) where the proportion of students who study abroad is stabilizing and even declining due to the considerable expansion of higher education locally over the two past decades. Small countries in Africa have very high rates of expatriation, sometimes reaching more than 75% of scientific and technical personnel, and of highly qualified people in general.

11. The rate of expatriation of students of sub-Saharan Africa origin is of particular significance in that these figures refer to a population that is exceptionally qualified in comparison with other regions in the world. Countries like Nigeria have more than half their academic personnel working abroad. In Ghana and Zimbabwe, three-quarters of all doctors leave within a few years of completing medical school⁶; more Ethiopian doctors are practicing in Chicago than in Ethiopia (IOM, [World Migration Report 2005](#)); South Africa produces approximately 2,500 nurses per year, but a 2006 study by the Centre for Global Development found that more than 4,844 were working overseas; at least 12,207 South African health workers, including an estimated 21% of doctors produced in the country, were practicing abroad in 2006.

12. Thus, contrary to currently accepted view, the presence of highly-qualified nationals in industrialized countries is not the result of a “drain” on mature “brains” but is due to a gradual process of cognitive and social integration in which the academic and university systems in the host countries play a key role. This situation has a direct effect on policies concerning the flow of skills: on the one hand, regulations monitoring the flow of qualified people cannot be devised without taking into account the institutions where the people study; and, on the other hand, the nature of the institutions of learning enables the creation and coordination of ways to count, identify, locate, monitor, communicate with and mobilize such African groups into knowledge and professional networks.

13. The Bank’s African Diaspora program could partner with these host institutions toward nurturing their participation as knowledge and professional networks for delivery of services and knowledge products to their home countries.

14. ***African Diasporas in Europe.*** The African Diaspora in the USA is as follows:

(a) *Size:* International Office on Migration (*World Migration Report 2005*) data revealed that there were about 1.74 million migrants from sub-Saharan Africa living in Europe by 2000, representing about 6% of the total (28 million) migrant stocks in Europe; another 3 million (about 10%) came from North Africa.

⁶ *Financial Times*, 16 July 2004, cited in IOM World Migration Report 2005.

(b) *Where in Africa they come from. Sub-regional origins:* Of the 1.74 million of sub-Saharan Africans in Europe, 763,000 (44%) were from West Africa; 500,000 (29%) were from East Africa, 284,000 (16%) from Central Africa, 138,000 (8%) from Southern Africa, and about 50,000 (3%) of unknown origin. Another 3 million came from North Africa.

(c) *Countries of origin (Sub-Saharan Africa):* The top fifteen sub-Saharan African countries whose populations were in Europe are: Nigeria (147,500, constituting 8.5% of the total), Senegal (7.5%), Somalia (7.2%), South Africa (7%), Ghana (6.7%), Cape Verde (4.7%), DR Congo and Zimbabwe (4.3% each), Cameroon (3.7%), Cote d'Ivoire, Angola, and Mauritius (about 3% each), Congo (2.7%), Mali (2.5%) and Ethiopia (2%).

(d) *Where they live in Europe:* The UK and France are the preferred destinations for sub-Saharan African migrants in Europe, with about 26% or nearly half a million in absolute numbers in each of these countries; other significant African Diaspora communities were in Italy (12%), Germany (9%) and Portugal (7%); smaller populations in Belgium (4%), Spain (4%), Norway (2%), Denmark (1.7%), Ireland (1.7%), Sweden (1.6%), Netherlands (1.3), with less than 1% each in Austria, Finland, Greece and Luxemburg.

Activities undertaken by the African Diasporas

15. Reference is usually made of immigrants' remittances to their home countries. However, beyond that, the significant contributions of immigrants working in the advanced economies stem from their broader perspectives compared to counterparts who remained at home. The wave of African immigrants in North America especially began in the mid-1980s. Many of these recent immigrants had significant periods of their upbringing, including early phase education, even up to undergraduate level, in their home countries. Further education and socialization in their host countries provided them with an added dimension to problem-solving and knowledge of the way things are done, which enable them to discern between state-of-the-art practices and the way things are done in their home countries. Therefore, the potential of the African Diasporas lies in the innovations they can make in their home countries concerning the way things are done. This innovative capacity can be seen in contributions they made in their countries' acquisition and applications of the new tools of communications in media development.

16. Principally, the African Diaspora, like other immigrant groups, contribute to home country in many significant ways: providing much-needed financial support to family and communities, establish small businesses, put private commercial vehicles on the road, stimulating new home constructions and artisan enterprise development, serving as cultural ambassadors, helping to extend and maintain public infrastructure such as schools and hospitals, and their fledging sector-thematic networks are beginning to deliver services in the health and education sectors in particular.

17. While African governments have not been able to use their Diaspora remittances in manners that other regions have (e.g., in securitization), the few immigrants who use official banking channels to remit their families have helped expand banking services, thereby increasing the number of rural people who find it necessary to open and maintain bank accounts, a process toward improved credit access by rural people. These efforts might also have contributed to

improved performance of rural banks and possibly breaking the myths about formal banking sector among rural people.

18. Although African Governments have begun to recognize the potential contributions of their Diasporas to home country development, serious efforts on the part of government in terms of strategies and instruments to harness these potentials are lacking, beyond the use of catch-phrases (Africa news media are replete with phrases such as “turning brain drain to brain gain”) or creating ministerial positions in cabinet or within the Presidency to be responsible for Diaspora affairs but without strategies that engage the Diaspora. As a result, institutional relationships between home country and Diasporas are weak. The highly intellectual and resourced African immigrants however make their own efforts to relate to colleagues who have remained or returned to home country institutions such as universities or research centers, providing them with current literature and occasionally linking them with research interests in the advanced countries.

19. The African Union has been holding consultations with its Diaspora groups in North America, Brazil, the Caribbean and Europe to discuss strategies for designating the African Diaspora worldwide as Africa’s sixth (6th) region (along the lines of the regional economic commissions). For example, a Consultative Planning Meeting of the North American African Diaspora was held in New York, N.Y. in June 2007. These consultations will provide inputs into a high-level AU summit to be held in South Africa in 2008.

20. **Household security and (rural) poverty alleviation (MDG 1):** Activities of the African Diasporas, like other Diasporas (e.g., Chinese Diaspora), in support of the home country “are essentially private, personal and informal (as opposed to public and professional), starting with family and gradually extending to institutions that support the family – such as schools and churches or temples, with its progression from remitting money to relatives to social investment in communities of origin, with a special emphasis on education.”⁷ In so doing, African migrants, like other Diasporas of the developing world, inject much needed financial resources where it is needed most – the household, particularly the rural family level where donor activities, much concentrated on national governments and the formal sector are not able to reach effectively.

21. **Girl-child education (MDG 2, 3, 4, and 5):** A significant percentage of the African migrants’ remittances are toward providing education and health services for family members irrespective of gender - from parents to siblings and their children – and investments in family occupations particularly agriculture and small-scale businesses. Diaspora remittances have contributed immensely to the girl-child education, improved family health, and reduction in infant mortality rates.

22. **Quality and Universal Primary Education (MDG 2)**

Prof. T.Y. Okosun of Northeastern Illinois University and his two sons (12 and 9 year old Tyamo and Anfani Okosun, third and first year mechanical engineering students, respectively, at Purdue University, Indiana) are involved in knowledge sharing activities with African communities focused on enhancing cognitive stimulation and consistent inter-activity for early intellectual foundation setting - from conception to the age of five years.⁸ The team undertook a knowledge

⁷ Young, N. & J. Shih. (2003). *The Chinese Diaspora and Philanthropy*. Global Equity Initiative, Harvard University. <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~acgei/PDFs/PhilanthropyPDFs/Phil_Chinese_Diaspora.pdf>

⁸ Gerretsen, B. (2007, Aug 21). Boy lectures KZN university students.

<http://www.iol.co.za/general/newsview.php?click_id=661&art_id=vn20070821101851937C387816&set_id=16>

sharing mission in South Africa/KwaZulu Natal in the summer of 2007. This network is not advocating for African children to enter university at age 8 as both children did but placing an emphasis on quality education through sharing with African early child development experts (pre-school and primary school teachers and the general society) some methodologies that work.

23. **Small business development:** African Diasporas have spawned several small businesses, often for their siblings who might have completed some form of apprenticeships – hairdressing, fitter-mechanics, masonry, carpentry, arts and crafts, etc. – and family businesses, usually agriculture and retail sectors.

24. **Agribusiness development:** Apart from direct investments in family agricultural activities in the home country, African immigrants continue to prefer their ethnic foods in the foreign locations. This has given rise to a number of ethnic foods stores wherever significant populations of these immigrants reside. This food preference has therefore contributed to job creation, both home and abroad, and introduced their host countries to African dishes. This demand for ethnic foods may have contributed to improved food processing, packaging, storage, and market-chain extension. For example, demand for oil palm paste and *fufu* by some African immigrants has led to development of canned oil palm pulp, and cassava / yam flours replacing the traditional pounding with mortar and pestle. Inspection of food imports into the host countries has uncovered some malpractices, e.g., artificial coloring of oil palm produce with dangerous chemicals, etc., thereby improving quality of foods sold in the home market as well.

25. **Community and rural development:** African Diasporas are organized along hometown / villages and ethnic lines hence these organizations are described as *Hometown Associations* in the traditional development literature. Next to a focus on family and households in the country of origin, African Diaspora contribute to community development – providing financial support for building schools, hospitals and other service centers in their hometowns and villages – much more consistently and to a higher level than delivered by governments and donors through community-driven development (CDD) instruments. For example, members of the [Council of Ewe Associations of North America \(CEANA\)](#), an umbrella group of Ewe people of Ghana, Togo and Benin recently (July 2007) [provided communal labor](#) and \$25,000 toward construction of three-unit classroom complex for a junior secondary school in Ghana. CEANA had in the past undertaken various activities, including donation of about \$3.4 million worth of medical equipment to ten hospitals in Ghana and Togo. The items included an electro-cardiogram and large quantities of hospital supplies. Many African immigrant groups operate scholarship programs for needy students pursuing secondary education in their home communities. In China, these acts of philanthropy and community development would have attracted 60% local counterpart funding.

26. **Social development and education of people with disabilities, and vulnerable children:** United for the Love of Children (ULOC) is a US based non-profit organization established in Washington, DC. ULOC is made up of professionals with disabilities and without disabilities; many have extensively traveled or lived in developing countries. ULOC operates both in the United States and in Côte d’Ivoire. The organization has the ability to draw upon a vast pool of expertise because of its connections to many international disability organizations,

universities, private foundations, and donor agencies. With expertise in technology, education, public administration, and cultural awareness, the goals of ULOC are to:

- Promote integration of people with disabilities and increase their economic status in society
- Promote education of people with disabilities and build local NGOs capacity
- Help governments develop programs that empower local communities to come up with their own unique disability projects and develop rehabilitation equipment compatible with their own economic and environmental needs
- Help States develop, implement and enforce their own disability laws, and
- Promote disability friendly construction codes (Universal Design).

27. **Real estate development:** A significant proportion of the new home constructions in many of the urban domains on the continent belong to Africans living abroad. This has impacted local businesses in terms of construction, brick manufacturing, masonry, woodwork and carpentry (furniture, roofing industry, doors and window frames, etc.).

28. **Transportation:** Africans in Europe in particular have contributed to expansion of private commercial vehicle ownership in the home country, making transportation of farm produce a lot easier.

29. **National economic growth:** At the national level, the most significant contribution of the Diaspora, including the African Diasporas, is the economic power of their remittances. [World Bank](#)⁹ estimates of documented remittance flows in 2003 indicate a rapid increase, putting global annual flows at US\$88 billion for 2002. Actual figures are generally accepted to be much higher. Remittance flows constitute the largest source of financial flows to developing countries after Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and exceed FDI flows for many countries. They are also more stable than other capital flows such as FDI, ODA and capital market flows. Africa as a whole received some \$12 billion in officially recorded remittances in 2002, or about 15% of global remittance flows to developing countries in 2002. Of this, Sub-Saharan Africa received \$4 billion, or 5% of the global total, while North Africa alone accounted for about \$8 billion (10%). But the recorded remittance flows to sub-Saharan Africa do not reflect the true picture of the contributions African immigrants make to their economies as unrecorded flows are exceptionally high. In Sudan, for example, informal remittances are estimated to account for 85% of total remittance receipts. Remittances can significantly improve the recipient country's credit ratings. Brazil (*Banco do Brasil*), for example, in August 2001, issued \$300 million worth of bonds (with five year maturity) using as collateral future *yen* remittances from Brazilian workers in Japan. The terms of these bonds were significantly more generous than those available on sovereign issues. Rated BBB+ by S&P, these securities were several notches higher than Brazil's sovereign foreign currency rating (BB) at the time. Other countries, such as, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama,

⁹ Sander, C. & S.M Mainbo. (2005). Migrant Labor Remittances in Africa: Reducing obstacles to developmental contributions. *PREM Findings*, World Bank.
<<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTFINDINGS/Resources/find247.pdf>>

and Turkey, have also used future workers' remittance-backed securities to raise external financing.

30. **Infrastructure development:** Information and communications technologies (ICTs) / Internet: As the modern information age dawned, African Diaspora quickly transitioned their home countries into this era: [Africaonline](#), for instance, was started by Kenyans who were then students at MIT. Today, the business has become one of the major ISPs on the continent. Similarly, Ghana's Network Computer Systems (NCS, owners of www.ghana.com and initially the principal domain extension [.gh](#) as well), is the brainchild of a Ghanaian who had spent some time in the U.S. NCS claims on its website, "... Internet Service was introduced in 1993 ... Ghana's first Internet Service. The pioneering effort of Network Computer Systems ... is recognized in the sub-region as the first ISP in West Africa." Nigerians (members of [Association of Nigerians Abroad](#) - ANA) are reported to have put their expertise in electrical engineering at the country's disposal when this sector was being privatized. Those involved were said to be non-partisan, which is a key factor in the context of ethnic and political tension in Nigeria.

31. **Promotion of good governance.** As the Diaspora gain more voice and recognition through the power of their remittances in economic development of the home country, they have begun demanding participation in the home country political process. Examples include:

- *Elected offices in home countries:* An increasing number of Africans abroad are seeking elected office in their home countries, including as members of their national legislatures and even as presidential aspirants.
- *Demanding the right to vote from their foreign locations:* A group of Ghanaians abroad have constituted what they call the [Diaspora Voters Committee \(DVC\)](#). DVC is lobbying the Ghana Government for implementation of the Representation of Peoples Amendment Act (ROPAA, passed by the country's Parliament in 2005) to enable Ghanaians abroad vote in the 2008 general elections. Leaders of the [DVC](#) undertook careful study and research of the laws of other countries such as the Philippines and Senegal on best approaches to implementation. DVC, in anticipation of the country's Electoral Commission guidelines, has prepared unofficial Questions and Answers for public information, education and discussion.
- *Political contributions to mainstream parties:* A fundraising banquet was organized by the North American Coordinating Council of Ghana's main opposition and former governing party, National Democratic Congress (NDC) of ex-leader Jerry John Rawlings, in Houston Texas (USA) on August 4 2007. It was reported that participants raised [US \\$ 700,000](#) at the event, which was attended by Mr. Rawlings and several chapters of NDC in North America - from Chicago, Atlanta, New York, Washington DC, Miami, Dallas, Toronto and Montreal.

32. **Media and development.** To the extent that information pluralism is essential to development of good governance, African Diasporas have made tremendous, though unrecognized contributions to the fledgling democracies on the continent. Today, Africans in the Diaspora can be informed about major developments in their home countries, make critical comments, participate in chats/discussions, and influence home country policies and the political environment through numerous online sites, debate forums, and network newsletters founded and

populated by the Diaspora. These are too many to enumerate, but suffice to say that each African country has at least one information (news and discussion) website established by the Diaspora: Abidjan.net, for instance, was initiated by a member of the Ivorian Diaspora in Washington D.C; Ghanaweb, for instance, was started by a Ghanaian who was working for Nokia in the mid-1990s. Other multimedia sites include Abidjantv.net, telediaspora.net, and radiodiaspora, all targeting the Ivorian Diaspora. Today, such Websites are the preferred destinations of Africans abroad, including those working at the World Bank HQ, for news and information about their home countries. The websites established by the Diaspora about their home countries serve as data hubs for people seeking information about African countries, and are often more reliable than those hosted in the country of origin or established by public institutions: Ghana News Agency, for instance, ironically, cannot pay its Internet service subscription, but the news gathered by Ghana News Agency reach Ghanaians abroad through a multitude of Diaspora-hosted websites such as myghanareport and Ghanaweb. Diaspora online forums, devoid of official control by governments, have given voice to even the home country news commentators, who have become more vocal in their criticism of government officials and wrong doings than was the case during the periods of government-controlled print, radio and television broadcasts alone.

33. **Basic services delivery - Health and education sectors:** There are scattered examples of sustained African Diaspora thematic networks, mostly in the health and education sectors where the highly educated Diasporas establish some form of links with their home country institutions such as universities and research centers, providing occasional face-to-face tutoring, collecting and distributing materials (books, computers, medical supplies, etc.) and mobilizing their host countries to assist in these efforts. Some of the notable examples of Diaspora thematic networks in the health and education sectors include:

- The 4,000-member [Association of Nigerian Physicians in the Americas \(ANPA\)](http://www.anpa.org),¹⁰ Ethiopian Diaspora's medical networks such as [P2P \(People to People\)](http://www.peoplepeople.org) and [Ethiopian North American Health Professionals Association \(ENAHPA\)](http://www.enahpa.org) are engaged in health services delivery to the home country, including public health and preventive services, donation of medical supplies, pharmaceuticals products, books and journals. ENAHPA has sponsored over 600 (primarily HIV/AIDS) orphaned children by providing food, clothing, shelter and education. The group also undertook three medical/surgical missions to Ethiopia in 2006 alone, and performed 203 surgeries, most of which were complex procedures, e.g. cardiac, neurological, oral maxillofacial and reconstructive surgeries, and interventional radiology. These groups also conduct workshops and hands-on training for medical professionals in the home country.
- Medical professionals belonging to the **Nigerians in the Diaspora Organization (NIDO)**, which recently held its 2nd Nigeria Diaspora Day / 3rd S & T Conference in Abuja, also delivered the following services while in Nigeria: a Pain and Arthritis Clinic, Training of Trainers on Emergency Medical Response and Life-saving Skills, Free Medical Missions to two General Hospitals, and Molecular Science and Technology Show. Various agencies of the Nigerian Government, including the Federal Road Safety Commission, the Nigerian Emergency Management Agency, the Nigerian Police Service and Armed Forces.

¹⁰ ANPA <<http://www.anpa.org>>; P2P <<http://www.peoplepeople.org>>; ENAHPA <<http://www.enahpa.org>>

- [West Africa Doctors & Healthcare Professionals Network](#), which is a virtual meeting place for doctors and healthcare professionals. The network makes it convenient and easy as a one-stop information site for medical news, research advances, journals, disease outbreak updates and more. This network was initiated by a Sierra-Leonean immigrant who resides in Norway.
- [Abongui ABB](#) is a 501 (c) (3) Charity which supports mainly basic education and school-based child nutrition in the Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa). It is incorporated in the Commonwealth of Virginia, USA. With the objective of universal basic education, Abongui ABB helps remove constraints to schooling. It finances small projects which increase access to primary school, especially for girls in the poorest communities of the Ivory Coast. Its current portfolio of projects includes: (i) mid-day feeding program for commuting students; (ii) purchase of books and school supplies; (iii) housing for teachers in rural communities, especially in the village of Abongui-Morokro; and (iv) construction of water points and pit latrines for schools. So far, its charity-funded annual budget corresponds to an average spending of about US\$50 per student.

34. **Institutional research partnerships:** An increasing number of African immigrants are forging links between their host institutions and home counterparts, e.g., Africa immigrants who are faculty at American universities have been taking their American students to Africa on *study abroad* tours. In some cases, the foreign students conduct part of their thesis research in Africa while African faculty interact and build professional relationships with colleagues in North America:¹¹

- A Biotechnology Internship Program was designed to expose faculty members from historically black universities in South Africa to cutting-edge biological research in the U.S. The program enabled the African participants to form collaborative relationships with their U.S. hosts ([Towson University Department of Biological Sciences](#)). Six professors from six institutions took part in this program, which was fully supported by the U.S. Information Agency; a [South Africa Professors Summer Research Program](#) was also funded by USAID.
- The [James Madison University \(Virginia, U.S.\)-University of Cape-Coast \(Ghana\) Summer Research Program](#), funded by the National Science Foundation, enables undergraduate students at James Madison University to conduct selected research in sub-Saharan Africa, extending their educational experiences at the global level. The areas of emphasis are ecology, environmental science and conservation biology. Participants are immersed in the Ghanaian culture to provide them a meaningful experience in a stable West African country with an enormous selection of flora and fauna. Each year, seven students and a high school teacher are selected to participate in the program.
- African immigrant faculty and researchers also re/present African perspectives and opportunities at major global knowledge forums, e.g., science and technology interests at Sigma Xi and other S&T networks. The use of online tools could enable counterparts in African to remotely participate in such important gatherings.

¹¹ An African immigrant and faculty at James Madison University facilitated these programs
<<http://csm.jmu.edu/wubah/programs.html>>

35. **Cultural ambassadors.** One of the main activities of African Diasporas is extension of their culture to their host countries. African Diaspora groups are usually organized around their hometown/villages and ethnic groups, which could be viewed in terms of cultural and artistic survival in the age of globalization where survival of ethnic cultures might be threatened by the universality of dominant modern cultures. For example, [Ghanafest](#) held in Chicago (IL, USA) in July 2007 featured the various cultures and ethnic groups of Ghana; the gathering was addressed by Ghanaian ministers who came from the home country. African crafts and arts (including clothing) are also popularized by these ambassadors. Some of the African Diaspora ethnic associations are:

- **Nigerian Diaspora and ethnic Associations:** [National Association of Yoruba Descendants in North America](#) (Egbe Omo Yoruba), [Igbo Community Association of Nigeria](#) (ICAN) in Dallas-Fort Worth (Texas), Arondizuogu Patriotic Union in New Jersey, Asaba Progressive Front in Dallas (Texas), [Akwa Ibom State Youth Association of Nigeria \(AISYA\)](#) in America, [The Association of Moremi Women](#), Yoruba Community Association Ontario (Canada), Egba Association of Florida, Egbe Omo Obokun of Ijeshaland (NY/NJ Chapter, U.S.A.), Ogidi Association of North East USA, Onitsha Ado National Improvement Union, Umuabi Association USA, Esu Ile Olorun, Esan Akugbe Association of Canada Inc., The Urhobo National Association (North America), Igbani Awo Association, and Amana (Arewa).
- **Ghanaian Diaspora ethnic associations include:** Akan Association, Akyem Association, Asanteman Association, Ada Okorbi-Akpe, Brong Ahafo Association, Ga-Adangbe Kpee, [Kwahuman Association of New York](#), New Juaben Association, Nzema Association, Okuapeman Fekuw Association, United Volta Association, Yankasa Association and the [Council of Ewe Associations of North America \(CEANA\)](#), which has chapters in Atlanta, Chicago, Columbus, Dallas, Delaware, Denver, Houston, MAL (Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana), Miami, Milwaukee, New England, New York, North/South Carolina, and Washington DC; Canadian chapters are in Alberta and Toronto.

36. **Home-country focused African Diaspora associations.** While African Diasporas are often organized along hometown/village and ethnic lines, national umbrella groups are also emerging. For example:

- **Kenya:** The [Kenyan Diaspora Network](#) has prepared concept papers for key [sectors](#) of Kenya's development of interest to the network, viz., Foreign Direct Investment, health, science and technology, advocacy, tourism, education, agriculture, trade, ICTs, environment, anti-corruption, civil society strengthening, and emergency assistance.
- **Nigeria:** [Association of Nigerians Abroad](#) (ANA) and [Nigerians in the Diaspora Organization \(NIDO\)](#) Americas Inc. and sister organizations in Europe, Asia and Africa were formed to serve as the main platform through which transfer of technical skills of the Diaspora to Nigerian could be achieved in a coordinated and efficient manner.
- **Ghana:** [National Council of Ghanaian Associations \(NCOGA\)](#)

- **Multi-country networks** include the [Council of Ewe Associations of North America \(CEANA\)](#), which is an umbrella group of Ewe people of **Ghana, Togo and Benin**, reflecting the potential of the African Diaspora in fostering sub-regional linkages

37. **Faith-based African Diaspora organizations.** African immigrants extend the spirituality of the continent into their host countries. There are several African Diaspora-organized religious organizations, which serve the spiritual needs of their members as well provide forums for organization and philanthropy. The [Ethiopian Evangelical Church DC](#) and the [Ewe Church of Washington](#) are some of these examples. The Ethiopian Church for instance delivers radio broadcast to Ethiopia twice a week, which is a medium to impact their new perspectives gained abroad to counterparts back home. These religious organizations also provide forums for immigrants from various African countries to come together, forging unity: For example, congregations of immigrants from Ghana, Togo and Benin in West Africa gathered to unite a divided church and to celebrate the Ewe Church of America's inaugural service at Colesville Presbyterian Church on New Hampshire Avenue and officially install its pastor.¹²

38. **Host country lobbying.** African immigrant organizations, such as [Foundation for Democracy in Africa \(FDA\)](#),¹³ a Washington-DC-based NGO, lobby their host nations to develop policies favorable to trade with Africa. Each year, under the brand name *Africando* (Africa can do), FDA brings together African immigrants, U.S. policymakers (including members of the Congressional Black Caucus), U.S. businesses and chambers of commerce, African-Americans and Miami-Dade County officials together to discuss trade and development opportunities in Africa. Women entrepreneurs are also invited from Africa to display their wares, usually African clothing, arts and textile.

39. **Other notable activities of the African Diaspora** include:

- Forwarding thematic literature, material and technological equipment to the country of origin
- Making relevant information, technical knowledge and know-how available to home country institutions
- Linking counterparts who remained at home with projects implemented in the host country/region
- Promoting beneficial relations between the country of origin and the host country
- Channeling resources for humanitarian causes and for the education of young expatriates in the host country and of young people who remained in the country of origin
- Building up their influence in order to have an effect on internal policies in both the host country and the country of origin
- Serving as representatives of expatriates in host countries
- Facilitating assimilation of new arrivals (especially on university campuses of the host country) and thus helping to train the next generation
- Sponsoring students from the country of origin

¹² Rasicot, J. (2004). [A divided congregation unites in Silver Spring: Church of immigrants together after discord.](#) *The Washington Post*, Thursday, July 8, 2004; Page GZ05

¹³ Foundation for Democracy in Africa <<http://www.democracy-africa.org>>

40. **National and continental initiatives to harness the potential of African Diasporas** in the continent's development. African Governments and the African Union (AU) have been making efforts towards mobilizing the African Diaspora in the continent's development process. However, few concrete strategies and significant activities have been developed or undertaken. There have been statements by high-level officials of several countries calling for "turning the brain drain into brain gain," but little tangible efforts are available to indicate that such statements can be respected by their Diasporas. Some African governments have created cabinet positions within government to mobilize the Diaspora but results are hard to come by. Here are a few of the notable initiatives being embarked upon by African governments and the AU:

- **The African Union:** has been holding consultations with its Diaspora groups in North America, Brazil, the Caribbean and Europe to discuss strategies for designating the African Diaspora worldwide as Africa's sixth (6th) region (along the lines of the regional economic commissions). For example, a Consultative Planning Meeting of the North American African Diaspora was held in New York, N.Y. in June 2007. These consultations will generate inputs for a high-level AU summit to be held in South Africa in 2008.
- **UNECA:** The organization's African Development Forum (ADF) established a Diaspora Focus Group for the obvious purpose in its ADF'99 and 2000 sessions, but nothing has come out of these events apart from a website to create a database of the Diaspora.
- **The Association of African Universities (AAU)** is dedicating the October 2007 Conference of Rectors, Vice Chancellors and Principals (COREVIP'07) to the subject: *The African Brain Drain – Managing the Drain: Working with the Diaspora*.
- **The Nigerian Government's** effort to collaborate with Nigerians in the Diaspora is probably a good model emerging:
 - The Government provides the [Nigerians in the Diaspora Organization \(NIDO\)](#) office space within its Embassy in Washington DC for NIDO coordination, but the organization manages its own affairs, including election of executives and board. NIDO delegates recently (July 2007) traveled to Abuja for the 2nd Science and Technology Conference under the theme, "*Connecting Nigeria with Her Diaspora*" to dialogue with their home based colleagues and officials of the federal, state and local governments on the best and most practical, efficient and cost-effective ways to impact the Nigerian economy. The emphasis of this workshop was on practical projects covering numerous scientific and technological fields. Nigerian President, Yar-Adua addressed this workshop and called for collaboration with qualified Nigerians in the Diaspora to put science to use in national development and tasked the ministers of science and technology, education and health to work with Nigerians in the Diaspora in creating platforms in science for Nigerian institutions of learning.
 - The Nigerian Government recently launched the *Linkage with Experts and Academics in the Diaspora* (LEAD) program aimed at attracting qualified Diaspora to contribute to development of the Nigerian University System through short-term (3-12 months) academic appointments. The first phase of the service, to commence in August 2007, is limited to the following disciplines: information and communications technology (ICT), management science and business administration, mathematics, medicine and dentistry,

- and mining. Diaspora participants will receive: a return economy class air ticket, and accommodation duration stay in Nigeria that would be provided by the University of attachment. The program will also cover local travel expenses relevant to the program and a professorial salary in Nigeria (US \$1,250 - \$1,750 per month) depending on field and candidate's level of experience.
- The Government also recently made available for sale federal government housing and land in Abuja to NIDO members.
 - **South Africa:** The government considers the Diaspora an option for development especially in sectors that require highly-qualified personnel (education, R&D, S&T, industry, etc.). The [South African Network of Skills Abroad \(SANSA\)](#) is one of the instruments set up to achieve this transfer of skills. According to the South African Nurses Council, the country produces approximately 2,500 nurses per year, but a 2006 study by the Centre for Global Development found that more than 4,844 were working overseas. At least 12,207 South African health workers in total - including an estimated 21 percent of doctors produced in the country - were practicing abroad in 2006.
 - South Africa launched a new initiative - *[where are you in the world?](#)*¹⁴ to reach its Diaspora. The initiative seeks "to understand the 'who, where and why' of South Africans living abroad and ultimately to encourage the skills, if not the people, to return to their home country. There is an incentive for the Diaspora to complete the online survey - they stand a chance of winning two return flights to South Africa.) The project is managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and Homecoming Revolution, a non-profit organization sponsored by First National Bank. The government has said that it plans to encourage skilled expatriates to play a part in the socio-economic development of the country of their birth, as part of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for SA (Asgi-SA). The survey intends to gather information crucial to building the database of South African skills required by Asgi-SA."
 - **Kenya:** The Government has begun consultations with [Kenyans abroad](#) on how best to facilitate their participation in national development. The Kenyan President is encouraging the country's diplomatic missions abroad to market Kenya through the Diaspora communities. A series of high profile Diaspora meetings have been launched by the Kenya Government in collaboration with Kenyan Diaspora Associations to advance discussions of the [Kenya Diaspora Bill 2007](#). A draft [paper](#) has been produced by the Government and Diaspora representatives on *Maximizing the potential and input of the Kenyan Diaspora in the political process, wealth creation, employment generation and poverty reduction*. [Meetings](#) have also been held in the U.S. and U.K., featuring the Minister for Planning & National Development, the Chair of the Diaspora Bill Drafting Committee and Kenya Private Sector Alliance chair. The Kenyan Diaspora population is estimated at 2 million, the majority being in the USA (47,000), Canada (21,000), UK (15,000), Germany (5,200), Scandinavia (about 2,000), and Australia (7,500). Together, Kenyan Diasporas remit about \$1 billion annually to the home country. The [2nd Kenya Diaspora SME Trade & Investment](#)

¹⁴ SouthAfrica.info (2007, Jun 1). Engaging South Africans abroad.
<http://www.southafrica.info/public_services/sa_abroad/sa_communities/wherewiththeworldareyou.htm>

[Conference](#) is scheduled for August 2007 in Nairobi; the 10th Kenya Community Abroad Conference was recently held in Delaware, USA.

- **Ghana:** The Government passed laws allowing dual nationality status (Dual Citizenship Act of 2000) followed by the [Representation of Peoples Amendment Act \(ROPAA\)](#) in 2005; the latter will allow Ghanaian citizens residing abroad to vote in national elections from their overseas places of residence. The Electoral Commission of Ghana is expected to develop the necessary instrument, subject to Parliament's approval, to put this law into effect. The Ghana Government has also developed what it calls the [Joseph Project](#), primarily targeting Africans who are descendants of the Slave Trade in America, Europe, Caribbean and Latin-America. The Joseph Project seeks to "reconcile and unite the African Peoples so that their positive spirit and strengths are released in a focused manner to elevate Africa and Africans worldwide." According to the government, the Joseph Project will "establish a pilgrimage to Ghana, one that every African in the Diaspora must undertake at least once in their lifetime. This pilgrimage will be the re-introduction of the Diaspora African to the homeland."
- **Cote d'Ivoire:** The Ivorian Diaspora in the US and the Government of Cote d'Ivoire through the Embassy of Cote d'Ivoire and a Special Advisor to the President of Cote d'Ivoire who is based in the U.S co-sponsored a roundtable on August 04, 2007. The subject of the roundtable was "Contribution of the Ivorian Diaspora in the Process of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cote d'Ivoire Post-Conflict." Presentations centered on how the Ivorian Diaspora can help Cote d'Ivoire move forward. A follow-up meeting was held on September 8, 2007 at the Embassy of Cote D'Ivoire in Washington DC under the subject: "The place of the African Diaspora for an effective contribution to the economic revival of Côte d'Ivoire, post crisis." Presentations focused on innovative projects from the Diaspora.
- **Uganda:** Ugandan immigrants marked the [19th annual Ugandan North American Association conference](#) in San Francisco, CA on Saturday (September 1, 2007).¹⁵ Uganda's Vice President Gilbert Bukenya gave the keynote speech. He acknowledged the Ugandan Diaspora contributions in the form of remittances, saying "You have been sending money to your mother to buy a blanket, or to eat for the next two weeks, then you send a little more." The VP implored the Ugandan immigrant community to fund income-generating projects for their relatives, suggesting that they buy cows for producing milk, chickens for eggs, mango or apple trees, even bees for honey. "You can earn money everyday from this cow, why don't you buy her [a cow]?" Bukenya said. (IMF was reported to have estimated remittance flows into Uganda at about \$642 million last year.)
- **Mali:** The draft country assistance strategy (CAS) being developed notes that the country's Diaspora are strong supporters of their communities back home, with documented remittances estimated at \$150m to \$200m per year. However, their support flows entirely through informal channels with the result that transactions costs are high and investments often of low return. Moreover, the country does not benefit adequately from the skills and market access these foreign resident nationals possess. The Malian government has started to

¹⁵ Jeffries, A. (2007, Sep 3.). Uganda's VP tells Diaspora to buy cows, praise Museveni. Mshale
<<http://www.mshale.com/article.cfm?articleID=1568>>

call on its Diaspora by sending economic missions to European and other capitals to promote the return to Mali of members of the Diaspora – *Maliens de l'étranger* – to invest in irrigated commercial agriculture through the *Office du Niger* irrigation scheme, with some initial success. Malians have returned from France (financed by France's Co-Development Fund) and from Southern Africa to launch agribusiness schemes. But the government could benefit from other dimensions of what its foreign-based nationals could bring, by organizing informal networks through its embassies abroad to obtain better economic intelligence and to maintain a roster of skills. As concerns remittances, the government is being encouraged to study whether appropriate financial instruments (such as savings bonds sold abroad, guaranteed by a third party) could better harness the funds and ensure better returns to investment.

- **The Government of Southern Sudan:** has invited the Sudanese Diaspora to invest in development of information and particularly in FM radio stations, production and broadcasts in the 10 provinces of Southern Sudan, saying it is a lucrative business. The Ministry of Information will give the first priority to their Diaspora than other investors when it comes to issuing them with a license to operate, according to [The Sudan Tribune](#) of July 18, 2007.
- **Pan African Capacity Building Forum:** Delegates (representing cabinet ministers, senior government officials, representative of development partner agencies and civil society organizations) including the former president of Tanzania (Benjamin Mkapa) and Prime Minister of Mozambique (Luisa Dias Diogo) at the 2nd Pan African Capacity Building Forum, which was held in Maputo (1-3 August, 2007), called for “strategies to facilitate the contributions of African Diasporas to the development of their countries.”

ANNEX 2:

GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES AND CASES OF DIASPORA MOBILIZATION FOR HOME COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Diaspora mobilization schemes to impact home country private production sector (manufacturers, contractors, farmers, etc.) have been driven by the process of globalization and operations of the international markets. The case of Asia is a good example of how businesses operate, transferring their production sites from industrialized countries to new locations in emerging countries. Some countries have shown that these developments on the international marketplace can be exploited through cooperation with the Diaspora with expatriates serving as the intermediaries between the private sector in the host country and potential partners in their country of origin. Expatriates with one foot in each country are often revealed to be excellent ambassadors of national interests and valid negotiators between businessmen in the two countries.

Asia Region

2. **China:** Chinese nationals have succeeded in establishing an autonomous structure and have received a high level of both material and symbolic recognition from Chinese authorities. They have:

- With the aim of better profiting from the potential offered by the Diaspora, the Chinese authorities have modified the legal context (multiple-entry visas and job contract), improved economic conditions (tax exemptions, higher expatriate salaries that are sometimes four times higher than for a Chinese colleague, bonuses, etc.) and created a special status for expatriates who wish to work in collaboration with China (honorary posts, national prizes, etc.)
- For their part, Chinese Diasporas can count on efficient logistical support (such as technology parks) at several different levels of government, including county level;
- Chinese Diaspora can also count on administrative support in form of information processing to facilitate communication among themselves and gain easy access to the information, which are important points for the internal dynamics of such a big group.
- The autonomy they enjoy with respect to the Chinese government allows Diaspora organizations a certain flexibility in their negotiations and spares them the vagaries of Chinese domestic politics.

Summarized from: Young, N., and J. Shih (2003). *The Chinese Diaspora and Philanthropy*
Harvard University's Global Equity Initiative
<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~acegi/PDFs/PhilanthropyPDFs/Phil_Chinese_Diaspora.pdf>

3. Chinese emigration grew in the 20th century, due to social instability, war and revolution. As streams of Chinese left the mainland, the majority did not go far - more than four out of five overseas Chinese (24 million) live in Southeast Asia, most of them in Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia, where they control wealth and capital far out of proportion to their population. In

Indonesia, for instance, Chinese constitute 2.5 percent of the total population, but they control 73 percent of all wealth in the country. Consequently, giving from ‘overseas Chinese’ based in

4. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia far outstrips giving from North American Chinese. Most of the Chinese Diasporas in the US have not reached the levels of wealth that will enable them to endow buildings or professorships as many are just now beginning to make money. The pool of established Chinese Americans with direct ties to the mainland is relatively small, since mainland Chinese immigration was cut off after the Communist revolution and only restarted after the ‘reform and opening’ of the late ‘70s. While there are undoubtedly successful Chinese Americans, many trace their roots to Taiwan and are more interested in helping Taiwan. Others seem to be more focused on philanthropic projects in the United States. As China's place continues to rise in the world and mainland immigrants rise to prominence, maybe in 10-20 years more Chinese-Americans will look to China for their contributions.

5. The Chinese government realized early that Chinese émigrés would be vital as allies in reconstruction, modernization and nation building. The Chinese abroad are seen not as a loss to the nation but, on the contrary, as a means of strengthening the nation in a global world; new Chinese migrants are seen as a backbone of forces friendly to China in America and some other developed Western countries. Government of China encourages these migrants to remain loyal to China’s national interest while ‘sojourning’ elsewhere; not a global scattering, but a cohesive community of global Chinese people, able to mobilize financial, political and diplomatic forces, with Beijing at its hub. This position is a complete reversal of its 1712 edict, “The Chinese government shall request foreign governments to have those Chinese who have been abroad repatriated so that they may be executed.”

6. North America has become the destination of choice for modern Chinese émigrés. Today, some 2.5 million Chinese live in the United States, where their numbers are growing faster than in any other region, and a million more live in Canada. Chinese immigration to the United States saw its largest spike in 1989, when, in the wake of the Chinese government crackdown on protesters in Tiananmen Square, some 80,000 Chinese students studying in America were granted green cards under the Chinese Student Protection Act. Another 10,000 Chinese enter the United States as students each year. Many of them will not return to China until they have obtained green cards or U.S. citizenship. Of 580,000 mainland Chinese who have studied abroad since 1978, only around a quarter have returned home. The Chinese Diaspora includes established communities with second, third, even fourth and fifth generations.

7. Key strategies implemented by the Chinese Government to harness the development potential of its Diaspora include:

- One of the eight Leninist ‘organizations of the masses,’ created to oversee different constituencies was the ‘*All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese*,’ which has evolved with a strong emphasis on promoting economic and commercial ties with the overseas constituency.
- The main government body for mediating relationships with Chinese communities overseas and developing relevant policy is the *Department for Overseas Chinese Affairs (Qiaoban)*,

under the direct jurisdiction of the State Council (Cabinet). This Department has provincial and county level counterparts and coordinates with other local government agencies. It also places staff in Chinese embassies abroad to liaise with local Chinese communities.

- Over the last twenty years, however, the *All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese* (the Federation) and its sub-national branches have been more concerned not with those who have returned but in developing relationships with those who remain overseas, promoting ‘cultural exchange’ and mainland tourism for overseas Chinese.
- More central to the Federation’s work appears to be an economic department that helps potential investors to identify investment opportunities.
- The Federation has a social welfare department with a subsidiary registered in 1998 - the *Overseas Chinese Economic and Cultural Foundation of China* - which raises money for public benefit cultural and educational programs. The Foundation recently raised a total of CNY 500 million (USD 60.5 million) in three years to build 596 schools (for which local governments are required to provide 60% match funding), and provided scholarships for outstanding students from poor provinces in Western China to attend Beijing University. The funding came from Chinese individuals (about 300 principal donors each year) and communities in Hong Kong, Macao – notwithstanding the return of the colonies to Chinese sovereignty, Federation officials still appear, at least for the present, to count their citizens as Diaspora – South East Asia and Europe. Only a relatively small proportion of the donated funds originate from North America. Apart from these efforts by the national organization, branches are in 23 provinces and are encouraged to participate.
- Over the last twenty years the Federation and other government bodies have been increasingly active in sending delegations to visit Chinese communities abroad, and in hosting return visits. The Federation of Chinese Associations in Rome received more than 270 official Chinese delegations in 1995.
- There has been an explosion in the number of publications aimed at overseas Chinese communities and produced by official mainland agencies.
- Over the last few years mainstream Chinese media have also become internationalized through websites and satellite broadcasting, enabling them to reach the overseas constituency.

8. This drive to reach out to Chinese communities abroad is to secure their investment in China, and in this respect it has been highly successful: About 70% of China’s foreign direct investment, a major motor of economic growth over the last two decades, has come from overseas Chinese, including Hong Kong and Taiwan, whose transfer of labor intensive industries to Special Economic Zones in the mainland during the 1980s was a defining feature of Deng Xiaoping’s economic reform period.

9. Policy documents and regulations have instructed local government agencies to provide preferential terms to overseas Chinese investors:

- The October 1986 Regulations on Promoting Foreign Investment laid out general principles for tax breaks, access to land for establishing factories, and employment of local labor;
- The 1990 Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas and Relatives of Overseas Chinese guaranteed property rights of this constituency (Article 10), including inheritance rights (Article 13) and the right to receive remittances from overseas (Article 12), and ordered local governments to support their efforts to establish commercial, industrial or agricultural ventures (Article 9). The stipulation of ‘relatives of overseas Chinese,’ not just the relatives of returnees, facilitates investment, through kin, of people who have not themselves returned.

10. Further, the 2001 Regulations on Encouraging Investment by Overseas Chinese and Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao seek to promote investment in real estate development and hi-tech industries.

11. A number of ‘science and technology parks’ have been established in the most economically developed provinces, with highly preferential investment terms designed to attract Western-trained ‘overseas Chinese scholars.’

- Overseas Chinese scholars with registered capital of no more than USD 10,000 can enjoy rent-free office space for the first year, followed by rental for an unspecified period at 50% of the market price (or an option to buy at 80% of the market price); start-up companies enjoy a three year tax holiday, followed by a 50% tax rebate for two years and a 20% rebate for a further year.
- An ‘Incubator Park for Returned Scholars’ in Shanghai similarly offers eight supporting treatments: e.g., the use of a 10,000 m³ workshop for two years rent-free or for sale at a ‘preferential’ price, 50% tax rebates, low interest loans from a development fund, and an undertaking that the park will cover all costs ‘including transport, communication, accommodation and meals . . . [during] . . . the process of project negotiation’
- Beijing has established similar facilities and aims to attract ‘6,000 or more returned scholars’.

12. To woo them back, numerous conferences, conventions and fairs are held: 2,000 graduates of overseas universities attended one such event, in Guangzhou in December 2002.

- The Ministry for Education has instructed regional educational authorities to make special provision for the children of ‘returned scholars’, including extra language coaching for those who have been schooled in English. (This strategy has its risks as it contrasts sharply with attitudes toward children of China’s internal migrant laborers, who face considerable formal and informal barriers to state education.)

- Alongside the efforts to bring back foreign trained scientists, technicians and business managers to stimulate new industries, some government departments are also increasingly keen to recruit returned graduates from overseas into public administration.
- Although mainland-China does not formally recognize dual nationality, the state is nonetheless accommodating itself to globalization by allowing its intellectual elite to become transnational:
 - Shanghai municipality's decision to start providing its own permanent residence permit 'green cards' to Chinese foreign nationals – many of them US green card holders; returnees are not required to make a permanent commitment to remain in China.
 - The 1990 Law on Protection of the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas and Relatives of Overseas Chinese states that “Returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese shall have the right to leave the country and settle down abroad.”
- China places significant emphasis on loyalty to China, if not to communist ideology. The Department for Overseas Chinese Affairs and other government departments have worked actively to encourage Chinese abroad to form new professional, kinship and common-place organizations, and Chinese government agencies have even provided funding for such groups to hold conventions. The existence of these intermediary organizations facilitates liaison with the Chinese community overseas in ways that are mutually beneficial.

13. Chinese Americans and contributions to China's development: Although Chinese Americans have not donated to China on the same scale as people in Hong Kong, several philanthropic organizations with a specific focus on China have emerged, along with networks of individuals who give not only money but time and care to make sure that it reaches its intended beneficiaries:

- A notable case is a multimillion dollar fund - The China Foundation - founded in 1997 by Dr. Jane Hu – an immigrant to the U.S. from Taiwan and a scientist who served in an appointed position in the first Bush Administration. Dr. Hu pulled together her network of corporate friends to help fund health care and education programs in China. Former President Gerald Ford was honorary Chairman of the Board. The China Foundation's biggest project has been to raise about USD 10 million (entirely from the Gates Foundation) for a World Bank project to build hospitals in rural areas. The Bank had allocated USD 100 million to this project, but asked China to come up with matching funds, which the China Foundation stepped in to raise. The China Foundation also organizes health conferences on the mainland and supports a smaller project to build schools in rural areas.
- A group of American Chinese doctors and dentists in Pittsburgh travel regularly to China, without doing so under the auspices of any formal organization, to give hands-on training to Chinese counterparts.
- The North American Chinese Education Foundation (NACEF), set up by Chinese students in San Francisco and linked to Chinese students associations in 33 American universities, began

in 1998 to raise funds for Project Hope. Its contributions appeared relatively modest, however, amounting to only around USD 23,000 in the first year.

- Also in 1998, a Toronto association of former Beijing residents collected around CAD 100,000 for Project Hope.
- These sums are, however, dwarfed by international corporate donations to the Project. It has received around USD 2 million apiece from Motorola and Coca-Cola, and smaller, but still substantial, sums from many others.
- Since 1994, Tsinghua University, which is considered the ‘MIT of China,’ has raised some CNY 420 million (USD 50.8 million), 70 percent of that has come from donors living in Hong Kong and Taiwan.
- Beijing University Foundation raised CNY 800 million (USD 97 million) since 1989, 65 percent has come from Hong Kong and Taiwan.
- Successful Chinese Diaspora entrepreneurs in North America establish modest scholarships for needy or outstanding students. Of the more than 10,000 Tsinghua alumni in the US, most have not reached the levels of wealth that will enable them to endow buildings or professorships. Most of them are just now beginning to make money. The pool of established Chinese Americans with direct ties to the mainland is relatively small, since mainland Chinese immigration was cut off after the Communist revolution and only restarted after the ‘reform and opening’ of the late ‘70s.
- Several groups of Chinese Americans have come together to launch small-scale, hands-on efforts to tackle poverty and improve education in China. Among these is SOAR, a San Francisco Bay-Area non-profit founded by a group of Chinese Americans in 1995, relying on 400-500 donors provides scholarships to middle school and high school students living in some of China's poorest villages. The organization has provided more than a thousand scholarships of USD 85 a year for middle school students; and USD 225 a year for high school students.
- The Zigen (‘nourish the roots’) Fund, founded in New York in 1988, is a similar organization that, in addition to scholarships, helps build and refurbish rural schools, libraries and health centers. It depends on a small base of 800 – 1,000 mostly Chinese American donors who give USD 50 – 500 per year.

14. During the 1990s, the Ford Foundation supported a number of new social science research centers in Chinese universities, for overseas trained social scientists to play a role in empirical research and public policy formulation. Some of the centers flourished, but ‘officials [were] too suspicious of internationally trained Chinese scholars to permit much participation.

15. **India** has facilitated creation of subsidiaries of multinationals and of joint ventures between multinationals and local firms. These were often created by scientists who emigrated and subsequently returned and started information engineering and biotechnology businesses. The

government has also reformed its research agencies facilitating contractual agreements and rewarding scientists by merit.

- Although Indian Diaspora networks are also relatively independent of political authorities, they have not had as much success as their Chinese counterparts. The Indian government has not made an effort to set up structures and facilities to manage relations with the enormous number of different types of associations, networks and expatriate organizations that exist in many different sectors, from business to charitable investments, education and health.
- But by accepting neither dual nationality nor double job contacts and by not having any particular policy to define the status of the Diaspora, the Indian government reduces the ability of its expatriates to invest in their country.
- A special committee that investigated the role the Indian Diaspora could and should play in its country of origin has identified some of these issues and so the situation will probably now move in the right direction.

16. **Singapore** had some success at the beginning of the 1990s in putting pressure on and bringing home - at great expense - nationals who had settled in the U.S. and had become specialists in areas considered priority for industrial redeployment (biotechnology, the medical sector, etc.).

17. **South Korea** is currently reviewing its established policy of links between research and industry, placing greater emphasis on basic research (or strategic research), but connected with the changing needs of the production sector.

Latin America

18. **Colombia:** [Caldas Network of Colombia Scientists and Engineers Abroad](#) has been the most important reference case in Latin America. The Caldas Network was established in 1992 as an initiative by Colombian researchers and university students residing abroad to reunite Diasporas in S&T of a country and link these highly skilled professionals to scientific and technological activities in their home country, Colombia. Early studies of the Network identified five types of contributions the members made to Colombia's development objectives: the design and implementation of public policies, participation in development of human resources in science and technology, mobilization and communication (sharing information acquired through academic conferences), professional offers or scholarships, proposals and applications of program and projects, and scientists returning to and reintegrating in Colombia. The Caldas Network was supported by the Colombian Institute for the Development of Science and Technology "Francisco José de Caldas." The Caldas Network had nearly 2,000 members in more than 43 countries. The number of participants (2,000) represented about half of the people officially involved in R&D activities in Colombia. The group showed signs of losing strength due to a lack of resources and a general crisis in Colombian science and technology.

<<http://www.gcim.org/mm/File/GMP%2051%20english.pdf>>

<<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf00318/c3s4.htm#colmobil>>

19. **Brazil** is beginning to organize its community of expatriate scientists and engineers to work towards consolidating its scientific system and to move from science to industry. The areas

identified by the Brazilian government include health (pharmaceutical industry), information technologies, biotechnology, and nanotechnology. The Brazilian government believes that its scientists and engineers living and working abroad may help the country address some of its pressing needs. Brazil estimates that about 1,000 Brazilian scientists may have migrated to different countries from 1993 to 1999, half to the United States (250 did so to work in the U.S.). The government has issued a call, saying, “We are interested to identify these scientists and engineers in particular those that are sensitive to build an effort in the direction mentioned to share their views about or experiences they may present to develop innovations in Brazil. This is a formal effort of the Brazilian Federal Government represented by the Minister of Science and Technology. You can answer this message (posted on [The Academy of Sciences for the Developing World](#) Web site) by email to, telling where you are, your area of interest and citizenship. Anonymity and confidentiality of those willing to participate can be maintained if required or necessary to prevent any possible harm at their working place.”

20. **Mexico**, by 1998, was third among the countries that exported physicians to the United States, behind India and the Philippines; it was the first in the world in exports of young physicians less than 35 years old (31.5 percent), followed closely by India (30 percent). The same source estimates that 7 out of 10 Mexican physicians who are in the United States would stay permanently in that country. In 1991, the Presidential Fund for Retention in Mexico and Repatriation of Mexican Researchers was established, resulting in 1,149 repatriations through 1996, with the aim of reinforcing the academic staff of higher education institutions. NACYT provided the necessary funds for 1 year to cover salaries and other monetary incentives, depending on the decision of the collective institutional organs and the evaluation committee of the repatriation program. It also covered travel expenses of researchers and their families to settle in the selected location. The funds were granted to the recipient institution and aimed to facilitate hiring of the researcher, thus giving time for the institution to plan the creation of the new position required within the scope of 1 year. The program attracted mostly young researchers willing to start their professional lives after obtaining their doctorates or carrying out postdoctoral stays (the average age is 35), while only a few Mexican senior researchers established abroad applied. The field of biological sciences registered the highest proportion of beneficiaries, followed by those in applied sciences (biological and engineering) and basic sciences. There were few applications from the human and behavioral sciences. Of the repatriated researchers, 62 percent joined the National System of Researchers. Of all those repatriated in the 1991-96 period, 0.9 percent went abroad again.

21. **Venezuela** developed several programs to identify Venezuelans abroad. CONICIT initiated a modest scheme, the Perez Bonalde Program, which brought Venezuelan scientists who had settled abroad for short visits to local research institutions and groups in order to fulfill a work agenda geared to increase contacts and international mobility of local scientists; it also aimed to incorporate those expatriate researchers in the domestic dynamics of science and technology. Fundación Polar collected information about Venezuelan scientists abroad, distinguishing those who were pursuing studies from those who were working on a more permanent basis. Also, the Venezuelan Embassy at UNESCO headquarters in Paris started an initiative called TALVEN with a similar purpose.

22. **The Mercosur region** made an attempt to access their scientists in the Diaspora: A November 2001 meeting brought together heads of universities, heads of government scientific and technological authorities, and migration specialists from six member countries, namely: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to consolidate their S&T system. This effort however failed at the last moment because of the change in the government in Argentina within a month of the meeting. The interim Argentine authorities got rid of the posts created to manage the proposed **Cre@ar** network as the country's economy faced bankruptcy. The proponents had not addressed such possibilities or considered an alternate host for the network (See [Meyer et. al.](#)).

ANNEX 3:
RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
<p>Objective 1. Enhance human resource capacity for improving availability and quality of services in Program Flagship areas of focus and strategic direction</p>	<p>Identifying existing (facilitating establishment of new) Diaspora and home country Joint Technical Expert Networks in program flagship areas through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-stakeholder consultations workshops, VCs and official visitations to various locations in countries where Diaspora reside, home country governments, international organizations and donor agencies to present program and solicit support - Mapping of Diaspora (classification on the basis of (a) Return and repatriation; term (short, medium and long) placements; virtual participation and retention; (b) sector-thematic of expertise; (c) country of origin) <p>Consulting host country institutions, private sector, initiatives, and instruments that can support the program are consulted: e.g., African-American initiatives, USAID and White House Initiatives (e.g., Faith</p>	<p>Consensus developed among principal stakeholders: Bank, Diaspora, home/host country institutions, other donor groups</p> <p>Engagement framework, relevant policy and guidelines developed and implemented by Bank, home and host country institutions</p> <p>Resources mobilized: engagement instruments and financing assembled</p> <p>Pools of Diaspora participants and ‘Return’ modes identified: classifications by sector-thematic, home and host countries, availability (permanent, short-term, virtual, etc.), and other traits</p> <p>Host country institutions, private sector initiatives, and instruments that can support the program are consulted: e.g., African-American initiatives, USAID and White House Initiatives (e.g., Faith Based and Community Initiatives</p>	<p>Strategic, relevant and systematic Diaspora inputs into Bank and home country designs and implementation of development strategies</p> <p>Accelerated development of professionalism in the public service</p> <p>Access to readily available pool of highly skilled Diaspora professionals to augment existing in-country human resource capacity toward accelerated deployment of critical tools and protocols for improved public service performance and productivity gains in flagship areas, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased number of qualified personnel to assist in establishment of public financial management, budget and procurement processes - Improved diagnostic capacity of 	<p>Formation and deployment of Technical Expert Networks in program flagship areas - regularity and performance of short-term teaching and research assignments to recipient tertiary institutions</p> <p>Rate of activity exchanges on secured portal for virtual interactions, diagnosis, clinical consultations, teaching, learning, knowledge exchange, mentoring and supervision, etc.</p> <p>Changes in professional attitudes and productivity of the public service (in affected sectors and thematic areas)</p> <p>Availability of highly qualified HR in the sectors targeted</p> <p>The value-added of Diaspora skills in public service delivery (e.g., changes in doctor/patient ratio; professor/student ration)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E.g., impact of Diaspora participation in deployment of

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
	<p>Based and Community Initiatives partnership with Diaspora community-driven projects and thematic areas)</p> <p>Developing consensus on governance arrangements and rules of engagement (incentives and sanctions regimes; credit and rewards for service rendered; accreditation to practice in home country with host country credentials; resource allocation for joint research, training and practitioner exchange programs, funding investment proposals, conflict avoidance / resolution mechanisms)</p> <p>Institutionalizing program in home countries through Government operational policy and demands for services and products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aligning and matching of Diaspora expertise with local counterpart ministries, departments and agencies' needs and demands (through national offices responsible for the Diaspora and government ministries) - Providing guidance in development of action plans by Diaspora to implement Bank & 	<p>could partner with Diaspora community-driven projects and thematic areas)</p> <p>Capacity building needs of Diaspora and home country institutions assessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance provided to address capacity gaps for Diaspora engagement: In Ethiopia for instance, it has been determined that new investments are not required to immediately increase bandwidth at the University of Addis Ababa for Diaspora physicians and academics to share research experience with home country counterparts; what is required is for the Telecom Commission to deliver what the institution currently pays for. Bank can help home country institutions develop the necessary communications capacity to link Diaspora host institutions to home counterparts (e.g., twinned virtual classrooms) - Client needs matched with Diaspora expertise and resources - Channels of participation developed, e.g., virtual interactive 	<p>local health services and quality second opinion from real and virtual Diaspora health teams for reduced duration to patient case diagnosis and treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved teaching and supervision capacity at the major tertiary institutions - Improved policy development through regular peer-to-peer knowledge exchange and consultation opportunities including by virtual means - New ideas anchored in NEPAD and regional economic councils frameworks through Diaspora peer review undertakings - Increased human rights through Diaspora legal clinics and related services therefore improved public access to justice <p>Increased institutional research collaboration involving Diaspora home and host country institutions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved research and development, and industrial outputs - Improved access to 	<p>PFM systems at their home country county level on national budget accuracy and timeliness</p> <p>Rate of deployment of critical tools, e.g., computerized PFM protocols across the decentralized levels of recipient government (Building on Diaspora social networks that are organized along home town and sub/national levels could lead to targeting empowerment tools at the local government level; China provides 60% counterpart funding for Diaspora community philanthropy)</p> <p>Populations and contributions to building state of the art e-libraries for home country professionals and students for problem-solving</p> <p>Quality of peer reviews involving Diaspora</p> <p>Quality and impact of research collaborations between Diaspora host institutions and home country counterpart institutions</p> <p>Various education TV and radio outreach services and products produced and are used. Those</p>

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
	<p>NEPAD science, engineering and technology strategies</p> <p>Coordinating Diaspora inputs into policy tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing Diaspora peer reviews in undertakings of NEPAD/RECs and at country level - Identifying new ideas (innovations and broader perspectives) that can improve existing frameworks <p>Assisting Technical Expert Networks to help implement country and donor projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying key niches and in proposing new project concepts - Providing inputs into projects that are about to be initiated in the region. - Establishing industry standards in areas of expertise to meet global trade requirements and consumer preferences <p>Helping to broker research collaborations between Diaspora host institutions and home country counterpart research institutions as ff.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of research areas of interest to Diaspora host institution 	<p>platforms put in place; short-term placement strategies implemented, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forums for policy dialogue and discussions created and moderated - Partnerships brokered with global research centers of industrial, scientific, technological and engineering advances for Diaspora to transfer knowledge to home counterpart institutions (e.g., research partnerships for mitigation strategies of climate-change effects on the environment and agriculture) - Working relationship developed between African-American institutions (collaboration with the Constituency for Africa, the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus, African Studies Association, African Studies Programs at U.S. universities through Higher Education for Development, etc.) for consistent inputs into AFR programming - South-South partnerships brokered between Latin American and Caribbean countries' research centers and African counterparts, 	<p>relevant/reliable literature and information for enhanced productivity through informed local choices and decisions</p> <p>Greater <i>globalization</i> - integration of global knowledge into local practices as a result of increased institutionalization of local-born foreign-residents in the home country's human resource pool – bringing greater innovations due to Diaspora's broader perspectives (blending of local knowledge with global experiences)</p> <p>Greater collaborations between Bank and African-American institutions that focus on lobbying the U.S. administration on African affairs (e.g., on trade, addressing health challenges such as HIV/AIDS, etc.)</p> <p>Greater collaboration between Bank's AFR and LAC programs</p>	<p>targeting home country emphasize innovations in administration and service delivery while home country broadcasts (e.g., Nigeria's NTA TV) to Diaspora host economies are adapted to those markets</p> <p>Culturally-based knowledge and learning products using computer animation in stimulating behavioral changes and productivity are used in home country capacity building trainings</p>

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
	<p>and home country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling joint research grant applications (issues of eligibility concerning NSF and major research grant providers, including private and corporate Foundations) - Associating home country research institutions with research conducted in host country - Identifying Western research and market interests and institutions on African issues (tropical diseases, food crops, animal diseases, etc.) - Negotiating Africa's access to Western proprietary research knowledge <p>Guiding multi-stakeholder monitoring and evaluations of Diaspora engagement actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drawing and disseminating lessons to inform policy and strategies for scaling up and replication of good practices <p>Fostering institutional collaborations and knowledge sharing between Caribbean countries and Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge exchange between Bank's LAC and AFR - Facilitating peer-to-peer information sharing and research collaborations between Latin 	<p>e.g., in tropical agribusiness, and research partnerships for mitigation strategies of climate-change effects on the environment and agriculture, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Channels for publication and dissemination of information activated <p>Participatory monitoring tools developed and implemented</p> <p>Lessons learned are documented and shared throughout implementation to fine-tune the strategies</p>		

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
	<p>America & Caribbean Region’s institutions and African counterparts (e.g., on tropical agribusiness development in the case of Caribbean nations; business development in the Southern Africa region in the case of Brazil) and renewable energy systems such as Brazil’s biofuel systems</p> <p>Aligning African-American activities (e.g., U.S. Congressional Black Caucus, African Studies Association, historical black universities such as Howard University) in the U.S. targeting Africa with Bank’s AFR programs, e.g., outcomes of their lobbying the U.S. administration governments (U.S. initiatives on Africa, e.g., on, HIV/AIDS, AGOA)</p>			
<p>Objective 2. Increase design and implementation of Diaspora-led investment initiatives and public/private/civil society partnerships in development projects</p>	<p>Identifying and facilitating business and investment promotion networks in key program areas</p> <p>Developing instruments and mechanisms for Diaspora and home country partners to access development funds (e.g.,</p>	<p>Diaspora Investment Fund established based on initiatives that exploit benefits of ongoing Diaspora remittances (Remittance flows to Africa are in excess of \$4 billion; Latin America in partnership with IDB and USAID has been able to obtain development dividends from</p>	<p>Increased business links established between host-home countries</p> <p>Improved knowledge of foreign investors about unwritten rules of doing business at the local level</p> <p>Improved entrepreneurial</p>	<p>Changes in number and performance of SMEs and advisory services</p> <p>Impact on FDI and remittance flows and utilization, etc.</p> <p>Number and types of research and advisory services rendered in the</p>

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
	<p>organizing Development Marketplace competitions)</p> <p>Establishing a Diaspora Investment Fund based on initiatives that exploit benefits of ongoing Diaspora remittances</p> <p>Identifying and engaging Diaspora professionals in implementation of Bank projects targeting their home countries</p> <p>Assessing potential of establishing Diaspora business investment, management and service centers in target countries (currently, Diaspora rely on family and friends to assist in business identification and implementation with varied results as these local actors are untrained; funds get diverted and misused)</p> <p>Facilitating home country banking sector to develop appropriate loan and credit schemes for Diaspora entrepreneurs</p> <p>Business development assistance instruments identified for services to be rendered to Diaspora entrepreneurs, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business idea identification 	<p>leveraging remittances)</p> <p>Consultative measures taken to help Diaspora professionals and entrepreneurs consider setting up an investment fund and forming investment partnerships</p> <p>Instruments and mechanisms put in place for Diaspora and home country partners to access development funds (e.g., Development Marketplace competitions organized)</p> <p>Agreements signed with AfDB to develop mechanisms to leverage Diaspora remittances and to find a suitable trustee / fiduciary administrator of the investment fund</p> <p>- Working relationship developed between African-American institutions (collaboration with the Constituency for Africa, the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus, African Studies Association, African Studies Programs at U.S. universities through Higher Education for Development, etc.) for consistent inputs into AFR programming</p>	<p>environment in home country (e.g., the Development Marketplace for Africans in Europe, DMADE, will provide grants to these immigrants for enterprise development in their home countries in partnership with home entrepreneurs)</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of businesses to exploit existing bilateral and multilateral trade agreements (e.g., African-American groups have been instrumental in U.S. initiatives such as AGOA developed for Africa)</p> <p>Business and technology links in flagship areas established between Diaspora host-home countries and growth in North-South and South-South trade, SMEs and FDI</p> <p>Increased productivity through demonstration of new applications to improve local understanding</p> <p>Improved access to global business, market and investments through consistent information sharing about business and management practices</p> <p>Facilitated innovation in business</p>	<p>strategic areas</p> <p>Frequency and regularity of business stimulation activities undertaken to provide reliable access to global investment and business opportunities</p> <p>Changes in global market shares of local products (Diaspora are major consumers of their home country food products)</p> <p>Number and quality proposals submitted and projects implemented</p> <p>Business plans prepared and implemented in the strategic focus areas</p> <p>Technical and vocational institutions linked with reputable global skills development programs for job-market related trainings, counseling, coaching and placements</p>

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global/local market survey - Preparation of business plan - Starting a business - Business capitalization - ETC <p>Fostering business and trade knowledge sharing between Caribbean countries and Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge exchange between Bank's LAC and AFR (e.g., on tropical agribusiness development in the case of Caribbean nations; business development e.g., Brazil in the Southern Africa region) <p>Aligning African-American activities (e.g., U.S. Congressional Black Caucus, African Studies Association, historical black universities such as Howard University) in the U.S. targeting Africa with Bank's AFR programs, e.g., outcomes of their lobbying the U.S. administration governments (U.S. initiatives on Africa, e.g., AGOA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South-South partnerships brokered between Latin American and Caribbean countries' research centers and African counterparts, e.g., in tropical agribusiness, and research partnerships for mitigation strategies of climate-change effects on the environment and agriculture, etc. 	<p>and industry through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased access to global market information - Enhancement of home country skills through Diaspora hands-on technical training of home counterparts - Greater adaptation of state of the art tools and processes to home country - Local counterparts gaining insight on new research or information - Maximization and utilization of local artisan labor through Diaspora technical hands-on re-training of home labor force <p>Improved basic farm implements, tools, manufacturing standards and advisory services, etc., through Diaspora industry, science, technology and engineering networks working in support of home country teams</p> <p>Increased ability of African countries trade with the U.S. by taking advantage of U.S. initiatives such as AGOA</p> <p>Increased agribusiness development modeled along achievements of the Caribbean</p>	

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
			export sector to the U.S. and Europe.	
<p>Objective 3. Improve communication and working relationship between African Governments, Bank/Donor agencies and Diaspora on building and ensuring stronger, more responsive and capable African public service and institutions</p>	<p>Organizing multi-stakeholder consultations through face-to-face workshops and VCs to various locations where Diaspora reside, host and home country governments, internationals organizations and donor agencies</p> <p>Establishing links, avenues and channels to facilitate Diaspora understanding of Bank operations and procurement processes, other international and regional organizations and programs (AU, NEPAD, UNECA etc.), through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing regular knowledge exchange forums for Diaspora on Bank/Donor and government operational policies, procedures and guidelines - Moderating virtual learning environments and discussion fora - Diaspora Brown Bag Lunches and guest speaker series <p>Facilitating and nurturing policy-relevant networks on topical issues such as sub/regional integrated energy infrastructure,</p>	<p>Consensus built among stakeholders on the enabling policies, rules of engagement, good practice incentives, transparency, accountability and management regimes</p> <p>Governance and rules of engagement implemented</p> <p>Mechanisms for program institutionalized in home countries developed and implemented</p> <p>Facilitative communication links, avenues and channels established among stakeholders</p> <p>Mechanisms for consulting Diaspora to gather inputs periodically are put in place</p> <p>Good practice and lessons learned disseminated for scaling up and replication</p> <p>Mechanisms for consulting African-American Diaspora to make inputs periodically into AFR programs are put in place</p>	<p>Good practice engagement incentive regimes, working relations and governance arrangements put in place and operated (China has a good model for attracting its Diasporas)</p> <p>Sustained and strong partnerships between the Bank/Donors, African governments and Diaspora evident in regular consultations and participation in preparing and implementing PRS and CAS activities to meet MDGs</p> <p>Increased awareness and understanding of Bank/Donor and government operational policies, guidelines, procurement rules and processes by the Diaspora</p> <p>Increased coordination among Diaspora groups and individuals for better impact and voice in influencing development directions in Africa.</p> <p>Diaspora-friendly and inducing policies formulated and legislations enacted by African Governments.</p>	<p>Frequency and quality of topical policy-relevant inputs gathered through periodic consultations with Diaspora and conveyed to African governments and development partners</p> <p>Nature of partnership that emerges between Diaspora and Bank / home country governments</p> <p>Reliability on the Diaspora as major partner in home country development</p>

Objectives	Proposed Actions and Activities	Planned Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Key Indicators
	<p>transportation, climate change and agricultural productivity, etc.</p> <p>Facilitating knowledge sharing between AFR and LAC</p> <p>Facilitating inputs gathering from African-American groups that act in the interests of Africa</p>		<p>Diaspora institutionalized as a major development partner</p> <p>Diaspora engagement good or bad practices and lessons learned by Bank/Donors and African governments to inform policy, scaling up and replication</p>	

ANNEX 4:

NETWORKS AND PROGRAM FLAGSHIP AREAS FROM WHICH ACTIVITIES, AND PROJECTS CAN BE SUPPORTED AND FINANCED

Networks and Program Development

1. The procedure for engaging the African Diaspora will be building and formation of expert networks. The program proposes three interrelated types of networks for this purpose: Technical Expert Networks; Investment and Business Promotion Networks; and Policy-relevant Action Networks. The general guiding principles regarding structure and composition of the networks are as follows:

- (a) for the Technical Expert Networks, there will be a minimum of 5 professional members. In the case of health and education in particular, larger number of members will be encouraged – the more members the better.
- (b) for the Investment and Business Networks which will operate in related program flagship areas, there will be two or more members.
- (c) Network members can be private individuals with verifiable track records in areas of expertise. Network members in some cases (particularly public finance management, health and education), must be practicing in areas of expertise, and affiliated with recognized institutions, organizations or corporations in country of residence;
- (d) members, initially, would participate in 3 months short-term placements in home countries annually.
- (e) members must also demonstrate some form of virtual links with each other.
- (f) Networks must establish functional links with counterpart institutions, and organizations in areas of operations in home countries; or with regional entities, related networks in country of residence, or at the global levels.
- (g) Networks will be called upon occasionally or on ad hoc basis to respond to needs and requests of countries not directly included in the 10 target/ focus countries.

Possible Areas of Network Operations

2. *Technical Expert Networks* activities will include:

- Joint (Diaspora and home country) Expert Teams established in strategic areas of focus and direction.
- Concrete action plans provided to implement Bank & NEPAD science, engineering and technology themes.

- Peer Reviews involving Diaspora scientific community - Diaspora participating as peer reviewers in all undertakings of NEPAD and the regional economic councils so that new ideas can be anchored in the frameworks developed.
 - Technical or strategic input to projects that are about to be initiated in the region.
 - Establish industry standards in areas of expertise to meet global trade requirements and consumer preferences.
 - Research collaborations between Diaspora host institutions and home country counterpart research institutions as follows:
 - Research areas of interest to Diaspora host institution and home country identified;
 - Joint research grant applications (issues of eligibility concerning NSF and major grant providers, including private and corporate Foundations discussed and addressed);
 - Associating home country research institutions with research conducted in host country;
 - Western/Northern research interests and institutions on tropical issues (tropical diseases, food crops, animal diseases, etc. identified);
 - Negotiating Africa's access to proprietary research information of the West;
 - Mentorship of graduate students;
 - Sabbaticals at African research institutions;
 - Identifying key niches and proposing new project concepts.
3. *Investment and Business Promotion Network* activities will involve:
- Demonstration of new applications to improve local understanding for increased productivity; and working with local counterparts to adapt global state of the art tools and processes to local African environments;
 - Establishing business and technology incubators;
 - Developing virtual laboratory experiments for African institutions, e.g., universities where apparatus and reagents might not be easily available;
 - Diaspora participating as Peer Reviewers in all undertakings of NEPAD and the regional economic councils so that new ideas can be anchored in the frameworks developed to improve program impact;
 - Providing insight on new research or information that may not be readily available to local talent;

- Business and industry facilitation;
- Promotion of business linkages between host country (businesses) and Africa;
- Providing helpful insight about doing business in the local environment (the unwritten rules) and how to work through them;
- Stimulation of business and public debates on how Africa can access global business opportunity and increase market and investments (FDI) share of the global economy;
- Providing African business sector with concrete ideas to take advantage of existing bilateral and multilateral trade agreements (e.g., AGOA); (e) Consulting Services establishing, for example, agricultural advisory service centers;
- Addressing issues related to consumption of ethnic foods and products in the Diaspora and relationship to home country agricultural productivity.

4. *Policy-relevant Actions Networks* activities will include:

- Diaspora-African Academy of Sciences established, e.g., with online science journal;
- Policy and best practice think tanks on key sectors;
- Diaspora as part of editorial boards and peer reviewers of existing journals;
- Disseminating information to others about the work that is being done in Africa;
- Networking and facilitating introductions between all members of participating Diaspora networks.

Program Flagship Areas

5. *Making Finance Work: Public Finance Management* Inducing stronger, more capable and responsive public service and institutions requires effective public finance management mechanisms and frameworks. Some of the challenges of the public sector in many African countries include: ensuring real value of government expenditures; macroeconomic forecasting, data collection and analysis; statistical computations and projections; using appropriate tools such as modern computer-mediated tools to assist financial management; clear and unambiguous procurement rules and guidelines; tracking, monitoring and auditing of expenditure; budget preparation and implementation; revenue forecasting, generation and allocation; payroll controls, and general accountability and transparency in public finance. Bank and other donors have been assisting African governments introduce financial management information systems (FMIS) to improve the budget and finance sector, however the process is slow due to lack of capable human resources: In Ghana, for example, an IMF Country Report in June 2007 found that computerized budget and public expenditure management system (BPEMS) has been activated in a few MDAs, and will be rolled out to other MDAs in the capital and only three out of ten provinces by year's

end.¹⁶ Such a partial deployment of these vital tools cannot result in effective budget control in a decentralized fiscal planning system advocated by good practice models.

6. Under this proposed program networks of qualified African immigrants who currently work in budget, finance and procurement units of reputable and renowned global corporations, profit and non-profit organizations, government agencies and others who hold various accounting professional certifications would be deployed on short-, medium-, and long-term basis to assist African public sector organizations (from national to county levels) and businesses to accelerate the adoption and use of such tools. These tools and protocols are vital in minimizing public finance mismanagement and misappropriations in MDAs in Africa.

7. *Education economy and competitiveness.* Several Diaspora professionals are teaching in Universities, Colleges and institutions of higher learning across the globe and many are engaged in supporting home country institutions in providing educational services. Activities can be scaled up and replicated to cover many institutions and countries. Other activities include:

- Strengthening of tertiary education (professional and institutional linkages involving myriad interrelated activities to strengthen undergrad and graduate training in selected institutions / universities). Lack of quality tertiary institutional facilities particularly at the post-graduate level partly explains the exodus of African graduates to seek higher education opportunities outside the continent. Action will enable retention and replenishing of existing faculty.
- Technical, vocational and business education targeting particularly the Youth. (Phenomenon of unemployed and underemployed youth is a tremendous liability on Africa's capacity to progress. Youth skills development schemes through professional and institutional linkages between home country technical/vocational institutes and external community colleges will be essential. Further, Diasporas are active in establishing small-scale garages, mechanical and artisan shops for their family members in home countries. Diasporas are also employed in these areas in the host countries and can bring their experiences to improve quality of services in home countries through introduction and adoption of appropriate tools and practices.
- Artisans labor force retooling, reorganization and adaptation (Africa's apprenticeship systems consistently churn out labor into one-person entrepreneurs leading to underutilization and low productivity of available labor force in the various economies. Re-training, recruitment, reorganization of productivity, global market information and links are needed to ensure optimum utilization of the labor. Diaspora entrepreneurs are leading the way to make this happen in some fields. Such practices can be supported and expanded to include several artisans of various trades);
- Multi-media learning and knowledge products (Education TV / Radio outreach services and products; Designs of culturally-based knowledge and learning products using computer animated games/ stories drawing from African proverbs, adages, wise sayings and related moral education materials).

¹⁶ IMF (2007, June). Ghana: Selected issues. IMF Country Report No. 07/208.

8. *Health (preventive and curative).* African Diaspora medical doctors, nurses and allied workers abound in all the advanced countries and have been supporting home country hospitals, clinics and health centers in various ways. Those willing and committed can be supported to provide support to the ailing health systems in Africa. Other activities will include:

- Primary and specialized health care service engagements are possible;
- Public health outreach services (transcribing and dissemination of core medical knowledge on tropical diseases, ailments in local languages; preventive care schemes – maternal and infant, nutritional services and products; mobile public check ups and visitations etc.);
- Health insurance schemes and related services;
- Water and sanitation related services and products (waste/garbage disposal, recycling and management; solid waste, drainage services);
- Pharmacological advisory services through research partnerships targeting and transforming plant (indigenous) medicine – in terms of preparation, packaging, dispensation etc. (Twinning arrangements involving Diaspora professional with pharmaceutical backgrounds and herbal medicine practitioners).

9. *Agriculture productivity, Climate Change and Environment.* The 2007 IEG evaluation of Bank performance in the agricultural sector of Sub-Saharan Africa called for a major shift in Bank focus to small-scale food agriculture productivity at the household level in support of the African Union's CAADP if poverty reduction and growth should be sustained. This will be a major challenge for the Bank, which has considered the sector so complex that it had selected not to tackle the sector directly but focus on peripheral activities under sub-sector programming, with a vague target of rural space and a poor profiling of the primary impact groups. However, Bank achieved minimal success even under the sub-sector approach.

10. IEG called for pre-project needs assessments and unambiguous profiles of small-scale food agricultural families due to the large variability among this impact group in order to target Bank support more closely to the environment of these units of project impact while Bank country staffs have little global perspectives to mix with local realities. International consultants that are often used by Bank and other donors are not knowledgeable about these 'complex' environments either. However, at least 60% of the 3 million Africans in the Diaspora have African rural origins. It would be of value for Bank's activities to include these highly intellectual African immigrants in teasing out the unique characteristics of the people, their environment and practices and suggesting appropriate interventions in the following areas, among others:

- Diaspora participation in global research networks, agro-business services and advisory services; farm implement adaptations and machinery services.
- Improved seed development to address tolerance in the face of climate change and resulting abiotic stresses through research collaborations;

- Food processing and packaging system: Diaspora demands for ethnic foods are increasing the processing, packaging and storage needs of traditional foods;
- Agro-forestry, the environment and nutrition (e.g., fruits and fruit-drinks);
- Market value chain development;
- Agriculture water management;
- Soil nutrient management;
- Pest and disease control;
- Post-harvest farm service;
- Livestock and fisheries management.

11. *Banking and Insurance (to enhance the development impact of remittances)*. In countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Guatemala (to mention but a few), additional financial services are being provided to remittances senders and recipients to multiply the economic impact of remittances. Increasingly, remittances are being leveraged to “provide additional financial options to the recipients, such as savings accounts, checking accounts, and various forms of credit”. Products and credit services linked to remittances, for example, mortgage loan origination and funding support for micro-enterprises have been developed, and strategic partnerships established to provide financial education and business training to strengthen the entrepreneurial acumen of both the senders and recipients. In fact, countries such as Brazil, Argentina and Costa Rica are able to leverage the flow of remittances as collateral for bonds issues and securitization of loans.

12. Despite such impressive trends in the global market to explore and utilize remittances for its full development impact, African countries are still stuck to the conventional practices of using remittances for mainly direct consumption. No known concrete efforts have been taken on the continent to draw on the lessons and apply some of the practices which could provide immense benefits to both the senders and recipients of remittances in Africa. Measures will be taken under this proposed program to enhance the development impact of remittances. Proposed steps to be taken in this regard will include (see Annex 6 for details of a model):

- Encouraging strategic partnerships between African Central Banks and remittance companies and agencies to create remittance credit registries and records;
- Designing content and technology platform for country-based remittance credit registry and its varied uses;
- Providing the necessary technical assistance to the partners in creating the registry;
- Facilitating essential joint undertaking of the Central Banks and International Finance Corporation (IFC) / and, or Africa Development Bank (AfDB) to provide seed capital for a Remittance-based Investment Fund (RIF);

- Discussing the possible menu of remittance-based products and services that could be made available; and
- Providing in-built complementary capacity development support for senders and recipients.

13. *Closing Infrastructure gaps will cover:*

- Transportation (aviation maintenance engineering services; road maintenance services);
- Renewable energy systems (solar, wind, biomass/residues);
- Communication (ICT applications in information sharing, integrated service delivery, administration and resource management);
- Production and manufacturing (basic farm implements / tools services; household utensils; food processing and packaging materials; essential consumer goods and services; building materials and supplies); and
- General construction and maintenance services (Public works and services).¹⁴

Industry, Science, Technology and Engineering (strengthening AIST links). There is an ongoing effort to engage African scientists under the African Institute of Science and Technology (AIST) framework. When fully operational, AIST would become: regional nodes of excellence that connect to existing universities and institutions; world class environments that provide shared resources for research, digital libraries and education; catalyst for development of a critical mass of highly skilled future researchers; and centers of excellence that create local industrial outputs while linked to local/global industry and innovation hubs.¹⁷ The industry, science, technology and engineering flagship area of proposed program would support and sponsor Diaspora activities that enhance the pursuit and achievement of AIST objectives and goals.

15. *Affordable Housing and Shelter*. Diaspora has been responsible for the construction boom noticeable in several African countries. In many cases, high building standards, quality materials, security installations, and maintenance services are provided leading to dramatic changes in the housing markets. Such entrepreneurial efforts can be supported to provide affordable housing services particularly in rapidly expanding African urban centers (e.g. commercial university hostels to reduce overcrowding in home country university residencies). Many African communities are rich in clay deposits with very poor texture. This renders Africa's clay products short-lived and uncompetitive in the global market due to their fragility and easily breakable nature. Diaspora building technologists can be drawn upon to help provide clay content, texture and quality improvement investment services for making available affordable construction bricks, tiles, shingles, ceramics, household appliances/utensils; water pipes; drainage and solid wastes disposal materials. Diaspora realtors' experiences can be utilized to provide

¹⁷ Excerpts from AIST handbook, WBI.

valuable real estate market services (mortgage finance, insurance and security related products / services)

16. *Legal Services.* Legal aid clinics and services provided particularly to curb human rights abuses, protection against excessive use of power and authority, guaranteeing free press and media, and improving public access to justice.

17. *Governance (enabling policies, rules of engagement, transparency, accountability and management).* Governance-related engagements will involve:

- Regular / periodic policy-relevant dialogues on topical governance issues (improving communication and interactions among the critical actors; policy influence and change; conducive and enabling investments environment; GAC); and
- Human security, peace and reconciliation initiatives (geared to minimize, prevent or eliminate inter and intra state conflicts).

ANNEX 5:

A PROPOSED AFRICA DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT and FACILITATION FUND (ADEF)

1. Discussions will be held with Donors supporting ongoing Diaspora programs to contribute to an African Diaspora Engagement and Facilitation Fund (ADEF). The ADEF will be a multi-donor trust fund which will provide funding for some program activities. Below are the guiding management principles for the proposed ADEF.

Structure of ADEF

2. A suggested structure for a proposed ADEF would be as follows:

(a) Grants for funding Diaspora Networks activities, projects and interventions in program flagship areas and strategic direction (see description of flagship areas).

(b) Recipients of funds will be the African Diaspora organized and functioning under Technical Expert Networks, Investment and Business Promotion Networks, and Policy-relevant Action Networks.

(c) Activities, projects and interventions funded in the first year of operations will involve short term placements (3 months) of public finance management, health and education professionals; other public service and institutions improvement initiatives; matching funds for community-driven development initiatives; policy-relevant and governance dialogues and discussions; innovative investment interventions in program flagship areas including multimedia products and services for virtual participation; and web-based systems for building, managing and sustaining expert networks.

(d) Phase one target countries will include: Nigeria, South Africa, Ghana, Ethiopia, Senegal, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Kenya, and Mozambique. Other target countries may include: DRC, Tanzania, Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Benin.

(e) Projects and activities financed will be target country focused and sub-regional with 'neighboring and demonstration' effects and benefits for non-focus countries.

(f) Funded projects and activities will be subject to Bank operational policies and procedures for design, administration and oversight.

(g) Funded projects and activities will be aligned with needs identified by recipient countries' ministries, departments and agencies, or regional entities such as NEPAD, AU, UNECA and RECs (e.g. SADC and ECOWAS).

(h) Fund performance will be reported semi-annually to the AFRVP using existing program management unit reporting channels and guidelines.

(i) Joint evaluation of fund will be undertaken after 3 years to determine scaling up of ongoing activities or extension of program to phase two countries; and.

(j) External audit will be conducted after 3 years of operations.

Governance and implementation arrangements of ADEFF

3. A formal Steering Committee will be established and chaired by AFRVP or designate, and supported by a Program Management Team. (Membership of the formal steering committee will be drawn from Bank-wide units involved in Diaspora initiatives, contributors to the Fund, and possibly from the African Diaspora, EU, AfDB, AU and African Diplomatic Corps – Ambassadorial group of recipient countries).

Steering Committee

4. Roles and Responsibilities will involve:

(a) Approval of ADEFF annual work program agreements guided by the priorities identified under the Diaspora program flagship areas and strategic direction;

(b) Approval of fund allocations for projects, activities and interventions recommended or endorsed for funding by the Program Management Team;

(c) Progress reviews of ADEFF work program to ensure portfolio performance and quality; as well as efficient and effective uses of ADEFF resources; and

(d) Providing guidance on preparing ADEFF program reports, reviews of annual portfolio performance and lessons learned with the ADEFF program.

Program Management

5. The designated manager responsible for the AFR Diaspora program will manage the ADEFF on a day-to-day basis. The Program Manager will be supported by a Program Facilitation Team comprising of a program leader, program facilitators, program analysts and an assistant. Together, they will be responsible for:

(a) Reviewing project proposals submitted by Diaspora Networks under a due diligence process and endorsing them to the Steering Committee for inclusion in the ADEFF Work Program;

(b) Preparing the annual ADEFF Work Program for approval by the Steering Committee;

(c) Administering grants or allocations in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the grant agreements;

- (d) Putting in place appropriate controls for funds usage while demonstrating understanding of the terms and conditions of their usage;
 - (e) Monitoring status of ADEFF program implementation, fund commitments and balances;
 - (f) Preparing consolidated implementation status reports to the Steering Committee as per ADEFF agreement;
 - (g) Preparing annual requests for ADEFF funding by contributing Donors;
 - (h) Organizing annual meetings with ACGF to present status report findings and secure pledges;
 - (i) Ensuring consistent application of ADEFF guidelines, and cross-country exchange of good practices;
 - (j) Coordinating reviews and evaluations, including compliance audits;
 - (k) Ensuring knowledge sharing in particular, lessons and experience within AFR and with other parts of the Bank; drawing and disseminating lessons to inform policy, scale-ups and replicable practices; and
 - (l) Preparing work programs for scaling up successful activities, projects and replications of good practices.
6. In addition to the above, the Program Facilitation Team in particular will also be responsible for:
- (a) Multi-stakeholder consultations involving face-to-face workshops, VCs and official visitations to various locations in countries where the African Diaspora reside, home country governments, selected international organizations and donor agencies to present program and solicit support;
 - (b) Facilitating the Diaspora efforts to nurture, build and grow expert networks;
 - (c) Assisting the African Diaspora to develop web presence to manage the various expert networks including mapping, aligning and matching of skills and expertise with home country needs; facilitating virtual participation and production of related supportive multimedia platforms, products and services.
 - (d) Establishing links, avenues and channels to facilitate the Diaspora understanding of Bank operational policies, guidelines and procurement processes; and
 - (e) Helping to institutionalize program in home countries through Government operational policy directives requesting services and products.

ANNEX 6:

ENHANCING THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OF REMITTANCE FLOWS INTO AFRICA

Summary

1. This note describes a model for Africa drawing on the notable experiences and practices in many Latin America countries which have devised innovative and creative measures to utilize remittances as development tools and instruments for poverty reduction. The note includes the necessary steps required to enhance the development impact of remittances on the continent. Elements of the model include: (i) strategic partnerships between African Central Banks and remittance companies and agencies to create remittance credit registries and records; (ii) content and technology platform for country-based remittance credit registry and its varied uses; (iii) the necessary technical assistance to the partners in creating the registry by the World Bank Group; (iv) essential joint undertaking of the Central Banks and International Finance Corporation (IFC) or African Development Bank (AfDB) to provide seed capital for a Remittance-based Investment Fund (RIF); (v) the possible menu of remittance-based products and services that could be made available; and (vi) in-built complementary capacity development support for senders and recipients possibly provided by the World Bank.

The need for actions to enhance the development impact of Remittances

2. Migrant remittances have assumed significance recently in international capital flows and finance as they have become important sources of domestic access to foreign capital in many developing countries. Remittances now exceed overall total of foreign direct investments and assistance in many African countries.¹⁸ In most of these countries, remittances constitute the bulk of household and individual incomes for meeting basic needs in education, health care, housing, food, general consumption and upkeep of families.

3. The conventional practice among migrants is to send money through remittance companies and agencies to recipients in their countries of origin. Once the money is delivered promptly and safely the process is completed until the next transaction. In the past years, countries particularly in the Latin America region have moved beyond the conventional practice of the iterative process after the money is delivered. These countries have devised innovative and creative measures to utilize remittances as development tools and instruments, enhance the development impact on poverty reduction, and in improving the livelihoods of both senders and recipients.¹⁹

¹⁸ See recent World Bank publications: Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration, November 2005; International Migration, Remittances and the Brain Drain, October 2005; Remittances: Development Impact and Future Prospects, June 2005.

¹⁹ See, Inter-America Development Bank (<http://www.iadb.org/projects>)

4. In countries such as Brazil,²⁰ Mexico²¹, Guatemala²² (to name but a few), additional financial services are provided to senders and recipients, which help to multiply the economic impact of remittances. Increasingly, remittances are leveraged to “provide additional financial options to the recipients, such as savings accounts, checking accounts, and various forms of credit”. Products and credit services linked to remittances, for example, mortgage loan origination and funding support for micro-enterprises have been developed, and strategic partnerships established to provide financial education and business training to strengthen the entrepreneurial acumen of both the senders and recipients. In fact, entire countries are able to leverage the flow of remittances as collateral for bonds issues and securitization of loans.

5. Despite such impressive trends in the global market to explore and utilize remittances for its full development impact, African countries are still stuck to the conventional practices. No known concrete efforts have been taken on the continent to draw on the lessons and apply some of the practices which could provide immense benefits to both the senders and recipients of remittances in Africa. More recently, however, African Governments have been calling for value added services to Diaspora remittances: Ghana's Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Kwadwo Baah-Wiredu called on African governments to prioritize the money transfer sector and formulate appropriate policies that would turn the sector into a concrete capital pool to boost their economies.²³ The minister called for barriers, which impede such efforts should be identified and removed to get the best results for development. Similarly, Ugandan Vice President Gilbert Bukenya who gave the keynote speech at the [19th annual Ugandan North American Association conference](#) in San Francisco, CA on September 1, 2007²⁴ acknowledged the contributions of Ugandan Diasporas in the form of remittances, saying: “You have been sending money to your mother to buy a blanket, or to eat for the next two weeks, then you send a little more.” The VP implored the Ugandan immigrant community to fund income-generating projects for their relatives, suggesting that they buy cows for producing milk, chickens for eggs, mango or apple trees, even bees for honey. “You can earn money everyday from this cow, why don’t you buy her [a cow]?” (IMF was reported to have estimated remittance flows into Uganda at about \$642 million in 2006.)

Operational Strategy

²⁰ “Remittances and Training for Brazilian Migrants and their Beneficiaries in Brazil”, IADB, 2004

²¹ “The Winning Card”, IADB, September, 2005

²² “Enhance Development Impact of Workers’ Remittances” IADB, 2004; For more information on the IADB Regional program for Mexico, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Argentina, see “Promoting Diaspora and Local Support for Productive Initiatives”, IADB, 2004.

²³ Ghana News Agency (2007, Sep 4). African Governments urged to prioritize money transfer sector. Mr. Baah-Wiredu made the call at a two-day regional consultation on migration, remittances and development in Accra attended by about 45 participants from 15 African countries, which were selected based on their size of remittances inflows and on-going innovative work on remittances. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Development Program.

<http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/artikel.php?ID=130128>>

²⁴ Jeffries, A. (2007, Sep 3.). Uganda’s VP tells Diaspora to buy cows, praise Museveni. Mshale

<http://www.mshale.com/article.cfm?articleID=1568>>

6. Elements of the model include:
 - (a) Partnerships established between African Central Banks and remittance companies and agencies to create remittance credit registries and records;
 - (b) Content and technology platform for country-based remittance credit registry and its varied uses are developed;
 - (c) Technical assistance provided by World Bank to partners toward creating the registry;
 - (d) Central Banks and International Finance Corporation (IFC) / and, or Africa Development Bank (AfDB) provide seed capital for a Remittance-based Investment Fund (RIF);
 - (e) Menu of remittance-based products and services that could be made available are developed; and
 - (f) In-built complementary capacity development support for senders and recipients.

Partnerships for Country-based central credit registries

7. Strategic partnerships between African Central Banks and remittance companies and agencies are necessary to create and maintain country-based centralized remittance credit registries. No country-based centrally integrated and comprehensive registry of remittance senders and recipients exists in Africa. Although Western Union is the most dominant company in the remittance market, African migrants also use the services of several smaller companies which are all over in the major cities of residence abroad. Such companies are also owned by African migrant themselves. In addition, a substantial proportion of remittances are sent through informal networks of friends and relatives who crisscross the Atlantic and the continent regularly. All these channels of remittances (particularly the Western Union and other established companies) maintain customer records of transactions. But such records do not constitute credit registries.

8. In addition to the inadequacy of these records as credit registries, there are no central access points for these records internally, which African Central Banks could utilize to develop market mechanisms for leveraging remittances as collateral in terms of bond issues and loan securitization. For the use of remittances for such purposes, there is the need for accurate and reliable credit registries of remittance senders and recipients. In the case of Brazil, for example, almost 80 per cent of its migrant workers in Japan use the services of Banco de Brasil to transfer money home. Others in the US (Massachusetts)²⁵ and elsewhere use companies that provide information into a common database to make it possible to have internal central access points of

²⁵ See information document on Brazil, *ibid.*

customer transaction records that are easily transformed into credit registries for multiplying the economic impact of remittances in the country.

9. A workable arrangement is needed in African countries to have centralized records of remittance transactions that could be transformed and maintained as a credit registry for reliable and accurate projections of flow of funds. African central banks need to enter into strategic partnerships with all the remittance companies and agencies that conduct business transactions on behalf of their migrants in the Diaspora. In Ghana, for example, Western Union (with its numerous outlets in the migrant countries of residence), has working agreements with Agriculture Development Bank, Post Offices, and other agents to make possible the conventional transactions of remitting funds. Other smaller companies have similar arrangements. The usual transaction records could be an entry point for creating centralized country-based remittance credit registries.

Content and Technology Platform for Country-based Remittance Credit Registry

10. As an entry point, the usual customer transaction records of the various companies and agencies would serve to identify the target public, both senders and recipients. For each country, these records would be collated into a central database organized on geographical basis of origin of the remittances. These records would be expanded into customer profiles based on needs and opportunities in terms of remittance services, financial education and business training. The profiles would also include information on opportunities for attracting remittances in the sending market, and how such information could be used in the receiving markets to inform business and investment decisions.

11. The central banks in each country would design and maintain a web portal containing information on the senders and recipients. In addition, they would establish robust technology structure and infrastructure for utilizing the content of the registry to create financial and credit products linked to the remittances, and for providing necessary intermediation services which would enable development of financial services and education programs tailored to the profiles of remittance senders and recipients.

World Bank Group Technical Assistance

12. The central banks would need technical assistance in (a) forging the strategic partnerships with the numerous remittance companies; (b) raising awareness among the target population of the benefits of the registry through publicity and financial guidance events; (c) collating the initial information on customer transaction records and transforming them into comprehensive web-based profiles; (d) and setting up and maintaining the technological platforms for utilizing the content of the registry. Given its role and involvement in African countries, the World Bank is strategically positioned to provide the needed technical assistance to the Central Banks to create and operate the remittance credit registry effectively for achieving intended outcomes and results.

Joint undertaking between the Central Banks and IFC / African Development Bank (AfDB) to provide seed capital for a Remittance-based Investment Funds (RIF)

13. A critical factor in the success of efforts in Latin America to multiply the economic impact of remittances is the distinguished role of the Inter-America Development Bank (IADB) particularly, its operational administration of Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). The MIF provides guaranteed funding windows to enable “counterpart financing with a goal of having 50 per cent of project cost borne by local counterpart contributions”.²⁶ The MIF instrument, for example, has provided grants to microfinance institutions in the region to “expand their lending to microenterprises and small businesses and improve the remittance distribution channels and link the flow of those funds with the cross-selling of financial services for the microenterprise sector”.

14. For African countries to tap the benefits of multiplying the economic impact of remittances, there would be a need for a replication of the invaluable role played by the IADB in Latin America. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) as the private sector arm of the World Bank, and or Africa Development Bank (AfDB) could enter into joint undertaking with the central banks to provide seed capital for a Remittance-based Investment Funds. With this arrangement, the RIF would be administered to enable counterpart funding from participating fund executing agencies and the target public of remittance senders and recipients.

Menu of Remittance-based Products and Services

15. A possible menu of remittance-based products and services would include:
- (a) Central Banks’ use of flow of remittances as collateral for bond issues and loan securitization;
 - (b) Funds to support Diaspora SMEs and micro-enterprises;
 - (c) Funds for mortgage loan origination, housing purchase and improvement;
 - (d) Expansion of formal banking services through provision of saving accounts, checking accounts and credits; and
 - (e) Related services in health, education (health insurance, education loans etc.) and other sectors.

Complementary capacity development support for both sender and recipients of remittances

16. An in-built capacity development support is necessary for the operationalization of the model. The Bank is best suited to provide such complementary support to the target population. Specifically, initial assistance would be needed to conduct market analysis to craft modalities of support for the target group, and design customized financial and investment products suited to their needs. Such designs would entail integrated programs of training, funding and intensive support for entrepreneurial and business activities.

²⁶ See Multilateral Investment Fund, IADB Group, op.cit.

17. The required financial education program would involve instructor-led seminars on entrepreneur development; individualized plan of activities for business set-up and growth; distance online business orientation and training; tailored technical assistance on strategic results-based methodology for successful business operations; mechanism for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of business operations. Programs would be geared to the pursuit of and achievement of long term financial goals which would allow design of mechanisms to extend business credits to both senders and recipients of remittances, as well as securitization of loans.

18. Equally important are promotional and marketing activities. In this respect, assistance would be needed to prepare promotional materials and communication strategy; organize awareness raising, financial guidance events, and publicity campaigns to generate understanding and participation of the target population in the overall efforts to enhance the development of remittances.

ANNEX 7:

HOME COUNTRY POLICIES AND INCENTIVES TO HARNESS THEIR DIASPORAS

(Based on Chinese Government strategies as best practice model)²⁷

1. With the aim of better profiting from the potential offered by the Diaspora, African Governments should modify the legal context (multiple-entry visas and job contract), offer economic incentives (tax exemptions, higher expatriate salaries, bonuses, etc.) and create a special status for Diaspora who wish to work in collaboration with the home country (honorary posts, national prizes, etc.)
2. For their part, African Diasporas would count on efficient logistical support (such as technology parks) at different levels of government, including at the county level. African Diaspora should also count on administrative support in the form of information processing to facilitate communication among themselves and gain easy access to the information, which are important points for the internal dynamics of such a big group. The autonomy they enjoy with respect to the home country government should allow Diaspora organizations a certain flexibility in their negotiations and spare them the vagaries of African domestic politics.
3. The African Diaspora mobilization strategy for development should assist African Governments to put in place the necessary policies, logistical and administrative support, and incentive regimes to harness their Diasporas in the following ways:
 - (a) Assist African Governments to benchmark policies and instruments to effectively harness the talents, skills and resources of their Diasporas as a means of strengthening their nations in a global world. NEPAD's *African Peer Review Mechanism* (APRM) could take country preparedness tools to harness the Diaspora into consideration when certifying national compliance with agreed regional standards of continental development.
 - (b) new African immigrants should be seen as a backbone of forces friendly to home country governments in Western countries. Mechanisms that encourage these migrants to remain loyal to home country national interest while 'sojourning' elsewhere should be put in place. That way, African immigrants would not be a global scattering but a cohesive community of global people, able to mobilize financial, political and diplomatic forces, with their home country at its hub.
 - (c) Establish a body - Department for Diaspora Affairs - for mediating relationships with Diaspora communities overseas. The Department would develop and implement

²⁷ Young, N. & J. Shih. (2003). *The Chinese Diaspora and Philanthropy*. Global Equity Initiative, Harvard University. <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~acgei/PDFs/PhilanthropyPDFs/Phil_Chinese_Diaspora.pdf>

relevant policy guidelines, along the lines of the Department for Overseas Chinese Affairs, under the direct jurisdiction of the State Council (Cabinet).

4. This Department would have provincial and county level counterparts and coordinate with other local government agencies. The Department would also place staff in embassies abroad to liaise with local African immigrant communities. The Department's *economic unit* would help potential Diaspora investors to identify investment opportunities as well as in promoting 'cultural exchange' and tourism for overseas Africans. The Department's *social welfare unit*, along the lines of the Overseas Chinese Economic and Cultural Foundation of China would work with the Diaspora in raising money for public benefit cultural and educational programs. The Department for Diaspora Affairs would send delegations to visit Diaspora communities abroad, and in return, host visits. (The Federation of Chinese Associations in Rome received more than 270 official Chinese delegations in 1995.)

5. The Department would provide counterpart funding for Diaspora associations' investments in community development – China provides about 60% matching funds for Diaspora investments in schools, hospitals, etc.- and would create Special Economic Zones as a defining feature of the necessary economic reforms that would entice Diaspora investments in industry and development.

6. Policy documents and regulations should instruct all levels of government to provide preferential terms to overseas African investors and include:

- Regulations on Promoting Foreign Investment act could lay out general principles for tax breaks, access to land for establishing factories, and employment of local labor;
- Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas and Relatives of Overseas Africans would guarantee property rights of this constituency, including inheritance rights and the right to receive remittances from overseas.
- Direct all levels of government to support Diaspora efforts to establish commercial, industrial or agricultural ventures or in critical sectors.
- Remove surcharges on remittances in the receiving country in order to stimulate official transfers and help improve banking services among rural communities. Fees are already paid in the sending country by the Diaspora and domestic surcharges imply double taxation. The receiving economy would benefit from local consumption by the recipient.
- Regulations on Encouraging Investment by Overseas Africans would promote investments in real estate development and industries.

7. The government could also establish 'science and technology parks,' which are fully serviced with infrastructure, with highly preferential investment terms to attract Western-trained African professionals. Overseas African scholars with registered capital of, say, USD 10,000 could enjoy rent-free office space for the first year, followed by rental for an unspecified period at 50% of the market price (or an option to buy at 80% of the market price); start-up companies

would enjoy a three year tax holiday, followed by a 50% tax rebate for two years and a 20% rebate for a further year.

8. An 'Incubator Park for Returned Scholars' equipped with the necessary infrastructure and services/amenities could offer supporting incentives such as:

- The use of appropriate workshop space (e.g., 5,000 m³) for say two years rent-free or for sale at a 'preferential' price.
- Tax rebates (50%?)
- Low interest loans from a development fund.
- An undertaking that the park will cover costs during the period of business prospecting. (Shanghai and Beijing have established similar facilities.)

9. Alongside efforts to bring back foreign trained scientists, technicians and business managers to stimulate new industries, government departments should also be keen to recruit returned graduates from overseas into public administration:

- Make provisions to allow intellectual elite to become transnational by formally recognizing dual nationality, issuing multiple visas at reduced costs or in providing permanent residence permit 'green cards' to the Diaspora and insure that there are no restrictions on legal exit or entry into the country by members of the Diaspora.
- Make Diaspora part of policy think tanks on critical issues and as board members of public bodies, and consult them using online means in discussions on national strategies
- Accept Western professional accreditations, e.g., professorship, in designating adjunct status of Diaspora in local institutions (e.g., universities).
- Encourage Diaspora to form new professional, kinship and common-place organizations
- Encourage mainstream African media to become internationalized through websites and satellite broadcasting, enabling them to reach the overseas constituency – Nigeria Television Authority is doing this as NTA TV is carried on the Comcast cable in Silver Spring, MD. This drive would be to reach out to their communities abroad and secure their investments in the country/region. Broadcasts from the Diaspora targeting home countries could emphasize innovations in administration and service delivery while home country broadcasts (e.g., Nigeria's NTA TV) to Diaspora host economies are adapted to those markets.

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) / African Union (NEPAD) policies and incentives to harness their Diasporas

10. The program could assist the African Union and regional economic commissions benchmark policies and instruments to effectively harness the talents, skills and resources of their Diasporas as a means of strengthening their nations in a global world. Country's Diaspora mobilization strategies would be an assessment area within the African Peer Review Mechanism of NEPAD

11. New African immigrants should be seen as a backbone of forces friendly to regional interests in Western countries. Mechanisms that encourage these migrants to remain loyal to region's interest while 'sojourning' elsewhere; not a global scattering, but a cohesive community of global people, able to mobilize financial, political and diplomatic forces, with their home country at its hub.

12. A Department for Diaspora Affairs could be established within RECs - for mediating relationships with Diaspora communities overseas and to develop relevant policy guidelines, along the lines of the Department for Overseas Chinese Affairs, under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Council. This Department would have country level counterparts and coordinate with other REC and AU/NEPAD agencies. The Department would also place staff in embassies abroad to liaise with local Chinese communities. The Department's economic unit would help potential Diaspora investors to identify investment opportunities that are of interest to the sub/region, e.g., energy infrastructure, environment, monetary and economic development, public procurement, etc. The Department for Diaspora Affairs would send delegations to visit Diaspora communities abroad, and in host return visits. (The Federation of Chinese Associations in Rome received more than 270 official Chinese delegations in 1995.)

13. This Unit could provide counterpart funding for Diaspora associations' investments in community development within the sub/region – China provides about 60% matching funds for Diaspora investments in schools, hospitals, etc.

14. Create Special Economic Zones as a defining feature of the necessary economic reforms in enticing Diaspora investments in industry and development of interest to sub/region. Policy documents and regulations should instruct all governments to provide preferential terms to overseas African investors:

- Regulations on Promoting Foreign Investment act could lay out general principles for tax breaks, access to land for establishing factories, and employment of local labor.
- Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas and Relatives of Overseas Africans would guarantee property rights of this constituency, including inheritance rights and the right to receive remittances from overseas.
- Direct all government to support Diaspora efforts to establish commercial, industrial or agricultural ventures or in other critical sectors.
- The RECs could guide governments to remove surcharges on remittances in the receiving country in order to stimulate official transfers that may help improve banking services among rural communities. Fees are already paid in the sending country by the Diaspora

- and domestic surcharges imply double taxation. The receiving economy would benefit from local consumption by the recipient.
15. Assist member countries to establish ‘science and technology parks’ in the most economically developed countries, with highly preferential investment terms designed to attract Western-trained ‘overseas African professionals.’
 - Overseas African scholars with registered capital of, say, USD 10,000 could enjoy rent-free office space for the first year, followed by rental for an unspecified period at 50% of the market price (or an option to buy at 80% of the market price); start-up companies would enjoy a three year tax holiday, followed by a 50% tax rebate for two years and a 20% rebate for a further year.
 16. An ‘Incubator Park for Returned Scholars,’ particularly in areas that pertain to sub/regional integration (energy, research, etc.) equipped with the necessary infrastructure and services/amenities and offer supporting incentives such as:
 - The use of appropriate workshop space (e.g., 5,000 m³) for say two years rent-free or for sale at a ‘preferential’ price.
 - Tax rebates (50%?)
 - Low interest loans from a development fund.
 - An undertaking that the park will cover costs during the period of business prospecting. (Shanghai and Beijing have established similar facilities.)
 17. Alongside efforts to bring back foreign trained scientists, technicians and business managers to stimulate growth of local industries, RECs should recruit returned graduates into their HR pool or enable them to contribute on short-term basis and by virtual means:
 - Providing regional ‘green cards’ to the Diaspora and insure that there are no restrictions on legal exit or entry into member countries’ workforce by their networks.
 - Make Diaspora part of policy think tanks on critical issues and as board members of affiliated bodies; consult those using online means in discussions on regional strategies.
 18. Encourage Diaspora to form new professional, kinship and common-place organizations
 - Accept Western professional accreditations, e.g., professorship, in designating adjunct status of Diaspora in member institutions (e.g., universities).
 19. Encourage mainstream African media to become internationalized through websites and satellite broadcasting, enabling them to reach the overseas constituency – Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) is doing this; NTA TV is carried on the Comcast cable in Silver Spring, MD. This drive would be to reach out to their communities abroad and secure their participation in the region’s development strategies. Broadcasts from the Diaspora targeting home countries could emphasize innovations in administration and service delivery while home country broadcasts (e.g., Nigeria’s NTA TV) to Diaspora host economies are adapted to those markets.

ANNEX 8:

WORK PROGRAM

(September 2007 – June 2008)

I. MULTISTAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS				
Period of Activity / Event	Activity type and target category	Scope, coverage and expected number of people targeted	Location	Cost elements and estimates
Sep 2007	Face-to-face consultations / dialogue sessions with Washington DC based African Ambassadors and the Diplomatic Corps: Individual and group meetings	Phase One focused countries - 10 Embassies and other target countries	Washington DC	To be facilitated / hosted by South African Embassy / African Union Representative (Bank contribution for refreshments, etc. = \$1,000)
Sep 2007	Face-to-face consultations with host country institutions, private sector initiatives, and instruments that can support the program: e.g., African-American initiatives, USAID and White House Initiatives (e.g., Faith Based and Community Initiatives could partner with Diaspora community-driven and faith-based projects and thematic areas)	Washington-based groups and institutions e.g., Constituency for Africa, Congressional Black Caucus, Higher Education for Development, and ASA	Washington DC	In-kind contribution by African-American community, Constituency for Africa, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank contribution for refreshments <u>\$1,000</u>
Sep-Oct, 2007	Face-to-face consultations with Washington-based Diplomatic Corps of Caribbean nations and Latin American countries that have significant African populations, such as Brazil and Guyana to identify potential areas and relevant institutions for research collaborations and knowledge sharing including on agribusiness development and trade	Washington-based Diplomatic Corps (e.g., Caribbean Governments, Brazil, Guyana, etc.)	Washington DC	Bank contribution for refreshments <u>\$1,000</u>
Sep-Oct, 2007	VC consultations with North America-based Diaspora groups and associations: Program Flagship areas networks capacity needs assessment (using the CENA process)	10 VCs; 20 people per VC 3 hour duration – 1 hr pre-conference, and 2hr meeting	Washington, DC	10 VC links: <u>\$5,000</u> Refreshment/logistics: <u>\$5,000</u>

Oct-Dec, 2007	Face to Face consultations with North America-based Diaspora Groups and Associations: Program Flagship areas networks capacity needs assessment (using the CENA process)	10 Cities involving a target of 100 participants per city consultation	Washington DC New York St. Paul Minneapolis Houston Los Angeles Atlanta Toronto Montreal Ottawa Alberta	<u>\$107,000</u>
Nov 2007	Face – to – face consultations with Europe-based African Diaspora groups and associations, Donor / Host Country Governments, Institutions and Organizations: Program Flagship areas networks capacity needs assessment (using the CENA process)	10 countries and cities (working with Bank Brussels office and involving D-MADE target and other countries)	UK France Italy Belgium Germany Spain Portugal Netherlands Switzerland Sweden	<u>Total trip duration: 16 days</u> <u>\$32,000</u>
Nov-Dev 2007	VC consultations with Home Countries: Program Flagship areas networks capacity needs assessment (using the CENA process) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase One target countries Sub/regional programs for countries not specifically targeted during Phase One 	Phase one target countries: Nigeria South Africa Ghana Senegal Ethiopia Cote d'Ivoire Cameroon	Respective Bank country offices and GDLN Centers Washington DC	10 VC links (Bank country offices / GDLN-DLCs); home country in-kind contribution (= local transportation for participants?) <u>Bank costs:</u> Refreshments/transportation: 15 people per location x 10 locations

		Mozambique Kenya Tanzania/Mali/Rwanda		<u>\$3,000</u>
Sep-Dec	VC consultations with Regional Economic Centers (RECs) including AU / NEPAD			5 RECs; 1 AU (NEPAD) AU in-kind contribution (Bank cost: \$0)
Sep-Dec	Consultations with AfDB (through JAI High Level Event preparations)			AfDB in-kind contribution Bank cost: from JAI planning budget
II. FACILITATION OF DIASPORA NETWORKS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT				
Jan-Jun 2008	Program Flagship areas networks capacity needs assessment (using the CENA process)			See consultations (VC and face-to-face) of Diaspora and home country institutions: <u>\$40,000</u>
	Supervise outsourced Diaspora firm to establish Virtual platforms for Mapping: - Creation of Database - Classification on the basis of mode of engagement - Aligning and Matching of expertise with local counterparts MDAs - Network nurturing and management - Stimulating ongoing virtual interactions of networks			Outsourced to Diaspora businesses; based on existing programs for Ethiopia and Ghana, estimated cost: <u>\$120,000</u>
	Organize series of orientation workshops, BBLs and online sessions for: - Understanding Bank / Donor operational policies and guidelines, procurement processes; - Determining Governance arrangements / rules of engagement/ incentive regimes - Topical policy issues discussions	10 VC links 10 face-to-face sessions		10 VCs @ \$1,000 = <u>\$10,000</u> 10 face-to-face sessions / travel, hotel (estimates): <u>\$100,000</u>
	Networks work program development /proposal outlines preparation			

III. FACILITATING INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF PROGRAM IN HOME COUNTRIES				
Jan-Apr 2008	Program Flagship Areas Institutions, Networks, MDAs collaboration and engagement readiness capacity development needs assessments			Travel, delivery, TA, etc. <u>\$240,000</u>
	National Coordinating Office program implementation readiness capacity needs assessment			
Apr-Jun 2008	Capacity upgrade activities based on assessments			
IV. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION EFFECTIVENESS REPORT PREPARATION				
May-Jun 2008	Sharing lessons and dissemination of information on ongoing country activities – Ethiopia, Ghana, D-MADE and related Diaspora undertakings			Web-based activities: Consultant(s): already budgeted
Jun 2008	Program implementation progress report (synthesis of capacity development needs, challenges and opportunities)			
FY 07/08				Total cost (est.) = \$ 665,000

ANNEX 9:

RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

1. Some risks associated with Diaspora engagement initiatives and corresponding mitigating measures are:

2. *Suitability and appropriateness of engagement mode:* The mode of harnessing the contributions of African Diasporas will determine the success of the operation. IOM, supported by the European Commission, implemented a “Return of Qualified African Nationals” program in the 1990s involving re-integration of several hundred high-level African professionals, but the incomparably larger number of departures has already outstripped the number of those voluntarily returned; some Africans, even without IOM support who return home find it necessary to sojourn again.

- Permanent return mode of participation is suitable for those immigrants who are approaching retirement age, have accumulated significant wealth, had spent significant periods abroad or for other reasons would like to return. Incentives for those trained abroad to return are effective when home country creates conducive working environments, including the tools necessary for highly talented individuals to be gainfully used. China, South Korea, and Malaysia are successful examples of these policies.
- Proposed program would place emphasis on term (short and long) placements. This mode of ‘return’ is very conducive, considering that some Diasporas have commitments in resident countries in terms of mortgages, career advancement, family, children education, etc. This mode is also less dramatic for the returnees compared to permanent return.
- Program also places emphasis on virtual ‘return’ of talents and skills, because of the ubiquity of the means of communications and potential to create year-round and 24/7 interaction between the Diaspora and home country actors (e.g., virtual analysis of patient clinical records by Diaspora physicians, remote supervision of graduate students, online knowledge sharing and consultations on policy inputs, etc.).
- Through the current initiative, development partners and the Diaspora would assist home countries to build local institutional capacity in order to improve the local environment toward enhancing skills retention. China and Brazil are cited as relevant cases in making local conditions favorable to professional career development compared to conditions found elsewhere. A bilateral cooperation between England and South Africa concerning medical personnel has also been cited as a best practice in retention of these talents.

3. *Hallmark of Diasporas:* “A population of expatriate individuals does not automatically constitute a Diaspora. An expatriate population becomes a Diaspora when it is a community

whose members are in communication, have built and institutionalized a collective autonomy, and share some goals and activities” - COLCIENCIAS.²⁸

- African immigrants are successful in supporting their home countries through individual efforts and hometown associations / groups as cultural ambassadors and in community development. While thematic networks have been created by these elements, strong links with home country institutions have been lacking.
- The proposed program would provide active facilitation and nurturing of thematic groups. The emergent environment of government and donor interest in harnessing Diaspora resources would allow enabling policies, instruments and practices necessary for supporting and sustaining Diaspora network undertakings.

4. *Expediency underlies many Diaspora initiatives:* Diaspora groups might be created out of expediency around a specific objective. Such associations might suffer from inter-polarity, duration, and continuity when the temporary action that is the reason for the existence ceases. Their location, the forms they take, social content, identity, and their relation with others might change over time. For example, at their June 2007 election of Board members, the Nigerians in the Diaspora Organization (American chapter) ended up with two boards as one faction did not accept the outcome of the votes.

- Given this scenario, public policy and operational support to deepen the impact of African Diaspora initiatives require practical incentives. There is an inherent element of voluntarism in Diaspora initiatives but volunteerism can mainly be maintained in the long term when there is a permanent source of volunteers.²⁹ Therefore active engagement and rewards are essential for sustained service delivery by the Diaspora.
- The role of each partner (Diaspora, host and home country governments, private sector or other business) must be in harmony with responsibilities that are clearly defined in the context of each new initiative. It is also important to understand the personal motivation of each party involved.
- Under the proposed program, transparent and participatory efforts would be made in developing suitable governance mechanisms to guide group interactions to engender group harmony. More purposeful deployment combined with regular jobs would minimize indulgence in pettiness.

²⁸ Colombia - Recent Reforms. In: Graduate Education Reform in Europe, Asia, and the Americas and International Mobility of Scientists and Engineers: Proceedings of an NSF Workshop (undated). COLCIENCIAS - the Colombian Institute for the Development of Science and Technology “Francisco José de Caldas” <<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf00318/c3s4.htm#colmobil>>

²⁹ For example, Nigeria’s initiative to attract its Diaspora education sector professionals clearly indicated the incentives regime and which level of authority would be responsible: Diaspora participants will receive a return economy class air ticket, accommodation will be provided by the host university, local travel expenses relevant to the program will be paid, and a professorial salary in Nigeria (US \$1,250 - \$1,750 per month) would be provided, depending on field and candidate's level and experience.

5. *Alignment with country needs:* Diaspora contributions must correspond to the skills required by home countries and donor frameworks.

- Proposed program would not build skills databases that focus on sector-thematic networks matched to the needs and priorities articulated by home countries and donors.
- Nigeria provides a good example. In seeking to attract its Diaspora academicians to teach for short durations at Nigerian universities, the government clearly identified the disciplines of interest at the particular phase of the project. The first phase, to commence in August 2007, is limited to: information and communications technology (ICT), management science and business administration, mathematics, medicine and dentistry, and mining. The entitlements of participants were also specified.

6. *Proprietary nature of knowledge and expertise:* In the West, science, engineering and technology are increasingly viewed by state and businesses as strategic, military and commercial resources, with a concentration of means and skills in a few zones that are jealously guarded centers of state-of-the art science and of innovation (Silicon Valley, the Basel-Strasbourg-Fribourg triangle, etc.). Therefore, access to the expertise of African immigrants employed in such innovative hubs has an implication: their knowledge and expertise might be proprietary.

- Bank coordinating and convening capacity would be utilized to negotiate institutional linkages with the businesses concerned.

7. *Automatic aura of importance:* The acquired competencies, and considerable cognitive and social capital which make the Diaspora a necessary partner, and which confers in its trail a great symbolic value of relevance is also a handicap in establishing long-lasting links with home country colleagues and local decision-makers who may be lacking in such expertise. This asymmetry creates a real obstacle in establishing constructive and productive relations between the different types of stakeholders.

- These tensions are difficult to overcome on an individual basis, however, Diaspora organizations and government entities are the most effective intermediaries when communications problems of this type occur.

8. *Independence and autonomy:* The Diaspora has off-shore status which provides independence from local authorities. Paradoxically, this situation can be dangerous, as it dispenses with the need for the expert to negotiate - which a professional contract or affiliation would normally entail - in order for Diaspora contribution to be translated into benefits. It is thus not rare to see Diaspora experts simply withdraw if their opinion is not adopted and applied.

- Proposed program would support facilitation and problem-solving measures focusing on the common goal of collectively acting in the interests of Africa's development. 'Africa' is not a symbolic word to the African but invokes a sense of commonality, which is the basis for Africans in the Diaspora to come together regardless of country or region of origin under that banner. No other racial group uses its continental name as much as Africans, including those who may never have seen this land.

9. *Landscape riddled with tension and suspicion:* Experience has shown that there are many different contexts in which tension can build up or suspicion be shown towards Diasporas:

- Political (fear that expatriates could finance separatists, e.g., Guinea, where the image of “traitor” disseminated by the old regime to ostracize the Diaspora has not disappeared and prevents the creation of a common workspace);
- Economic (India and the creation of a new cast for the Diaspora who invest in their country and in return want privileges in connection with existing laws);
- Academic (Ethiopia: the relationship that relies on a client-centered approach does not encourage university-wide Diaspora initiatives);
- Professional (salaried or statutory): China overpays Diaspora researchers who agree to spend time in China, or appoints them as heads of the most important scientific institutions in the country, e.g. the Academy of Science, which has repercussions among the local scientific population.

TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1: African-born Population in US Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan Area	African-born Population	African % of Total	African % of Foreign Born	Share of US African Population
New York, NY	99,126	1.06	3.16	11.25
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	93,271	1.89	11.21	10.58
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	43,024	0.45	1.25	4.88
Atlanta, GA	36,645	0.89	8.7	4.16
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	30,388	1.02	14.4	3.45
Boston, MA-NH	29,475	0.87	5.80	3.34
Houston, TX	26,266	0.63	3.07	2.98
Chicago, IL	23,355	0.28	1.64	2.65
Dallas, TX	20,975	0.60	3.55	2.38
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	20,391	0.40	5.71	2.31
Newark, NJ	18,086	0.89	4.69	2.05
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	16,108	0.67	4.85	1.83
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	13,142	1.12	5.40	1.49
Baltimore, MD	13,007	0.51	8.90	1.48
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	12,380	1.04	8.67	1.40
Oakland, CA	12,006	0.50	2.09	1.36
Jersey City, NJ	11,961	1.96	5.10	1.36
San Diego, CA	11,905	0.42	2.0	1.35

Columbus, OH	11,114	0.72	15.6	1.26
Orange County, CA	10,387	0.36	1.22	1.18
Detroit, MI	9,532	0.21	2.84	1.08
San Jose, CA	8,699	0.52	1.52	0.99
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	7,910	0.67	7.3	0.90
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	7,786	0.28	1.96	0.88
Denver, CO	7,616	0.36	3.27	0.86

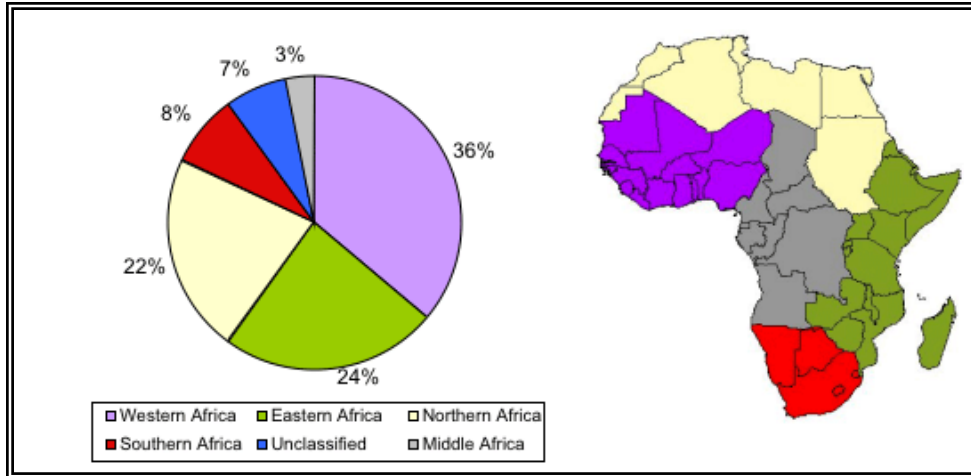


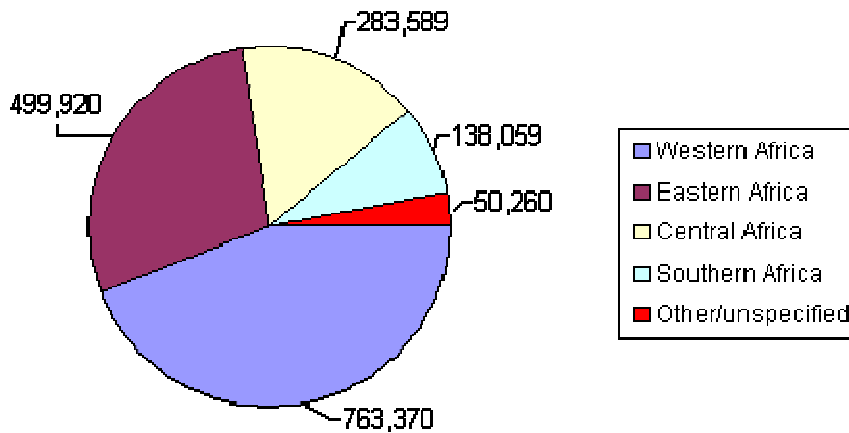
Chart: Origin of African immigrants in the United States.

Sources: [Wilson, Jill \(2003\). African-born Residents of the United States, Migration Policy Institute;](#)
[Dixon, David \(2006\). Characteristics of the African Born in the United States, Migration Policy Institute;](#)
[Grieco, Elizabeth \(2004\). The African Foreign Born in the United States. Migration Policy Institute](#)

Table 2: Sub-regional origins of Sub-Saharan African immigrants in Europe

Region	Population	Share in %
Western Africa	763,370	44
Eastern Africa	499,920	29
Central Africa	283,589	16
Southern Africa	138,059	8
Other/unspecified	50,260	3
Total	1,735,198	100

Figure 3 - Distribution of SSA by region of origin



Country of Residence	Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa	Share of SSA migrants	Share of total population	Share of total migrants
	total	%	%	%
United Kingdom	461,358	26.6	0.8	15.7
France	443,684	25.6	0.7	9
Italy	211,283	12.2	0.4	7.9
Germany	151,973	8.8	0.2	2.1
Portugal	123,703	7.1	1.2	44.8
Belgium	65,520	3.8	0.6	6.5
Spain	64,464	3.7	0.1	1.9
Norway	37,618	2.2	0.8	17.6
Denmark	30,177	1.7	0.6	11.3
Ireland	30,044	1.7	0.7	11.8
Switzerland	29,642	1.7	0.4	1.9
Sweden	28,238	1.6	0.3	5.9
Netherlands	23,383	1.3	0.1	3.4
Austria	12,942	0.7	0.2	1.6
Finland	11,173	0.6	0.2	9.2
Greece	7,589	0.4	0.1	0.9
Luxembourg	2,155	0.1	0.5	1.2
Iceland	231	0.01	0.1	1.2
Liechtenstein	21	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	1,735,198	100.0	0.4	6.2

Source: National Statistical offices. Data from 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Region of Origin	Countries of Residence						
	France	Italy	UK	Portugal	Germany	Spain	Belgium
Western Africa	209,447	162,897	102,405	79,810	68,957	50,093	20,278
	UK	France	Germany	Italy	Norway	Denmark	Sweden
Eastern Africa	202,655	104,922	34,534	34,532	29,120	23,135	20,703
	France	Portugal	Belgium	Germany	Spain	Switzerland	Netherlands
Central Africa	125,255	36,450	32,061	31,978	12,213	10,088	3,087
	UK	Germany	Ireland	France	Netherlands	Portugal	Switzerland

Southern Africa	100,293	16,504	5,548	3,082	2,987	2,067	1,430
-----------------	---------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Country	Population	Share in %	5 main countries of residence
Nigeria	147.497	8,5	UK, Italy, Ireland, Germany, Spain
Senegal	130.727	7,5	France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium
Somalia	125.798	7,2	UK, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Italy
South Africa	122.882	7,1	UK, Germany, Netherlands, France, Portugal
Ghana	116.858	6,7	UK, Italy, Germany, France, Netherlands
Cape Verde	81.304	4,7	Portugal, France, Italy, Spain, Luxembourg
DR Congo	74.789	4,3	France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Ireland
Zimbabwe	74.642	4,3	UK, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Denmark
Cameroon	64.186	3,7	France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland
Mauritius	56.555	3,3	France, UK, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium
Angola	55.442	3,2	Portugal, France, UK, Belgium, Switzerland
Côte d'Ivoire	53.497	3,1	France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain
Congo	46.202	2,7	France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland
Mali	43.390	2,5	France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland
Ethiopia	36.537	2,1	Germany, Italy, France, UK, Norway
Madagascar	32.371	1,9	France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway
Guinea-Bissau	31.919	1,8	Portugal, France, Spain, Italy, Austria
Togo	30.779	1,8	France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland
Kenya	23.483	1,4	UK, Switzerland, Italy, France, Norway
Gambia	21.234	1,2	Spain, UK, France, Sweden, Norway

Table 5b Breakdown by nationality

	Country	Population	Share in %
1	Nigeria	147,497	8.5
2	Senegal	130,727	7.5
3	Somalia	125,798	7.2
4	South Africa	122,882	7.1
5	Ghana	116,858	6.7
6	Cape Verde	81,304	4.7
7	DR Congo	74,789	4.3
8	Zimbabwe	74,642	4.3
9	Cameroon	64,186	3.7
10	Mauritius	56,555	3.3
11	Angola	55,442	3.2
12	Cote d'Ivoire	53,497	3.1

13	Congo	46,202	2.7
14	Mali	43,390	2.5
15	Ethiopia	36,537	2.1
16	Madagascar	32,371	1.9
17	Guinea-Bissau	31,919	1.8
18	Togo	30,779	1.8
19	Kenya	23,483	1.4
20	Gambia	21,234	1.2
21	Guinea	18,317	1.1
22	Rwanda	16,063	0.9
23	Comoros	15,818	0.9
24	Sierra Leone	15,696	0.9
25	Mauritania	15,335	0.9
26	Eritrea	14,043	0.8
27	Uganda	14,001	0.8
28	Zambia	13,820	0.8
29	Burkina Faso	13,430	0.8
30	Benin	12,715	0.7
31	Burundi	12,194	0.7
32	Tanzania	12,125	0.7
33	Sudan	9,414	0.5
34	Central African Republic	8,607	0.5
35	Gabon	8,471	0.5
36	Sao Tome and Principe	8,386	0.5
37	Equatorial Guinea	8,198	0.5
38	Mozambique	7,216	0.4
39	Malawi	6,230	0.4
40	Liberia	5,723	0.3
41	Niger	4,062	0.2
42	Djibouti	3,408	0.2
43	Chad	3,308	0.2
44	Botswana	3,145	0.2
45	Seychelles	2,632	0.2
46	Namibia	358	0.02
47	Swaziland	132	0.01
48	Lesotho	122	0.01
49	Other Eastern Africa	23,570	1.4
50	Other Western Africa	20,887	1.2
51	Other Southern Africa	11,420	0.7
52	Other Central Africa	6,000	0.3
53	Other/unspecified	50,260	2.9
	TOTAL	1,735,198	

Table 6 - Sub-Saharan Africans in Europe, by nationality and country of residence					
Country of Residence	5 Most represented nationalities				
	Absolute number				
United Kingdom	South Africa 97,899	Zimbabwe 70,356	Somalia 62,277	Nigeria 50,773	Ghana 37,225
France	Senegal 57,779	Mali 38,511	Congo 37,978	Côte d'Ivoire 33,792	Cameroon 31,013
Italy	Senegal 57,101	Ghana 34,499	Nigeria 34,310	Côte d'Ivoire 14,378	Mauritius 9,248
Germany	Ghana 20,609	Nigeria 15,544	Togo 11,917	Cameroon 14,272	DR Congo 11,706
Portugal	Cape Verde 56,433	Angola 27,697	Guinea-Bissau 21,258	Sao Tome 8,274	Mozambique 5,074
Belgium	DR Congo 22,082	Rwanda 5,528	Cameroon 5,338	Guinea 3,829	Angola 3,158
Spain	Senegal 11,540	Nigeria 8,989	Gambia 8,496	Eq. Guinea 7,603	Guinea 3,714
Norway	Somalia 18,015	Ethiopia 3,185	Eritrea 2,653	Ghana 1,661	Gambia 1,220
Denmark	Somalia 16,193	Ghana 1,611	Ethiopia 1,279	Uganda 1,274	Kenya 896
Ireland	Nigeria 16,300	South Africa 5,432	Zimbabwe 2,281	DR Congo 2,037	Congo 671
Switzerland	Cameroon 3,598	DR Congo 3,556	Angola 2,278	Nigeria 1,645	Somalia 1,534
Sweden	Somalia 11,595	Eritrea 2,241	Ethiopia 1,915	Burundi 1,907	Gambia 1,320
Netherlands	Ghana 4,632	South Africa 2,865	Nigeria 2,510	Cape Verde 1,466	Ethiopia 1,256
Austria	Nigeria 6,382	Ghana 1,213	Gambia 500	South Africa 489	Cameroon 401
Finland	Somalia 4,821	Sudan 985	DR Congo 753	Nigeria 572	Kenya 552
Greece	Nigeria 950	Ethiopia 532	Ghana 235	South Africa 142	Sudan 118
Luxembourg	Cape Verde 1,660	DR Congo 100	Cameroon 62	Mauritius 54	South Africa 48
Iceland	Ethiopia 33	Nigeria 32	South Africa 22	Kenya 21	Ghana 19
Liechtenstein	South Africa 7	Cameroon 3	Kenya 3	Nigeria 3	Guinea 2