



Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment

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Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment



September 2019

Engaging the Diaspora in the Africa We Want

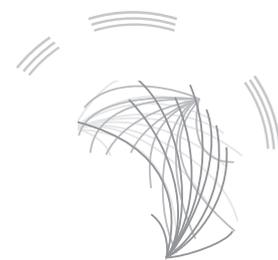


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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context

Diaspora populations are on the rise all over the world, with the number of international migrants growing faster than the global population.¹ Africa has one of the largest diaspora communities, and it was declared the sixth region by the African Union in 2003.² According to UN Migrant Stock data, Africa had over 35 million international migrants in 2017, this number is much larger when 2nd and 3rd generation migrants and those that are undocumented are taken in to account.³

Leveraging the diaspora for development is now widely recognised as a legitimate and effective tool for economic development. Diasporans contribute to their home country through multiple forms of social, cultural and economic methods but are most noted for remittances. Many African Union Member States have committed focus towards the diaspora, through the creation and appointment of ministries, units, ambassadors and policy. While interest has grown, the development impact of existing diaspora programmes has been very limited, attributed to the lack of clear and robust diaspora policy frameworks, as well as limited data and capacity challenges across the continent. Understanding the diaspora is the first step to opening channels of communication and improving trust. This requires a coordinated approach, especially within a Member States' government, between the ministries, departments and agencies.

Diaspora engagement is a key tool to support and strengthen efforts of mobilising the diaspora and effectively harnessing their

power for development. It is also a strategic priority for the AU. The Constitutive Act declares that it shall 'invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our continent, in the building of the African Union'.⁴

There is a clear need to enhance the technical capacity of Member states and policy-makers on the continent to understand their level of progress in diaspora engagement, relative to other Member States, and be provided with guidance on how to improve it.

1.2 Project Objective

The objective of the project is to develop a diaspora engagement self-assessment tool for Member States to determine their level of diaspora engagement. The tool is to be adopted by the diaspora focal points of AU Member States.

More specifically, the objective is to:

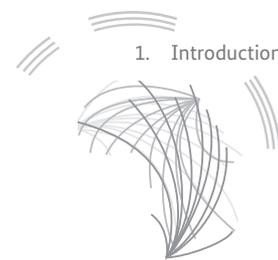
- provide Member States with the ability to assess different aspects of their diaspora engagement environment;
- assist Member States in identifying gaps in their diaspora engagement environment;
- facilitate diaspora engagement benchmarking to create learning opportunities, by showcasing good practice from other Member States; and
- act as an input in to Member States building capacity in order to strengthen diaspora engagement.

¹ www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/popfacts/PopFacts_2017-5.pdf

² www.west-africa-brief.org/content/en/six-regions-african-union

³ Migrant Stock data can act as a proxy for diaspora populations, as global diaspora populations are not measured

⁴ au.int/sites/default/files/pages/34873-file-constitutive-act_en.pdf



1.3 Project Approach

The Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment Tool (DESAT) was developed, piloted and tested by CIDO, with the support of GIZ between March and July 2019.

11 Member States submitted a completed DESAT. Submissions were received from a limited number of AU Member States, as this is the first edition of the diaspora engagement self-assessment.

The DESAT was administered to Member States through different types of engagement; face to face, via video, via phone, over email, over WhatsApp.

2 The Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment Tool (DESAT)

The Diaspora Engagement Self-Assessment Tool (DESAT) has been developed to allow African Union Member States to systematically review and assess their current diaspora engagement environment.

Based on a structured framework, the tool breaks diaspora engagement down into separate pillars (or categories); answers to multiple-choice indicator survey questions in each pillar quantify a Member States self-assessed level. The DESAT calculates an overall diaspora engagement score, individual pillar scores and creates an automated recommendation list.

The DESAT is designed to allow the easy identification of strengths and weaknesses in diaspora engagement environments, the ability to monitor scoring over time and facilitate Member State comparison and benchmarking.

2.1 DESAT Framework

The DESAT is sub-divided into six pillars that reflect the ‘broad front’ of diaspora engagement activities. Each pillar comprises a number of indicators that reflect and capture the different aspects of the pillar.

FIGURE 1 OVERVIEW OF DESAT FRAMEWORK



Pillar 1 Political Will has 5 indicators and looks at the level of commitment across government in mobilising the diaspora, the establishment of a diaspora focal point within government, technical and financial capacity of the diaspora focal point and the extent of multi-stakeholder cooperation on the diaspora engagement agenda.

Pillar 2 Diaspora Friendly Environment’s 6 indicators asks questions about the level of diaspora rights, the role and political representation of the diaspora, the availability of accessible, incentive mechanisms to invest, and services to support prospective migrants (pre-departure and returnee).

Pillar 3 National Diaspora Strategy reviews the diaspora engagement strategy status of the Member State, how effective it is in terms of being achievable and actionable, the level of consultation undertaken and buy-in from the diaspora that has been achieved and how well it is linked with other government policies and agendas.

Pillar 4 Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms has 4 indicators and explores formalised open communication channels with the diaspora at both the grassroots and a high level, the extent the government is engaged in formal consultation with and the focus on capacity building within government to support diaspora organisation and communication.



Pillar 5 Outreach Mobilising Strategy has 6 indicators and examines how well Member States capture know-your-diaspora (KYD)⁵ data, their data collection capacity and their facility to update and use databases, the visibility of the diaspora environment in the home country and diaspora partnership opportunities, published information specifically for the diaspora, showcasing investment opportunities for the diaspora, as well as cultural events support.

Pillar 6 This has two indicators: Diaspora Oriented Programmes surveys diaspora programmes run solely by Member States governments to engage diaspora and joint programmes in conjunction with the private sector or diaspora networks to improve diaspora engagement and/or mobilise resources from the diaspora.

2.2 DESAT Weighting Methodology

DMAG (Developing Markets Associates Global) and the African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC) used their expertise and experience in diaspora engagement to form and calibrate the weights included in the DESAT across experts.

The weights are the backbone – the intelligence – to the DESAT model, reflecting the relative importance of various diaspora engagement activities. Including weights in the DESAT means that not all diaspora engagement activities are considered as important as one another. Weights are fixed; standardised across countries and year-on-year to allow for iterative comparison.

⁵ KYD is the process of data collection; mapping the location of the diaspora; compiling inventories of diaspora skills and experience; and engaging a wide range of diaspora members in listening exercises to understand what the diaspora has to offer, what it is willing to offer, and what it expects from the government in turn.

In the DESAT, different weights are attributed to each pillar, and within each pillar to the representative indicators. Figure 2 provides an overview of pillar weighting.

FIGURE 2 DESAT PILLAR WEIGHTING

Pillar 1: Political Will to Engage the Diaspora	25 %
Pillar 2: Diaspora Friendly Environment	25 %
Pillar 3: National Diaspora Strategy	10 %
Pillar 4: Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms	15 %
Pillar 5: Outreach Mobilising Strategy	20 %
Pillar 6: Diaspora Oriented Programmes	5 %

Political Will shows the diaspora that their home government is committed to creating, developing and sustaining a relationship with them. A **Diaspora Friendly Environment** emphasises Member State efforts to encourage and support the diaspora in citizenship, political participation, migration and investment in their home country. A Member State's **National Diaspora Strategy** showcases the appetite for diaspora outreach and collaboration, across government. **Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms** are a measure of communication and consultation with the diaspora and a Member State's ability to support this.

An Outreach Mobilising Strategy illustrates a Member States' commitment to understand who their diaspora is, where they are located, the visibility of diaspora activities and the availability of information on available diaspora opportunities. Diaspora Oriented Programmes shows consideration and commitment to diaspora focused initiatives individually, and in collaboration with external stakeholders.

Each pillar indicator relates to a specific question in the DESAT framework. See Figure 3.

FIGURE 3 DESAT INDICATOR WEIGHTING

Pillar 1 Political Will	25 %	Pillar 2 Diaspora Friendly environment	25 %	Pillar 3 National Diaspora Strategy	10 %
1 Political commitment	40%	1 Rights	35%	1 Strategy	10%
2 Focal point	20%	2 Political representation	30%	2 Effectiveness	50%
3 Capacity (technical)	15%	3 Incentive framework	20%	3 Consultation	20%
4 Capacity (financial)	15%	4 Pre-departure services	5%	4 Linkages	10%
5 Cooperation	10%	5 Re-integration services	5%		
		6 Remittances	5%		

Pillar 4 Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms	15 %	Pillar 5 Outreach/Mobilising Strategy	20 %	Pillar 6 Diaspora Oriented Programmes	5 %
1 Formal channels (grassroots)	25%	1 Data	20%	1 Diaspora programmes	50%
2 Formal channels (high-level)	25%	2 Collection capacity	20%	2 Joint programmes	50%
3 Consultation	25%	3 Visibility	30%		
4 Capacity building	25%	4 Published diaspora information	20%		
		5 Published investment information	5%		
		6 Cultural event support	5%		

For example, in Pillar 1 ‘Political Will’ there are five different indicators that have been identified to reflect ‘political will’ (and each has a specific question in the Tool accordingly). Of these five, however, the government’s ‘political commitment’ (e.g. having a strong political commitment from the government from the very highest-level e.g. the President or the Prime Minister consistently and vocally championing the Diaspora) is deemed the most important and is weighted at 40 per cent of Pillar 1. Having a focal point (e.g. a separate desk or Ministry that is well-known across government, the Diaspora and has a national scope within the government for diaspora) is also considered important and is therefore weighted 20 per cent of Pillar 1, and so on and so forth.

Just as each indicator is weighted to reflect their relative importance to a specific Pillar, each Pillar is also weighted to reflect their importance to a governments’ overall diaspora engagement. For example, of the six pillars ‘political will’ and the ‘friendliness’ of the diaspora environment are deemed to be the most important pillars weighted 25 per cent of the model each. Pillar 6, having Diaspora Oriented Programmes, is weighted 5 per cent in the model (however with only two indicators).

The weights awarded in this model will be subject to scrutiny and are likely to vary from one expert to another. However, these are the weights that form the basis of this DESAT model.



A hidden 'WEIGHTS' tab contains the weights. Weights automatically feed in to the DESAT when calculating a Member States diaspora engagement score. As such, the weights are an integral component of the DESAT model and have a profound impact on scores.

2.3 DESAT Scoring

Overall diaspora engagement, pillars and survey questions all follow the same scoring format. A score is marked from 0 to 4, where 4 is a high score and 0 is low score. The scaling of scores was standardised across the DESAT and each score was given a broad description.

TABLE 1 DESAT SCORE DESCRIPTIONS

Score	Description
0	Nothing has been implemented and there are no plans to implement
1	Plans for implementation
2	Some implementation has taken place
3	A good level of implementation is ongoing
4	Nothing left to do

By analysing the scores of the different pillars, Member States are quickly able to identify areas of relative strength and weakness and those that need attention.

2.4 DESAT Recommendations

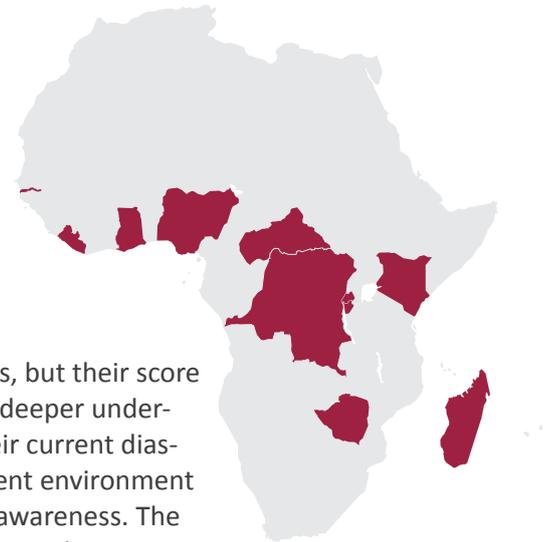
An automated list of recommendations is produced by the DESAT on completion by a Member State. The list is dynamic and is compiled based on input.

The recommendation list shows Member States the Top 10 areas where there is the most potential to improve their diaspora engagement score. The recommendations provide guidance on next steps, planning and what types of solutions or support could be used to implement them. They should be used as inputs into wider diaspora engagement discussions.

The recommendation list is to be used by Member States as a guide. It is designed to complement, a Member State specific, diaspora engagement review and strategy. As it is designed to be used by all AU Member States, nuances of country-context are not considered.

Member States should refer to their completed DESATs for their full list of recommendations.

3 DESAT Results 2019



3.1 DESAT Scores by pillar

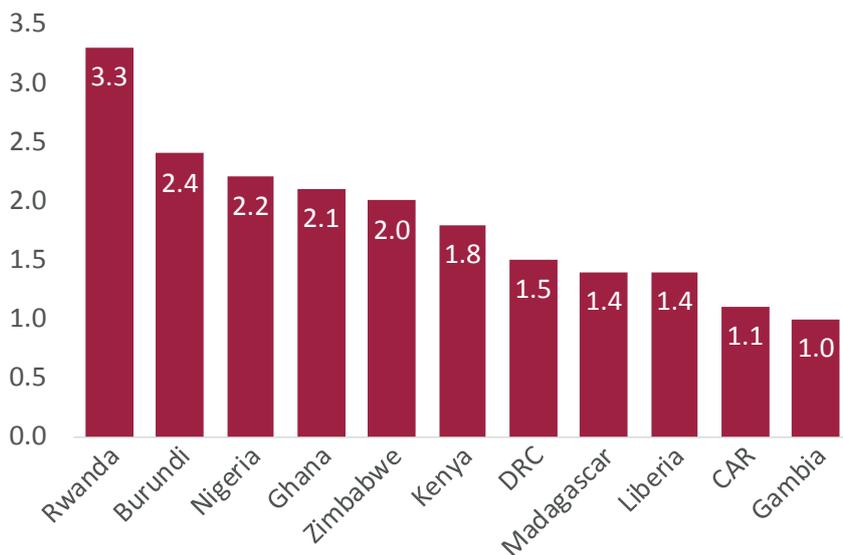
There is a wide range of DESAT scores across the participating Member States. Rwanda was the highest scoring Member State for overall diaspora engagement score, as expected based on DMAG’s knowledge of their diaspora engagement environment, and Gambia was the lowest scoring.

Burundi’s high score was surprising considering it’s Fragile and Conflict Affected State (FCAS) status. Ghana and Nigeria’s above average scores are in line with diaspora engagement efforts seen through other diaspora projects. Zimbabwe is a mid-scorer with above average scores on pillar 1, 2 and 6, Political Will, Diaspora Friendly Environment and Diaspora Oriented Programmes. Kenya’s diaspora engagement score was expected to be higher than 1.8 due to past

diaspora efforts, but their score could reflect a deeper understanding of their current diaspora engagement environment and more self-awareness. The lowest scoring Member States are all FCAS – DRC, Madagascar, Liberia, CAR and Gambia.

Whilst benchmarking provides an interesting insight, each Member State operates under its own nuanced environment and influences determining their diaspora engagement score e.g. size of diaspora, agenda for mobilising diaspora. With continued assessment over time, the identification of Member States that are prioritising and pioneering diaspora engagement good practice could be identified.

FIGURE 4 OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORES



The geographical maps are for informational/design purposes only and do not constitute recognition of international boundaries or regions; GIZ/AU make no claims concerning the validity, accuracy or completeness of the maps nor assumes any liability resulting from the use of the information therein.

3.1.1 Pillar 1: Political Will

Political Will was the highest scoring pillar across all participating Member States and is a good indicator of the focus on diaspora engagement across the continent. There was a close range of scores across Member States with the majority scoring between 2 and 2.8, illustrating an above average level of political will. Rwanda was the highest scorer with 3.6, with Ghana also scoring highly with 3.0. Gambia was the lowest scorer with planned actions to increase political will.

Good Practice Ghana – Political Will

The government of Ghana designated 2019 as the ‘Year of Return’ to celebrate the cumulative resilience of all the victims of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade who were scattered globally in North America, South America, the Caribbean, Europe and Asia.

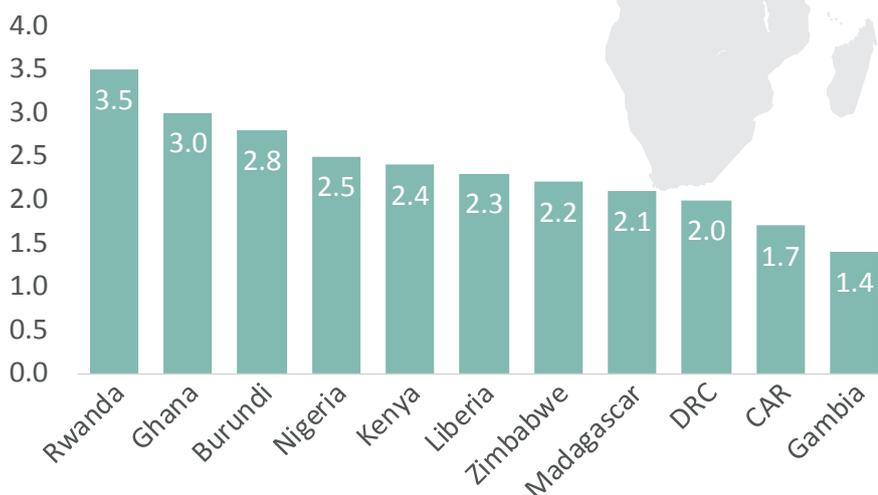
As part of the year-long celebrations, the President of Ghana, is set to confer citizenship on 200 members of the African-American-Caribbean Diaspora group currently residing in Ghana.

Good Practice Rwanda – Political Will

The office for Rwandan Community Abroad at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation is a fully funded diaspora focal point, implementing the 2009 Rwanda Diaspora Policy following consultation. A new Diaspora Policy, based on the economic growth strategy – Rwanda Vision 2050, is being drafted and is expected late 2019. The Rwandan Community Abroad are organised by different diaspora groups in their host countries, where elections are held for leadership.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Directorate-General of Immigration and Emigration are the main diaspora stakeholders and are fully engaged. The government of Rwanda show their commitment to their diaspora by hosting at least 5 diaspora events a year. In 2019, Rwanda Day; Youth Connect Convention; Indangamirwa – a training programme for youth; Women’s Connect Convention and Umushyikirano forum for national dialogue with leaders will all take place.

FIGURE 5
PILLAR 1: POLITICAL WILL SCORES



3.1.2 Pillar 2 Diaspora Friendly Environment

There is a fairly close range of scores for Pillar 2 from 1 to 3.4, with the majority of Member State scores between 1 and 1.9. Madagascar has the lowest score of 1 and Rwanda the highest score of 3.4. Ghana’s score of 1.9 is low considering their high Pillar 1 score and when compared to Burundi (2.7) and Zimbabwe’s (2.4) above average scores. Kenya would have also been expected to score higher than 1.2.

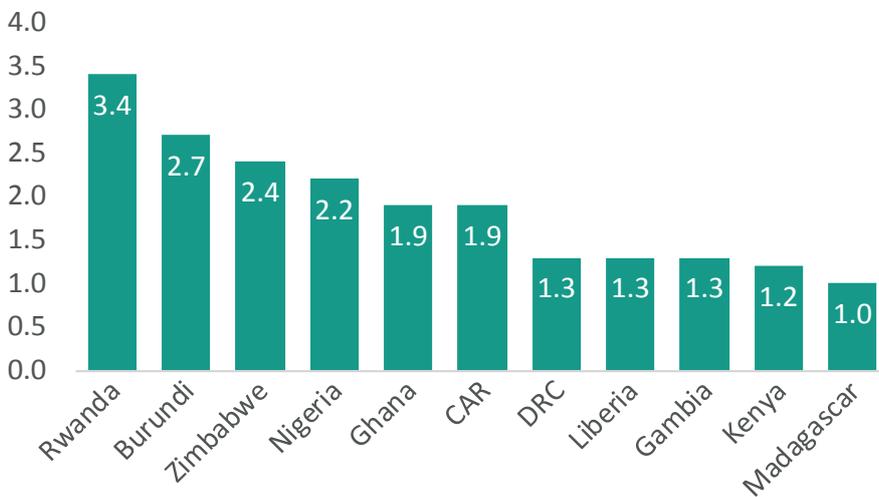
Good Practice Burundi – Diaspora Friendly Environment



The Burundian diaspora have the right to dual nationality, to participate in elections and to occupy political positions. The ability to transfer pension assets from host countries is increasing and the government is willing to work with countries identified by the diaspora.

In collaboration with IOM, the government offer reintegration services as part of its social protection programme, have set up ‘Rungika’ remittance service that runs through the national post office network targeting financial inclusion and has recently expanded to international payments.

FIGURE 6 PILLAR 2: DIASPORA FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT SCORES



3.1.3 Pillar 3 National Diaspora Strategy

Pillar 3 has the widest spread of scores from 0 to 3.0. Rwanda has the highest score of 3.0, with Nigeria, the 2nd highest at 2.9. CAR

has a score of 0, the lowest, with no National Diaspora Strategy measures in place or plans to implement measures.

Good Practice Nigeria – National Diaspora Strategy

The Nigerians in Diaspora Commissions (NiDCOM) Act was passed into law in July 2017 to facilitate the participation of the diaspora in policies and projects focused on the development of Nigeria.

The vision, mission and goal of the NiDCOM are;

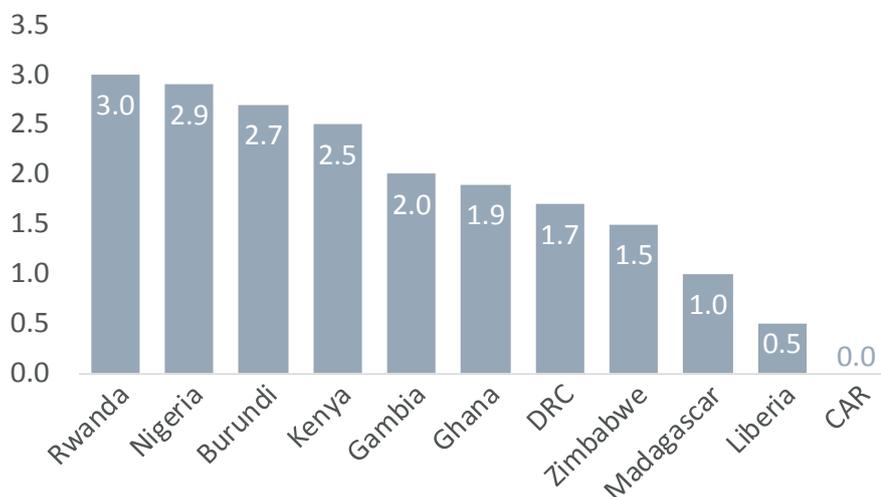
1. Effectively promote and harness the capacity of Nigerians at home and abroad for the socio-political and economic development of the nation.
2. To empower Nigerians in the Diaspora as change agents for the development of Nigeria through promoting a framework for the Diaspora to maximise their potentials in capital, knowledge and networks.
3. Constructive engagement of the Diaspora for sustainable national development.

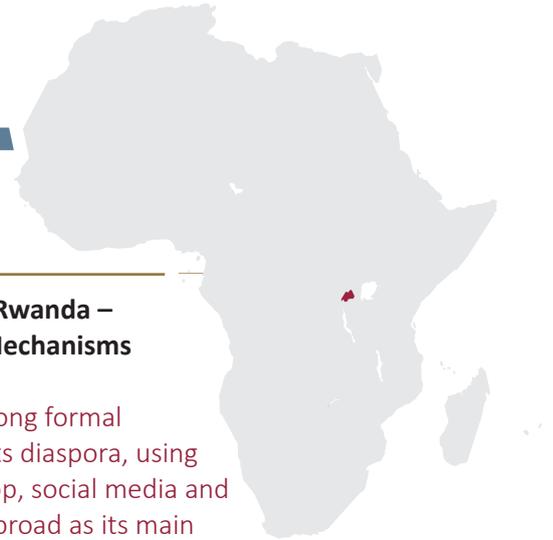
The NiDCOM identifies challenges specific to Nigeria in realising the potential of effective contribution from its diaspora, for its development. A framework to understand the needs of its diaspora, address identified challenges and mobilise the diaspora community is set out.

The Office of the Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora (OSSAPFAD), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF) are the main stakeholders in the steering of NiDCOM, including monitoring and evaluation. Other government ministries, departments and agencies involved in the implementation of NiDCOM are identified.



FIGURE 7 PILLAR 3: NATIONAL DIASPORA STRATEGY SCORES





3.1.4 Pillar 4 Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms

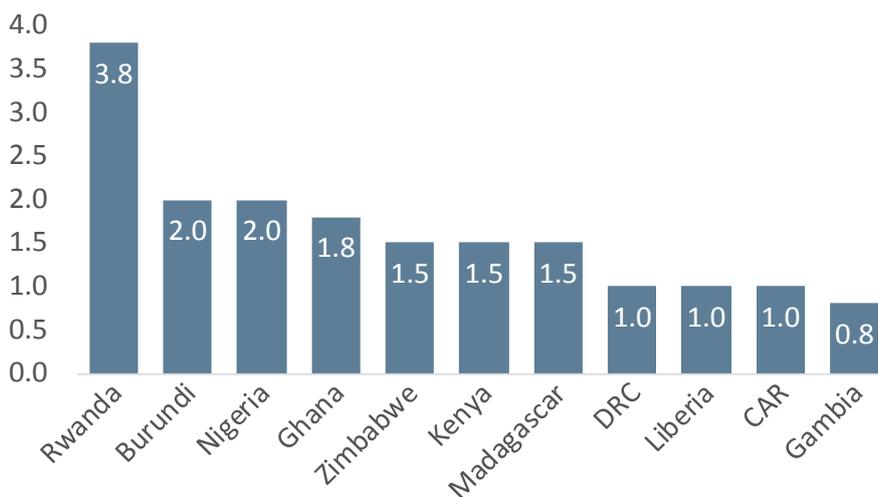
Consultation Mechanisms was Rwanda’s highest scoring pillar at 3.8, 1.8 points higher than the 2nd highest scoring country, Burundi. The majority of Member States scores fall between 1 and 2, indicating consultation mechanism plans in the pipeline.

Good Practice Rwanda – Consultation Mechanisms

Rwanda has strong formal channels with its diaspora, using email, WhatsApp, social media and its embassies abroad as its main routes of communication.

Capacity is being built at the consular department at the office for Rwandan Community Abroad at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and dedicated roles at Rwandan embassies. Leaders of Rwanda diaspora groups also play a role.

FIGURE 8 PILLAR 4: DIASPORA CONSULTATION MECHANISMS SCORES



3.1.5 Pillar 5 Outreach Mobilising Strategy

Outreach Mobilising Strategy was the lowest scoring pillar and could be an indication of the limited success diaspora initiatives in Africa have had. Rwanda was the highest scoring Member State with 2.6

and CAR was the lowest, with a score of 0. The majority of Member States survey question answers indicated outreach mobilisation to the diaspora is planned, with scores between 1.1 and 1.9.

Good Practice Kenya – Outreach Mobilising Strategy

The Kenyan government has taken remarkable strides in extensive outreach activities to the Diaspora. The International Jobs and Diaspora office ensure that qualified Kenyans secure jobs in international and private organisations. The office has an accessible database of CVs and available jobs. The diaspora are engaged through the enhancement in the delivery of consular services, development of re-integration programmes and encouraging investment in Kenya through the development of Diaspora-specific products to increase and better manage remittances. The Government through Kenya Missions abroad, supports social and cultural initiatives organised by the Diaspora in various parts of the world. One example is the famous ‘Kenya in the Park’ event that takes place every summer in London. The annual event attracts Kenyans from all over the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe, the Americas, as well as friends of Kenya from diverse nationalities.

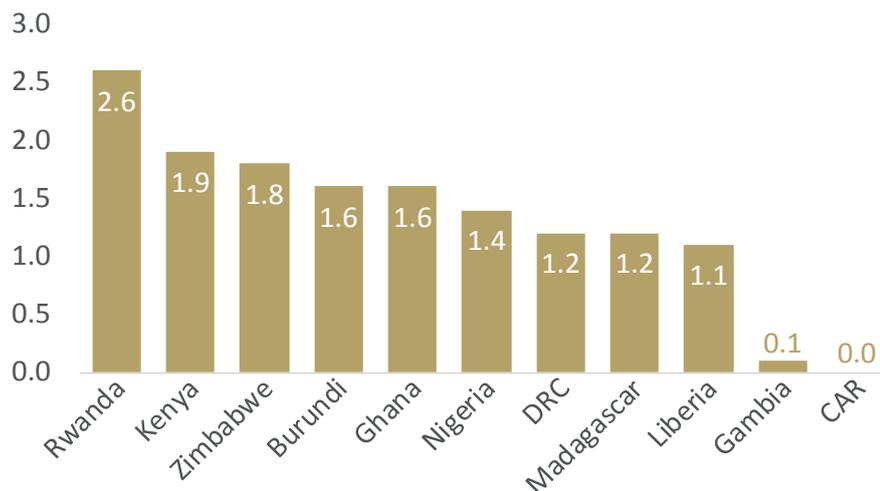
Good Practice Rwanda – Outreach Mobilising Strategy

Rwandan embassies have a website link for the diaspora to register themselves with the government. A database link is currently being tested to register qualifications and working status of the diaspora, due to launch in July 2019.

‘Visit Rwanda’ and ‘Image of Rwanda’ are two key strategies the government are implementing, that target diaspora participation. ‘Friends of Rwanda’ is another initiative recently launched, encouraging the diaspora to bring their friends to the Rwanda. Young Rwandan diasporans are invited to spend time in Rwanda, explore their culture and values and take language classes. Events are scheduled during the holidays to maximise attendance.



FIGURE 9 PILLAR 5: OUTREACH MOBILISING STRATEGY



3.1.6 Pillar 6 Diaspora Oriented Programmes

A low contributing pillar, Diaspora Oriented Programmes had a wide range of scores from 0 to 3.0. Gambia was the lowest score and Rwanda was the highest scorer. More than half of the Member States are in the planning stages of actions that address this pillar.

Good Practice Rwanda – Diaspora Oriented Programmes

Rwanda run skills transfer programmes for the diaspora to contribute by coming back and sharing skills from their host country.

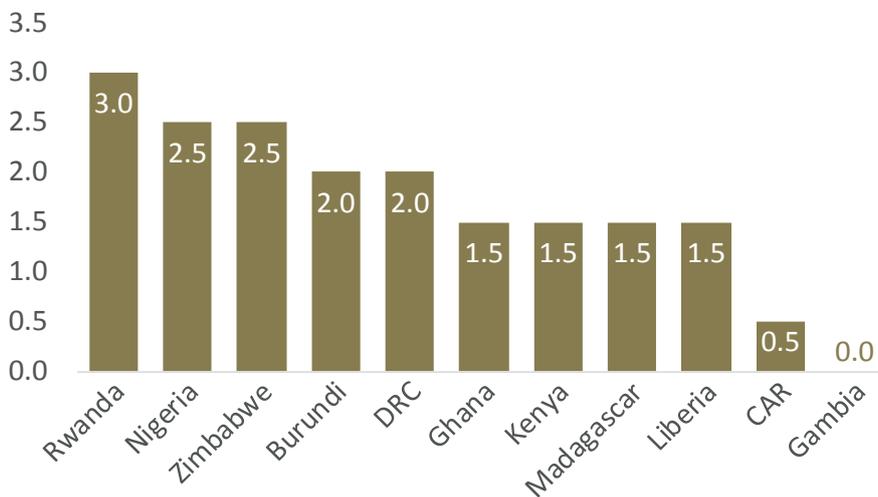
'Visit Rwanda', the programme run by the Rwandan Development Board, is an example of a joint programme with Arsenal and National Geographic.

Good Practice Zimbabwe – Diaspora Oriented Programmes

The Zimbabwean government has constituted a multi-sectorial diaspora task force made up of approximately 20 governmental institutions to allot special privileges to the diaspora, whilst working with Zimbabwean diaspora communities, using the Zimbabwe Diaspora Action Plan from the National Diaspora Policy. There is an active information portal which delivers news about, to and from the diaspora.



FIGURE 10 PILLAR 6: DIASPORA ORIENTED PROGRAMMES



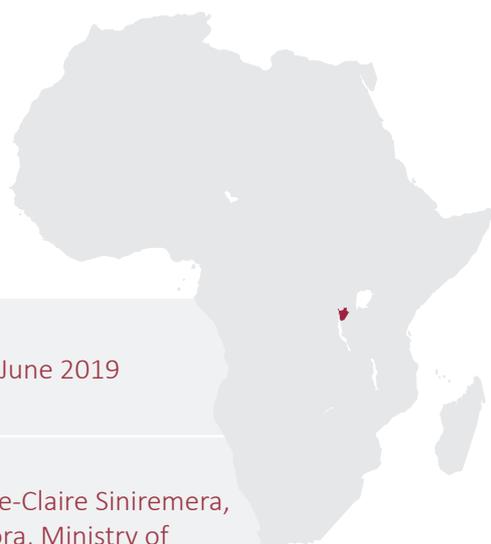
3.2 DESAT Scores by Member State

DESAT scores are broken down by overall diaspora engagement score and individual pillar scores. A summary of each pillar score is provided.

Pillar summaries are based off of the information used as justification by Member States, when completing the DESAT. Less detailed summaries are a reflection of the information provided.

There are limitations with all self-assessments including the DESAT. A challenge of the DESAT is on review, you do not have view of the information that a Member State has used to complete the self-assessment and/or the level of understanding of the resource completing it.

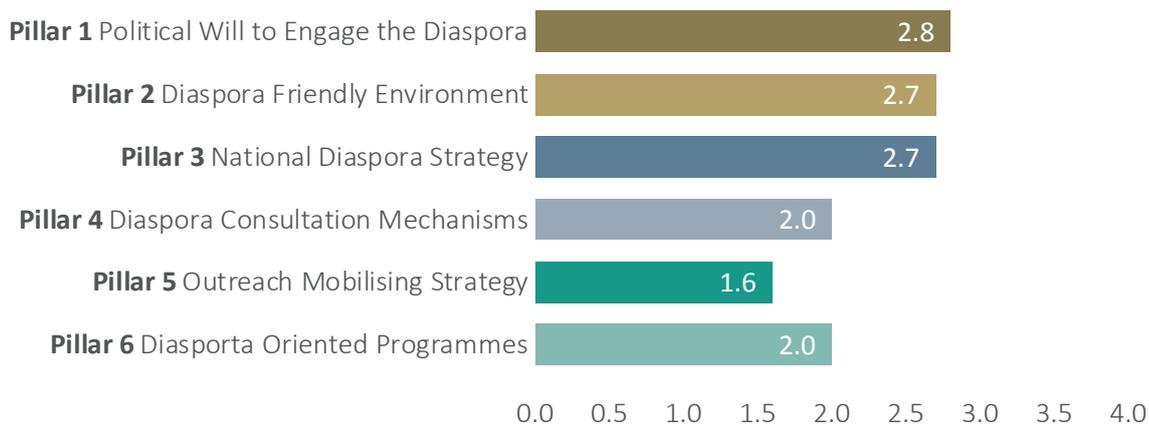
- Pillar 1** Political Will to Engage the Diaspora 
- Pillar 2** Diaspora Friendly Environment 
- Pillar 3** National Diaspora Strategy 
- Pillar 4** Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms 
- Pillar 5** Outreach Mobilising Strategy 
- Pillar 6** Diaspora Oriented Programmes 



3.2.1 Burundi

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed June 2019</p>
<p>2.4</p>	<p>Completed by Noémie-Claire Siniremera, Director of the Diaspora, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

Burundi DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 2.8

The Diaspora Directorate is the diaspora focal point through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An annual action plan projects and programmes is developed and presented to partners for funding. Stakeholder cooperation takes place at the grassroots administration level.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 2.7

The Burundian diaspora have rights to dual citizenship, the ability to vote from their host country and are represented within government. The government offer some pre-departure and reintegration services. Provisions for the diaspora exist in the current investment incentive framework and have implemented a major remittance programme with IOM to facilitate flows through the post office network.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 2.7

There is a National Diaspora Policy and Strategic Plan, approved in 2016, that is currently being implemented. Consultations with the diaspora have taken place in Belgium. The National Diaspora Policy is linked to the National Policy for Migration and to the National Social Protection Department.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 2.0

Formal channels of communication include an annual diaspora week and through diplomatic missions in host countries. The diaspora has been consulted on the implementation of sectoral policies and the National Development Plan. Retreats have been organised for diplomatic missions to facilitate capacity building.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.6

Burundi does not have a diaspora database and any data is collected through diplomatic missions. Visibility is increased by events held for the diaspora by diplomatic missions. There is some published diaspora and investment information, but it is not regularly updated. The government participates in cultural events organised by the diaspora.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 2.0

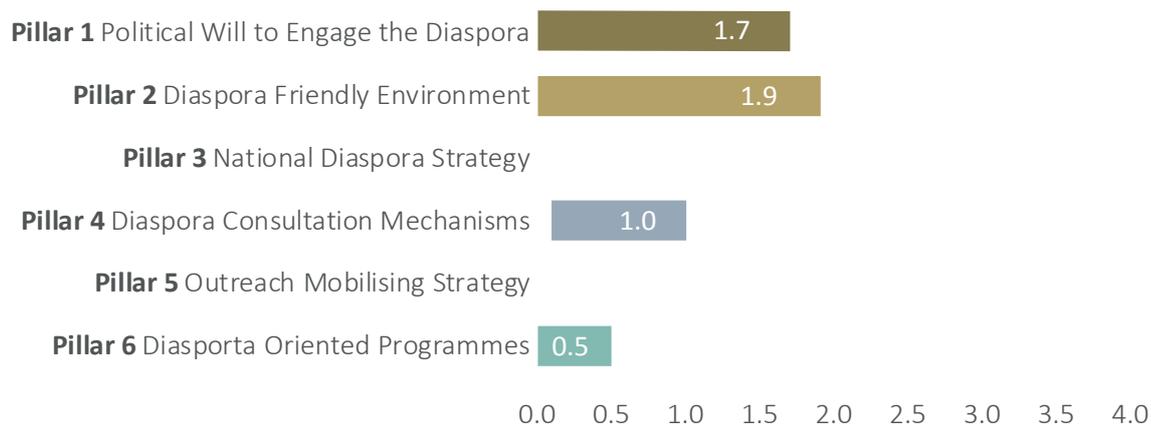
The government has implemented a small-scale youth unemployment reduction programme and a programme to develop a labour mobility policy with the International Organization of Migration, to ensure the social protection and safety of Rwandan migrants abroad.



3.2.2 Central African Republic (CAR)

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed June 2019</p>
<p>1.1</p>	<p>Completed by Landry Changement, French Central African Diaspora Office</p>

Central African Republic DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 1.7

Political commitment has been shown by CAR 's government, with the set-up of a new diaspora focal point, the Directorate-General for Legal Affairs and Central African Affairs Abroad, and a mission officer. There is planned technical and financial capacity for the diaspora focal point. No multi-stakeholder engagement currently takes place.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 1.9

CAR's diaspora can obtain dual citizenship, have voting rights and are represented within parliament. There are plans to be frameworks around investment and remittances in place. No pre-departure or re-integration service are currently offered.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 0.0

CAR should initiate a diaspora engagement strategy, providing a governing framework to embrace and tap the diaspora to include consultation with the diaspora and linkages with other government policies and strategies.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 1.0

Formal communication channels are in the pipeline with the set-up of the new diaspora focal point. Some consultation happens with the diaspora on an ad-hoc basis and some embassies have capacity building objectives.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 0.0

There is an opportunity to create a dataset on qualitative information of the diaspora that is regularly updated, periodically publish diaspora and investment information and support and promote cultural activities.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 0.5

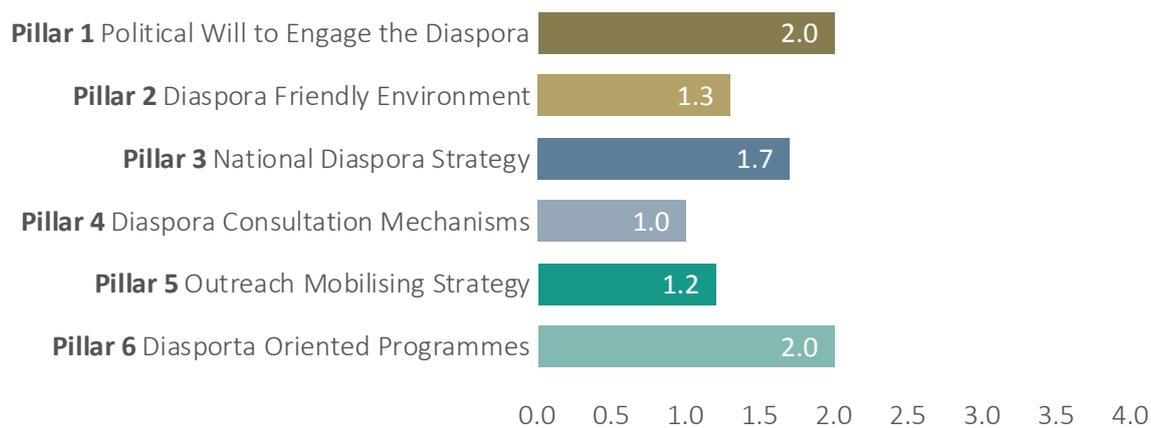
CAR could improve their pillar score by exploring the implementation of diaspora programmes and joint programmes in partnership with external stakeholders.



3.2.3 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed June 2019</p>
<p>1.5</p>	<p>Completed by Christian Ilunga, Direction of Congolese Abroad, General Secretariat for Foreign Affairs</p>

Democratic Republic of Congo DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 2.0

The diaspora focal point, the Directorate for Congolese Abroad, has recently been restructured, along with an order from to the Minister in charge of Congolese abroad to create commissions to support reception, support and mobilisation of the diaspora. The focal point has some technical capacity through its staff and some financial capacity through the Ministry of Congolese Abroad. Multi-stakeholder cooperation is taking place through meetings and seminars.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 1.3

There are provisions for Congolese abroad in the DRC investment framework, some pre-departure and re-integration services offered to the diaspora and plans in the pipeline to mobilise economic contributions of the diaspora, including remittances. The DRC should consider allowing the diaspora to have dual citizenship and voting rights to improve their pillar score.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 1.7

DRC has a Mobilisation Strategy for the Congolese Diaspora that is yet to be implemented, so its effectiveness is unknown. There is some consultation with the diaspora through NGOs and NGO networks, and plans for policy linkages with other government ministries, departments and agencies.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 1.0

A web platform for diaspora is under construction. DRC can improve their pillar score by Improve the channels and opportunities for the diaspora to communicate with government through diaspora events, annual homecoming summits and the web platform under construction. Capacity will be built with the development of Directorate of Congolese Abroad.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.2

There is a small database for data collection on DRC diaspora and capacity amongst embassies to collect data. A guide for Congolese abroad is in development, but the DRC should endeavour to provide published diaspora information, investment information, and cultural event support to increase pillar scoring.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 2.0

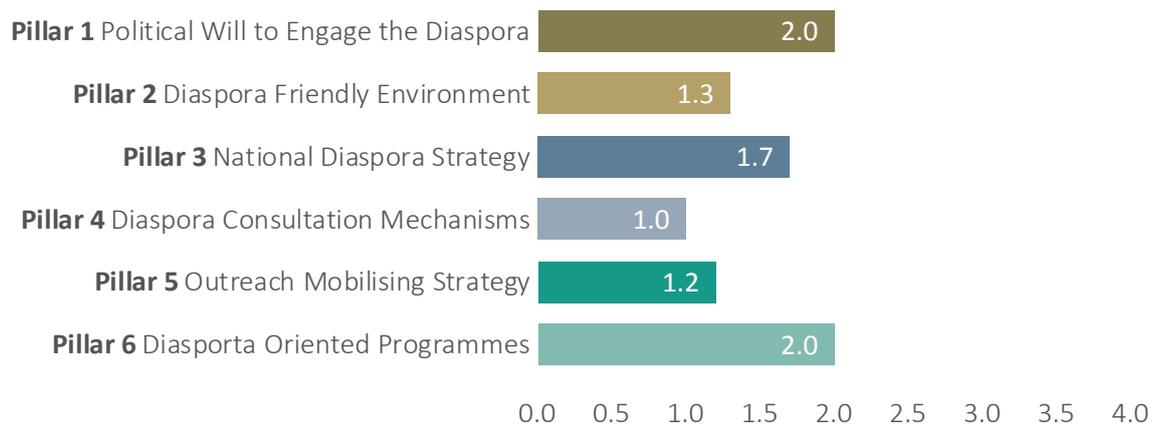
DRC has some small-scale diaspora and joint programmes that are implemented nationally but not internationally.



3.2.4 Gambia

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed July 2019</p>
<p>1.0</p>	<p>Completed by Ambassador Dr. Abubacarr Jah, American Diaspora and Migrant Division</p>

Gambia DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 1.4

There is currently political attention on Gambia’s diaspora and a diaspora focal point with exists with planned technical capacity. Improvements are needed in establishing funding for Gambia’s diaspora institutions and multi-stakeholder engagement should be made a priority.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 1.3

Rights for Gambia’s diaspora are in the pipeline and the diaspora is currently not represented in politics. Some reintegration services are available. Reviews of the government’s remittances plan across the market for remittances, regulation, financial literacy and digital payments and of the incentive framework for the diaspora should be undertaken.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 2.0

Gambia has a diaspora strategy in place, but implementation is still in the planning phases. The diaspora was consulted before and after the strategy design and there are linkages with other government policy and strategy.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 0.8

Consultation with Gambia’s diaspora has taken place, but Gambia should improve how well the government represented on high-level platforms that provide a diaspora voice and its communication to the diaspora through grassroots formats such as WhastApp and social media.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 0.1

The Gambia should create a dataset on the diaspora that is regularly updated with a clear data collection strategy. Visibility to the diaspora could be improved by sponsoring professionals to promote the country abroad in different sectors, promotion of diaspora philanthropy frameworks and/or diaspora youth.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 0.0

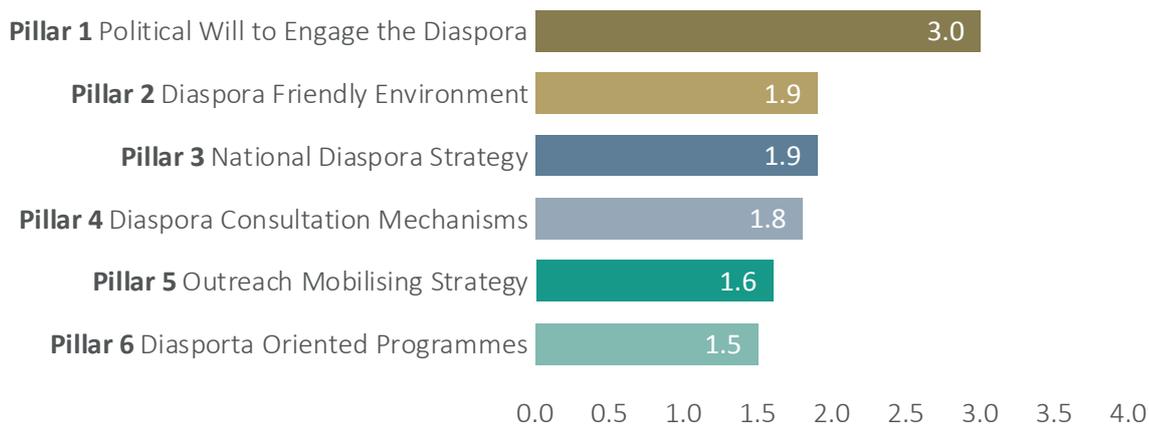
The Gambia has an opportunity to explore and design programmes and products, individually and in collaboration, aimed at meeting diaspora appetite and willingness to contribute to their home country.



3.2.5 Ghana

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed April 2019</p>
<p>2.1</p>	<p>Completed by Fauziah Ibrahim, Administrator, Diaspora Affairs Office, Office of the President</p>

Ghana DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 3.0

In 2017, the President of Ghana created the Diaspora Affairs Office (DAO) under The Office of the president as a focal point and to show the government’s commitment to the diaspora. The DAO has technical capacity amongst its staff and is mainly funded through donors. The DAO has been working on diaspora engagement activities with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA).

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 2.7

Dual citizenship is acknowledged and accepted in Ghana. The Ghana diaspora can hold political positions but only to a certain degree (?)/extent before they would have to forfeit their dual citizenship. The current investment incentive framework has provisions for the diaspora and there are plans for pre-departure and reintegration services. The DAO has worked with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler (KPMG) on remittance focused activities.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 2.9

The diaspora engagement policy is a work in progress, with recent consultations with the diaspora at diaspora homecoming summit⁶, in major host countries and via a survey. The DAO is working with and establishing linkages with many government MDAs on the diaspora engagement policy.

⁶ The Ghana Diaspora Homecoming Summit is a conference organised by the government, every 2 years, recognising and celebrating the contribution from the diaspora community.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 2.0

Main channels for communications with the diaspora are through email and WhatsApp when the diaspora reach out to them, though Facebook is active. There are plans for capacity building of consular and diaspora networks.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.9

The MoFA has some data sets on the diaspora and there is some collection on individuals that approach the DAO but no formal process. Visibility has been increased by appearance at global events by the DAO Director, Deputy Director and Youth Ambassador. A regular update diaspora portal or guide is in the pipeline and investment information is available from Ghana Investment Promotion Centre. The DAO partners with diaspora organisations in host countries on cultural events.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 2.5

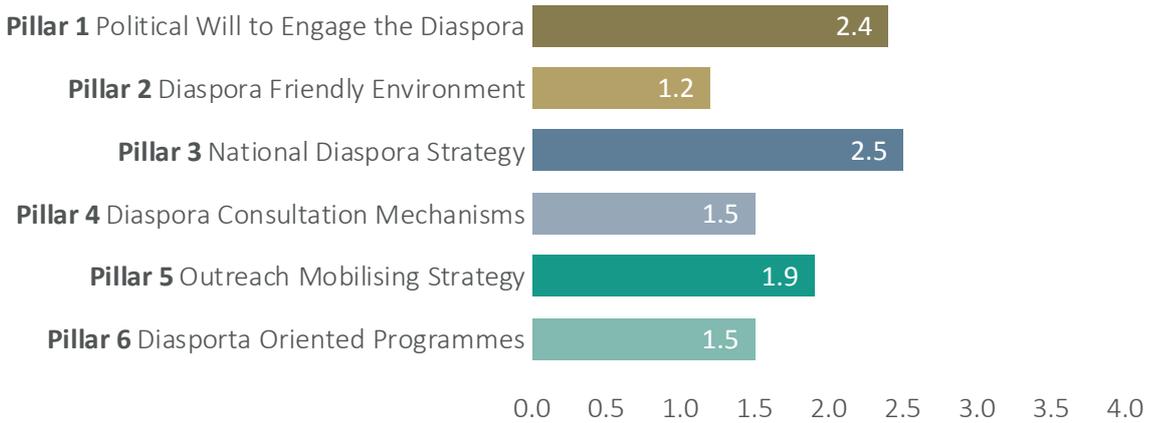
Some small-scale joint programmes have taken place and there are plans for diaspora programmes to be implemented.



3.2.6 Kenya

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed March 2019</p>
<p>1.8</p>	<p>Completed by Victoria Rotich, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

Kenya DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 2.4

The government acknowledges the need to engage and integrate the Diaspora into the national development agenda and the Diaspora and Consular Affairs Directorate which also acts as a liaison office for the Kenya Honorary Consulates abroad. The Directorate has good technical capacity and some funding capacity to execute planned activities. Multi-stakeholder cooperation on diaspora affairs is managed through National Coordination Mechanism on Migration.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 1.2

The Kenyan diaspora have the right to dual citizenship and the right to vote. The diaspora enjoys the same investment incentives as a foreign investor and the government encourages remittance providers to create incentives for remittance receivers, encouraging the flow of funds from the diaspora. Kenya should review and improve how well the diaspora is politically represented, (can they hold office? or do they have seats in government?) and improve services currently offered to inbound and outbound migrants.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 2.5

A National Diaspora Strategy and a Diaspora Communication Strategy has been in place since 2015 and are being implemented. The policies were developed in consultation with the diaspora and links to Kenya's Vision 2030, the current economic strategy for the country.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 1.5

There are no formal communication channels in place, but the diaspora is invited to communicate with the Directorate leadership. Senior officials meet with the diaspora on official visits and are committed to building capacity.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.9

There is a diaspora database, but it is not accurate as not all Kenyan diaspora register themselves and there is a high level of informal migration. When it is collected, data is collected through Kenyan missions abroad. The diaspora focal point as some visibility and an interactive diaspora portal that provides help to the diaspora and information on opportunities in Kenya. Cultural events like the annual Kenya in the Park in London are supported through missions abroad.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 1.5

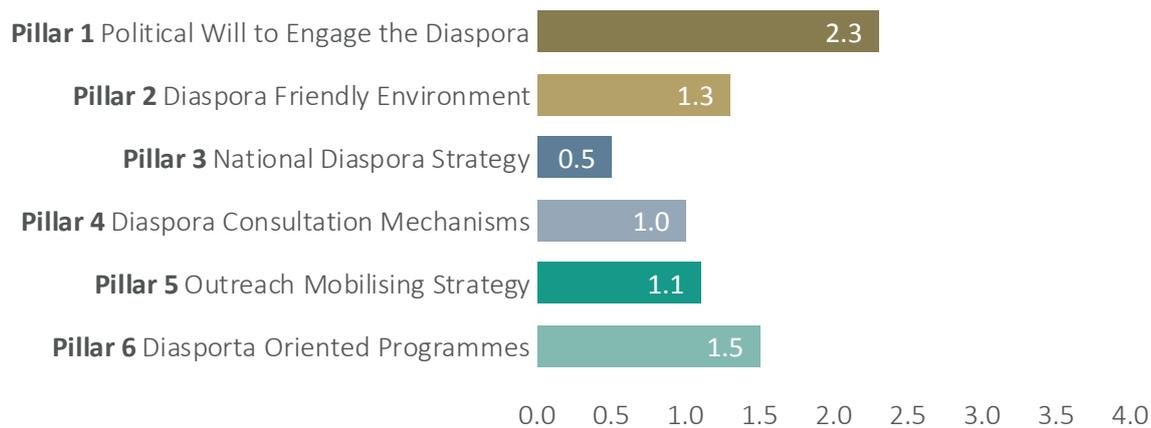
There are planned diaspora programmes in Kenya and the government supports vetted private sector programmes, by mobilising the diaspora to take part in their expos/investment conferences.



3.2.7 Liberia

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed March 2019</p>
<p>1.4</p>	<p>Completed by Benjamin V. Davies, Acting Coordinator of the Liberia Diaspora Affairs Unit (LDAU), Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

Liberia DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 2.3

There is consistent political commitment towards the diaspora, and this is managed by the Diaspora Affairs Unit as the focal point. The unit has technical capacity but is in need of funding to further build out its services. A steering committee on diaspora affairs has been convened comprising different government ministries, departments and agencies.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 1.3

Liberia should consider allowing the diaspora dual citizenship and the right to vote to improve its diaspora friendly environment. Pre-departure and reintegration services are active and managed by the Liberia Refugee Repatriation Resettlement Commission. There are plans for remittance focused initiatives. The National Investment Commission has plans for specific investment opportunities and incentives for the Liberian diaspora.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 0.5

There are plans for National Diaspora Strategy in place that will include diaspora consultation and linkages with other government policies.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 1.0

The Diaspora Affairs Unit is in the process of reactivating their online platform providing a chance to build both formal and grassroots communication channels. There are plans for further diaspora consultation following the President meeting with members of the diaspora in Liberia in December 2018.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.1

Investment information for the diaspora is published by the NIC and there are plans in place for a diaspora database, published diaspora information and cultural event support.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 1.5

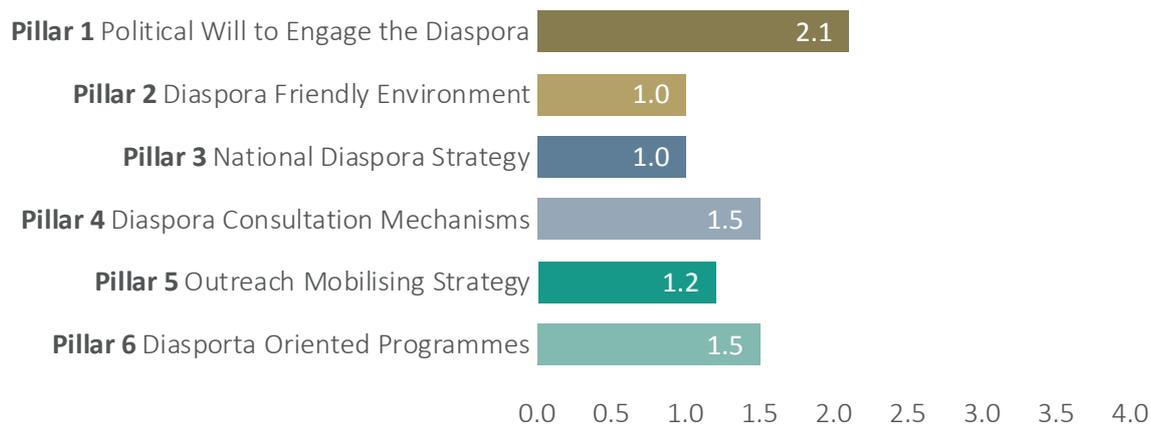
There have been some small-scale diaspora programmes, and these should be explored, along with joint programmes, to create diaspora specific initiatives and products.



3.2.8 Madagascar

OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE	Completed June 2019
1.4	Completed by Lanto Rahajarizafy, Foreign Affairs Advisor, Directorate for Diaspora, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Madagascar DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 2.1

Madagascar has shown political commitment to the diaspora through the Directorate for Diaspora, the diaspora focal point. The Madagascar Directorate for Diaspora have technical capacity amongst their staff and planned financial capacity for the future. Stakeholder coordination is managed through an inter-ministerial committee.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 1.0

There are plans in the pipeline for diaspora rights, political representation, an investment incentive framework, pre-departure and reintegration services and remittance focused initiatives.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 0.9

A diaspora policy, to be linked with the National Development Policy and the National Foreign Policy, is being drafted and its adoption is expected before the end of 2019. Consultations with the diaspora around the policy have been conducted online and in the field.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 1.5

A diaspora website is used as a formal communication channel and there are plans to create more channels. Some consultation happens through embassies and consulates but as yet there are no capacity building activities.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.2

A data collection or database should be created to house qualitative data on the diaspora that is regularly updated, improving the pillar score. Madagascar should continue to keep up their visibility with the diaspora by meeting with the when overseas. Diaspora information is published through a website and investment incentive are same as foreign investors. Cultural event support is managed through embassies and consulates.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 1.5

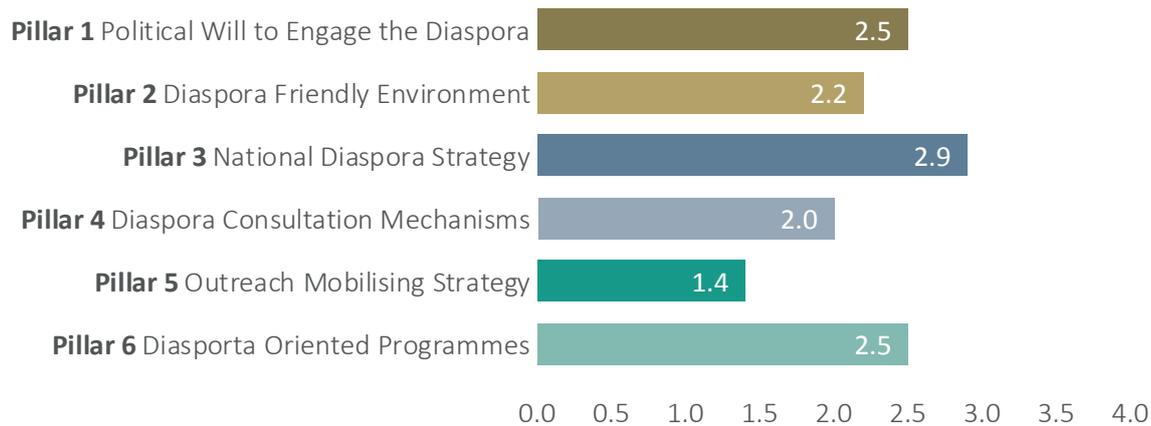
Madagascar have implemented diaspora programmes including the Malagasy Diaspora Forum and the Young Diaspora Volunteer programme. There are no joint programmes being implemented showcasing an opportunity to improve their pillar score by exploring programmes with the private sector and diaspora organisations.



3.2.9 Nigeria

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed July 2019</p>
<p>2.2</p>	<p>Completed by Dr Badewa Williams, Diaspora Committee Volunteer to the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora</p>

Nigeria DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 2.5

Political commitment has been shown through the appointment of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on Foreign Affairs and Diaspora, the Diaspora Commission Act, and the appointment of Special Assistants on Diaspora Matters to 7 State governors. The Diaspora Commission is to be the one-stop-shop for anything related to the diaspora. There is a good technical capacity and plans for financial. There is a good level of multi-stakeholder cooperation.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 2.2

Once a dual citizen with a passport, the diaspora has all the same rights as a Nigerian living in Nigeria. There is representation of the diaspora in government. No pre-departure or reintegration services are offered, but there are plans for investment incentive framework and remittance focused initiatives.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 2.9

Nigerians in Diaspora Commission Act is the national policy on diaspora that has linkages with other government policy. The Nigerian diaspora has had a good level of consultation on this policy.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 2.0

Diaspora desks at several government ministries, departments and agencies and state governments manage formal communication channels with the diaspora. NIDCOM is now the central channel for any form of communication. Diaspora consultation takes place at Annual Diaspora Day Conferences and at diaspora functions in and outside of Nigeria. There is some level of capacity building through embassies.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.4

A diaspora database is being developed with NIDCOM in partnership with National Identity Management Commission (NIMC). Visibility to the diaspora is promoted through the annual National Diaspora Day conference. Outreach improvements could be seen by regularly publishing specific diaspora and investment information.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 2.5

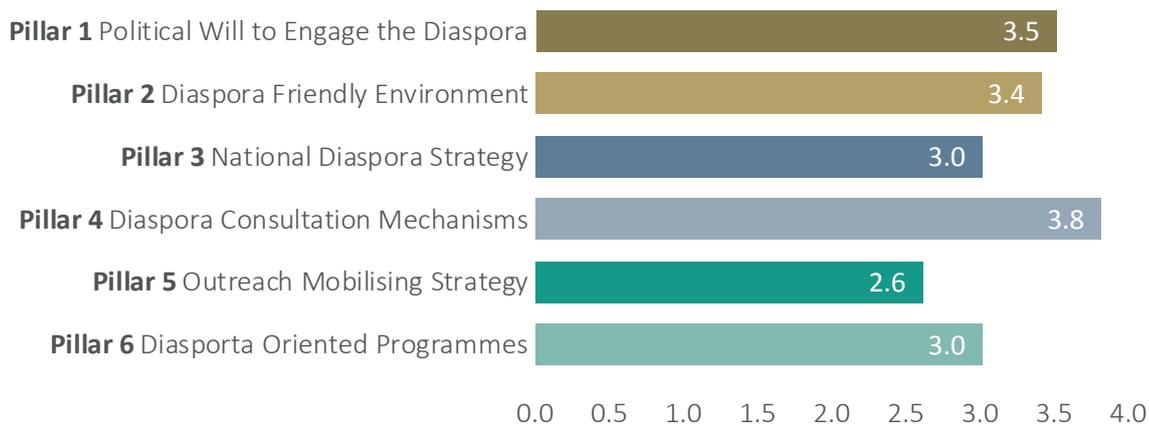
Diaspora programmes implemented include the National Diaspora Day, the Diaspora Investment Summit and the Diaspora Investment Trust Fund. There have been some past joint programmes on investment and cultural exchange.



3.2.10 Rwanda

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed May 2019</p>
<p>3.3</p>	<p>Completed by Aime Muyombano, Diaspora Manager, Rwandan Community Abroad Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</p>

Rwanda DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 3.6

Political Commitment is shown through a high number of diaspora events throughout the year, specific focus is given to training, youth and women. The dedicated diaspora focal point, the Rwandan Community Abroad (RCA) Office, is fully engaged with organised RCA groups in host countries. The RCA Office display a good level of technical and financial capacity through an overarching performance contract that feeds down to individual host countries and a fully funded budget. The RCA office works closely with other government ministries, departments and agencies.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 3.4

The RCA community has a strong level of rights with dual citizenship and voting rights managed by embassies acting as mini diaspora desks. There is the ability to open national bank accounts from abroad. RCA's are represented by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Trade and 4 directors in government. Rwanda has specific investment guidelines for RCAs and sees 60 per cent of Foreign Direct investment from RCAs. Further incentives are offered to RCAs who invest and become residents. Good pre-departure and reintegration services are offered with RCA Adoption programmes in host countries and returnee orientation services provided. There is a good focus on remittances as dictated by the Rwandan Diaspora Policy.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 3.0

In Rwanda, a diaspora strategy is implemented by the government through pillars from its national strategy with clear objectives;

1. Contributing on Economic Transformation: Remittances and Investment;
2. Contributing on Social Transformation: One milk cow per family, health care service and others; and

3. Contributing on Transformational Governance: Rwanda Day Elections, National days. The strategy has shown its effectiveness through progress. There is a good level of consultation with the RCA community with general meetings twice a year and provision for aims and suggestion in performance contracts. A new diaspora policy based on Rwanda's latest economic strategy, Rwanda Vision 2050, is being drafted.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 3.8

Formal channels of communication with the RCA community is through embassies, RCA organisation social media, email and WhatsApp. There is a good level of capacity building through the consular department at the RCA office and specific roles at the embassies.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 2.6

RCA Office are due to launch a new website to collect data on qualifications of the RCA community. Embassies and RCA organisations have already collected data on numbers of RCA's in host countries. The RCA office has good visibility amongst the RCA through key government strategies, such as Image of Rwanda, Visit Rwanda and Friends of Rwanda. The RCA has a good quality of published diaspora information and some investment information available. Cultural Events are well supported, with RCAs actively invited back to explore through culture.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 3.0

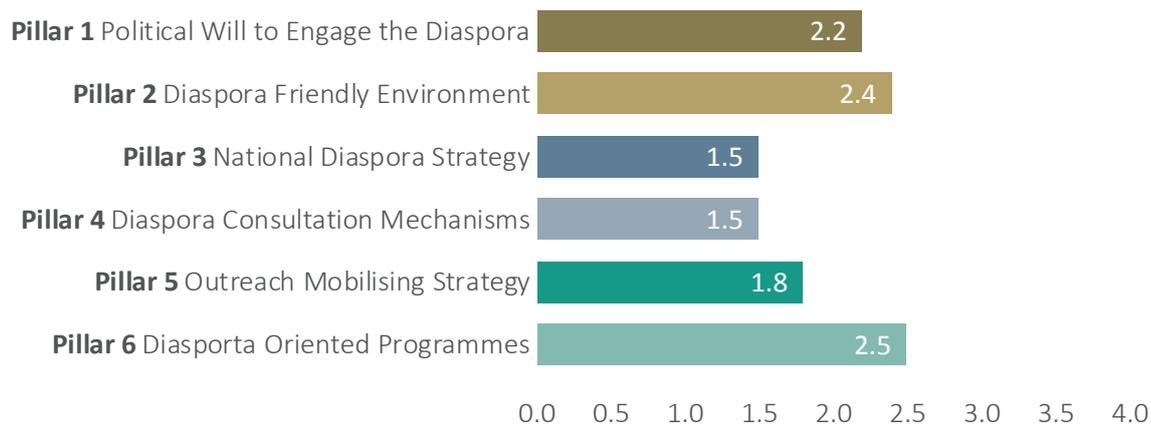
RCA is able to apply for contracts to come to Rwanda and share their technical skills through skills transfer programmes. Visit Rwanda is an example of an implemented joint programme.



3.2.11 Zimbabwe

<p>OVERALL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT SCORE</p>	<p>Completed July 2019</p>
<p>2.0</p>	<p>Completed by Tapiwa Mucheri, Principal Economist, Trade and Diaspora Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p>

Zimbabwe DESAT Pillar Scores 2019





Pillar 1
Political Will to Engage the Diaspora, 2.2

The President of Zimbabwe always makes sure that engagement with the diaspora is on the agenda during official and state visits and there is a dedicated Directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There is both some technical capacity and financial capacity is heavily complimented by partner funding. The Zimbabwe Diaspora Directorate constituted a National Diaspora Taskforce (NDT) which incorporates all relevant diaspora related institutions together with development partners. They meet monthly and quarterly to plan and review progress on diaspora engagement and prepare Cabinet reports on the same.

Pillar 2
Diaspora Friendly Environment, 2.4

Dual citizenship is permitted in Zimbabwe, as is the right to vote for the diaspora but only in-country. Diasporans are represented with seats within government. There is an investment incentive framework that includes the diaspora and remittance focused initiatives like incentives for recipients and financial literacy training through Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe managed by a diaspora desk. Some pre-departure and reintegration services are offered.

Pillar 3
National Diaspora Strategy, 1.5

A National Diaspora Strategy is currently being drafted. There is planned consultation with the diaspora, and it will have linkages with other government policy.

Pillar 4
Diaspora Consultation Mechanisms, 1.5

There are good formal channels available for the diaspora commencing such as the diaspora website and an established email. The diaspora can also interface with policy-makers during outreach or diaspora events and of course office hours. A video conferencing facility is being utilised to interface with the diaspora and plans are underway to create monthly interface meetings. There is some diaspora consultation happening and efforts need to be made in capacity building.

Pillar 5
Outreach Mobilising Strategy, 1.8

There is a small diaspora database, although data is neither collected nor updated regularly. Visibility to the diaspora is mainly achieved through the diaspora website, policy updates need to be uploaded to the site. The diaspora website has limited diaspora information and some investment information available. Cultural event support takes place on an ad-hoc basis.

Pillar 6
Diaspora Oriented Programmes, 2.5

Some successful diaspora programmes have been implemented and joint programmes on real estate, insurance and remittances are planned.

