



**Diaspora for African Development**  
Empowering the African Diaspora

**REPORT on the DfAD Roundtable Discussion**

***Zambia at 50 Years: Engaging the Diaspora in Inclusive  
Development***



Report produced in cooperation with:  
***The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Zambia and the Diaspora  
Support Initiative (DSI) Zambia***

***Event held with support from the Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC) Zambia***





### **List of Acronyms & Abbreviations**

DfAD	Diaspora for African Development
DSI	Diaspora Support Initiative
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration & Development
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HLD	High Level Dialogue on International Migration & Development
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OYDC	Olympic Youth Development Center
UNZA	University of Zambia

## Executive Summary

This report reflects the proceedings of the Diaspora for African Development (DfAD) Roundtable Discussion: *Zambia at 50 Years: Engaging the Diaspora in Inclusive Development*. The Roundtable discussion was held on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2014 at Olympic Youth Development Center (OYDC) in Lusaka. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Diaspora, academics, policymakers and practitioners, in both the private and civil society sectors. The meeting was convened to explore how Zambia can best harness the potential of its diverse Diaspora for national development.

The Roundtable discussed issues relating to the Zambian Diaspora, its diversity and impact on development, and the potential of furthering inclusive development policies that engage Diaspora as drivers of development. The critical issues raised during the discussions pertained to how Zambia could best harness the potential of its diverse Diasporas and better engage them in inclusive development. The meeting discussions centered on the need for improved coordination among actors.

Following deliberations, the main recommendations from the Roundtable are as follows:

- A national Diaspora Policy will contribute to meaningful and effective participation of Diaspora in development;
- Granting of dual citizenship will enhance the capacity of Diaspora to contribute to development;
- Strategic information and research is essential for planning Diaspora engagement interventions;
- There is need to clearly identify and address barriers to Diaspora engagement, such as residence rights, promoting mutual recognition of qualifications and allowing dual citizenship;
- There is need to improve perceptions surrounding the engagement of Diaspora in national development, which can at times be negative;
- Monitoring and evaluation of Diaspora engagement programmes is essential for planning future interventions;
- Mechanisms for more effectively channelling remittances will ensure their optimal contribution to national development, including of rural areas;
- Diaspora should consider investing/ contributing in a broad range of sectors, including IT, health, education, trade, agriculture and energy (especially renewable energy sectors), in line with research. Rural investment should also be a priority; and,
- Formalised skills-transfer programmes can be an effective way of harnessing skills of the Diaspora.

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## 1.0. Introduction and Background

Migration affects migrants and non-migrants alike, in countries of origin, transit and destination. Some effects are felt directly at the household level, others by communities or nationally. Indeed, the global social-economic setting is increasingly affected by migratory flows. Notwithstanding high levels of unemployment in some countries, both developing and developed countries need foreign workers with different skill sets to address critical shortages in their labour markets. The contributions of migrant and Diaspora communities are increasingly recognized in countries of destination and origin in the form of remittances, innovation, trade and investment, and through the transfer of technology, skills and knowledge. Developments in information and communication technology have enabled migrants to strengthen ties to their homelands.<sup>1</sup>

Zambia is no exception to this scenario. In 2010 as part of its broader capacity building for Diaspora engagement in Zambia initiatives, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Government of Zambia (GRZ) jointly conducted an online survey of the Diaspora<sup>2</sup> that was designed to assist GRZ in better understanding the Zambian Diaspora, its potential to contribute to national development, as well as to highlight challenges currently faced in harnessing this potential. The Zambia Diaspora Survey highlights GRZ's recognition of the importance of the Diaspora in national development, as well as the need to develop a sound Diaspora engagement policy, in cooperation with relevant partners, in order to effectively map the way forward for improved Diaspora engagement.

According to the Survey, many Zambians abroad wish to engage in national development processes and almost all Zambians abroad send remittances home, mainly to support family members. Other desired contributions by the Zambian Diaspora include: financial contributions (including property acquisition); investment in development projects and skills transfer programmes. Key recommendations from the Zambia Diaspora Survey included: the need for the formulation of a Diaspora engagement policy, including consultation with stakeholders; expansion of institutional capacity on Diaspora related matters; development of active dialogue and participation of Diaspora in development, including through the establishment of an information portal; and, a sustainable partnership between GRZ and Diaspora needs to be established. The Survey findings and recommendations highlight the role that the Zambian Diaspora can play in national development, if effectively harnessed. This will be particularly effective if sound Diaspora engagement policies/ frameworks are in place and if an environment is created which is conducive for coordination to allow expertise and resources among actors to contribute to Zambia's social and economic development.

The Government of Zambia is currently drafting a Diaspora Policy. The Diaspora Survey provided key information for the policy development in its formative stages. IOM has provided input during the development of this policy. In addition to this, a number of steps forward have been taken in recent years by the Zambian Government, Diaspora associations, and Civil

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<sup>1</sup> *International Migration and Development Report of the United Nations Secretary General, 25 July 2013*

<sup>2</sup> *Zambian Diaspora Survey: Report Feeding into the Development Framework for Zambia, GRZ/IOM, 2011 (updated 2014)*

Society Organisations and IOM towards realizing the Diaspora's potential to contribute to national development.

DfAD is a Zambian Diaspora-led non-profit organisation based in the United Kingdom. DfAD's aim is to contribute to Africa's sustainable and social economic development through harnessing the potential of the African Diaspora. The DfAD platform is a tool that enables the African Diaspora to play a role in the development of the African continent as a whole. DfAD believes that African Diaspora's contribution as agents of Africa's socioeconomic change should not be measured merely in financial terms, but as inputs of skilled labour and by its ability to build bridges between countries of origin and destination, which help stimulate not only economic activity, but also transfers of knowledge and cultural and social norms. Its vision is for African Diaspora to have greater involvement in Africa's development and for them to gain wider recognition for the various ways they contribute to Africa's sustainable social and economic development, in both our countries of origin and destination. DfAD engages African Diaspora, individuals, communities, civil society, private sector and public institutions in collaborative and capacity building efforts that cohesively add to Africa's development. In particular, DfAD aims to establish "the link" between the Southern African Diaspora Communities in the UK and those communities in Africa.

DfAD has been actively involved in the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Civil Society processes and in the High Level Dialogue on Migration and International Development (HLD), which was held in New York in 2013. DfAD has also been involved in other high level policy influencing campaigns and platforms in the UK such as the recent Enough Food for Everyone IF Campaign, where DfAD Co-Chaired the IF Diaspora Working Group with Concern Worldwide. The Roundtable is DfAD's follow up and contribution to the GFMD Civil Society processes and the HLD on Migration and International Development 2013.

Throughout all these engagements, DfAD realised the need for collaborative and concerted efforts with other development actors in Zambia is the missing catalyst in Zambia's ability to effectively leverage and promote the potential of its Diasporas to contribute to the inclusive economic and social development of the country. Therefore DfAD partnered with Diaspora Support Initiative (DSI) Zambia, the Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC) and the International Organization for Migration to organize a Roundtable Discussion focusing on 'Zambia at 50 Years: Engaging the Diaspora in Inclusive Development'. The aim of the Roundtable was to bring together relevant stakeholders in Zambia to explore how Zambia can realise the development potential of its diverse Diaspora, building on the findings of the Diaspora Survey. The Roundtable event was held on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 at Olympic Youth Development Center (OYDC) in Lusaka. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Diaspora, academics, policymakers, and practitioners in both the private and civil society sectors. The report that follows provides an overview of the Roundtable proceedings.

## **2.0. Opening Remarks**

The Roundtable was officially opened by Mrs Chibwe Henry, DfAD founder and Chief Executive Officer (Chair). Mrs Henry extended a warm welcome to speakers, including the Chief of

Mission, IOM, and the Head of the Department of Social Development Studies, University of Zambia (UNZA). She further welcomed all the Roundtable participants and expressed gratitude for their commitment to the process. Mrs Henry recognized that the event was made possible with the assistance of the Diaspora Support Initiative (DSI), the Olympic Youth Development Center and the International Organization for Migration. Mrs Henry highlighted the importance of the meeting in identifying mechanisms to enhance the contribution of the Diaspora in the development of the country. She expressed optimism that the final recommendations made at the end of the meeting would be palpable enough to create the traction needed to move this issue forward in the right direction.

During her opening remarks, Mrs Henry gave an overview of the background to the Roundtable and highlighted that the key Roundtable discussion points were to include:

- Latest developments on Government's Diaspora Policy;
- Why the Diaspora should be engaged in the inclusive development of Zambia;
- How Zambian diaspora could contribute to Zambia's Post-2015 Agenda;
- Identification of barriers to effective Diaspora engagement;
- Ways to enhance collaborations and partnership around Diaspora engagement;
- Improving public perceptions of the Diaspora;
- Improving evidence-based policy making, data collection and research on Diaspora related issues.

In her introduction to the event, Mrs Henry led participants through the programme for the Roundtable. She highlighted that the order of proceedings would include presentations from the International Organization for Migration and the University of Zambia's Department of Social Development Studies, followed by discussion on the presentations. Thereafter the floor was to be opened up for broader discussion on engaging Diaspora in inclusive development. Mrs Henry explained that the meeting would be concluded with a reflection on major points discussed during the meeting and overall recommendations, followed by an official close.

### **3.0. Reflections on Key Discussion Points**

#### **3.1. *Presentation: IOM's diaspora work & the HLD on Migration***

Subsequent to Mrs Henry's opening remarks, as Roundtable Chair she invited Dr Andrew Choga, Chief of Mission of the International Organization for Migration, to make a presentation on IOM's Diaspora work and the High Level Dialogue for International Migration as it related to Diaspora engagement for development.

Dr Choga explained that globally, IOM's Labour Migration/ Migration and Development Programme aimed to contribute to the work of the international community to harness the development potential of migration for the benefit of both societies and migrants and to contribute to sustainable development. IOM's Diaspora Engagement support included Diaspora surveys, policy development and institutional capacity, outreach, skills and



knowledge transfer programs. In addition to this, IOM's programming included capacity building for governance and policy dialogue, research, knowledge sharing, human capital, financial capital, information and services.

The overall objective of IOM Diaspora Programme in Zambia had been to assist the Government of Zambia to build institutional capacity for Diaspora engagement, mobilization and coordination, for the purpose of national development. Through this programme, which commenced in 2010, IOM had provided the Government of Zambia, through the Diaspora Liaison Office (previously at State House and now under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), with technical support for, amongst other things, the Zambia Diaspora Survey. The Survey was conducted in 2010-2011 and included an online component as well as face-to-face interviews. Findings from the online component of the survey were updated in January 2014, at which time there were a total of 1,197 respondents.

Dr Choga gave an overview of the 2014 updated Diaspora Survey findings and recommendations. The key findings of the survey were that the majority of Zambians abroad wished to engage in national development (59%), and almost all Zambians abroad sent remittances home, mainly to support family members (94%). The Survey highlighted that other desired contributions include financial contributions (such as property acquisition), investment in development projects and skills transfer programmes. The Survey also highlighted challenges the Diaspora indicated that they faced in engaging in development at home. Such challenges highlighted by the Diaspora included limitations in institutional capacity to engage Diaspora, limited information among the Diaspora on opportunities for re-engaging in employment and/ or investment in Zambia, as well as challenges in accessing credit and land in Zambia.

The main recommendations of the Survey were as follows:

- There was need for development of a Diaspora engagement policy (developed in an inclusive fashion);
- There was need for enhanced institutional capacity on Diaspora related matters;
- Development of active dialogue and participation of Diaspora in national development, including through the development of an information portal;
- There was need for the creation of a sustainable partnership between GRZ and Diaspora on mechanisms for Diaspora engagement in national development; and,
- Establishment of mechanisms for the inclusion of Diaspora in national planning could be beneficial to overall Diaspora engagement programmes.

Dr Choga indicated that subsequent to the finalization of the Zambian Diaspora Survey report in 2010/ 2011, IOM assisted the Government of Zambia in, through its Diaspora programme which resulted in strengthened capacity within the Diaspora Liaison Office, the establishment of a web-portal for skills matching and improved Diaspora access to employment opportunities. Dr Choga informed the meeting that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was currently leading the process of drafting the National Diaspora Policy. He indicated that IOM

remained committed to supporting the Policy development process and its implementation, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

In his presentation, Dr Choga informed the Roundtable that the 2013 High Level Dialogue (HLD) on Migration provided a forum to reflect on key current issues on the global migration agenda, including the role of the Diaspora. The HLD theme was '*...Identifying concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation to enhance benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike and its links to development*'. Dr Choga informed the meeting that the HLD consisted of 4 plenary meetings and 4 interactive multi-stakeholder roundtables on the following topics: (i) effects of international migration on development/post-2015 priorities; (ii) human rights of migrants, especially women and children; (iii) partnership and cooperation, & integration of migration into development policies; and (iv) international & regional labour mobility and its impacts on development. The main outcomes of the HLD included the Secretary General's 8-Point Plan for Action and the HLD Declaration<sup>3</sup>. He explained that the High Level Dialogue highlighted critical links between migration and development, as well as its relevance for the post-2015 agenda. Currently global remittances represented a larger contribution to national economies than overseas development aid (ODA). Moreover, the HLD recognized that there was a current paradigm shift from migration as a failure of development to migration as an enabler of development, and that a development agenda without migration would be out of touch with reality. Dr Choga reflected on the synergies between the High Level Dialogue discussions and the essence of the Roundtable, central to which was the recognition of the key role that migration (specifically Diaspora, in this instance) could play in development.

Dr Choga expressed gratitude to DfAD and its partners for initiating the Roundtable event and reiterated IOM's commitment to continuing to support steps forward for effective Diaspora engagement in Zambia. In particular, he indicated that IOM intended to continue its support for the expansion of institutional capacity-building initiatives on Diaspora related matters, as well as developing an active dialogue and participation of Diaspora, including through information portal and engendering a sustainable partnership between GRZ, the Diaspora and other stakeholders.

### **3.2. *Presentation: The role the Department of Social Development Studies, UNZA, can play in evidence-based research***

The Chair then invited Mr Mazuba Muchindu, Head of the Department of Social Development, University of Zambia (UNZA), to present on the role of the Department in providing evidence-based research for diaspora engagement in Zambia. In her introduction, the Chair highlighted the need for an increase in evidence-based policymaking and effective data collection, research and capacity development with respect to migration and its impact on Zambia's development. The Chair expressed that such an approach would supplement the efforts of other development actors.

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<sup>3</sup> *International Migration and Development Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, New York, 2013*

During his presentation Mr Muchinda stressed that the issues of the Diaspora were of great relevance to UNZA and that the University fully appreciated that Diaspora had certain resources, which they could contribute, to both their country of origin (Zambia) and destination. He urged Government and national stakeholders to reflect on how the Diaspora could be a contributor to the Post-2015 Agenda and how collaboration with the Diaspora could be enhanced and supported.

The presenter added that another important step in engaging the Diaspora was the need to identify the current hindrances to Diaspora involvement in national development, including the need to improve public perception of the Diaspora. He indicated that there was also the need to tabulate these perceptions in order to deal with the negatives and build on the positives, and to demonstrate the positive contribution that the Diaspora had in the past, and was currently, making to national development. Mr Muchinda particularly emphasized the need for evidence-based policy making, and that this was something that UNZA and other academic/ research-based institutions could play a role in. In his closing, the presenter expressed the need for Government to engage all stakeholders in the development of the Diaspora policy, and likewise that stakeholders should play an active role in engaging government in this dialogue in order to more effectively contribute to policies, in order to ensure that they were informed and evidence based.

### ***3.3. Plenary: discussion on presentations***

After the presentations, meeting participants were invited to contribute to the discussion. The following were among the issues discussed during the plenary:

- The volume of remittances to developing countries far outstripped official development assistance and overseas development aid. If channelled effectively, remittances could contribute in an even more meaningful way to poverty alleviation;
- Currently information sharing and dialogue among academia, research institutions, Diaspora associations and other stakeholders was limited;
- UNZA was key in conducting and compiling research available on the impact that the Diaspora's contribution, both socially and financially, was having on Zambia's development;
- There were currently a number of barriers that inhibited Diaspora's ability to contribute to development at home. These barriers included, among other things, Diaspora work commitments, a non-conducive business environment for effective Diaspora engagement, negative public perceptions of Diaspora, and limitations in access to credit facilities, land and housing;
- Skills transfer structures and partnership development platforms already existed at UNZA that could be utilized in engaging the Diaspora.
- The International Organization for Migration could play a key role in linking countries of origin and destination, as well as Government, Civil Society, Diaspora Associations and other partners at both national and international levels; and,

- Government had a central role to play in minimizing hindrances to Diaspora involvement back home, and that the establishment of a Diaspora policy was a welcome development in this regard.

### ***3.4. Plenary: general discussion on engaging diaspora in inclusive development***

Further to the plenary on issues raised in the presentations, participants at the Roundtable meeting were invited to contribute to a broader plenary session to discuss the following:

- Latest developments on Government's Diaspora Policy;
- Why the Diaspora should be engaged in the inclusive development of Zambia;
- How Zambian diaspora could contribute to Zambia's Post-2015 Agenda;
- Identification of barriers to effective Diaspora engagement;
- Ways to enhance collaborations and partnership around Diaspora engagement;
- Improving public perceptions of the Diaspora; and,
- Improving evidence-based policy making, data collection and research on Diaspora related issues.

During the plenary the following issues were raised and recommendations were made:

- There was need to establish clearer and more formalized mechanisms for skills transfer initiatives to enable Diaspora with advanced skills to contribute to national development;
- The on-going development of the Diaspora Policy by Government was welcomed, and would benefit from active stakeholder participation, including during planning for its implementation;
- There was need to have a structured Civil Society platform to be able to effectively feed into the policy's development and implementation;
- Strategic information on Zambia's and the Diaspora's activities, as they related to development opportunities/collaborations, should be generated and made available to relevant partners;
- The role of the Diaspora could not be addressed by one institution, there was a need for all stakeholders to actively engage;
- An additional barrier to some Diaspora sharing data with national actors was lack of clarity and apprehension about how the data would be used and shared;
- Diaspora included both regular and irregular migrants. Addressing migrants' irregular status and providing opportunities for dual citizenship would help alleviate this barrier;
- Moreover, lack of ability for Diaspora to have dual-citizenship also created a barrier to maintaining links with Zambia for some. The meeting recommended that this be taken into consideration, where possible, in the Constitution of Zambia which was currently under review by Government;
- Another critical issue raised during the meeting was limited access to information technology in Zambia, particularly in rural areas. This was a barrier to development. As

highlighted in the Diaspora Survey, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector was amongst the fastest growing in the world. Diaspora investment in ICT sectors in Zambia may be an effective mechanism for improving access to ICT in Zambia;

- Diaspora who return home (temporarily or permanently, short or long-term) should be able to link into the relevant networks in Zambia to assist with their transition, thus increasing their chances of making meaningful development contributions on their return;
- Diaspora could have a role in both directly investing in Zambia, but also facilitating the investment of others in their destination countries. For example, the Diaspora were a ready market for the local foods or products, which were abundantly found in Zambia;
- People in the Diaspora were urged to invest in rural areas as well as urban areas, which was in line with the Government's policy on rural development;
- There was need for Diaspora associations to become more visible both in the Diaspora and at home; and,
- The mapping of skills of the various Zambians in the Diaspora would help ensure effective targeting of skills transfer interventions.

#### **4.0. Roundtable Overall Recommendations**

The final session of the Roundtable provided an opportunity to reflect on presentations, discussions and recommendations made in the course of the meeting. Participants thereafter came up with the following overall recommendations:

- **Diaspora Policy** - Finalizing the national Diaspora policy, which is currently ongoing, will enhance engagement of the Diaspora in the development of the country. The meeting strongly advocated for the inclusion of all relevant partners in the development and implementation of the policy;
- **Dual citizenship** - The meeting recommended the importance of dual citizenship to ensure that Zambians who have assumed other nationalities enjoy the same rights as nationals of those countries. This would enhance their capacity to contribute more meaningfully to national development;
- **Strategic research & information** - There is need for comprehensive, up-to-date and strategic information, to become available to all relevant stakeholders, on the link between Diaspora and national development. This information should feed directly into development planning and form the basis for meaningful collaborations between the Diaspora and partners at home. The Diaspora Survey conducted by IOM and GRZ contribute to this. UNZA and other academic institutions are important partners in this regard;
- **Structured mechanisms for engagement** – The unique transnational role of Diasporas as catalysts and connectors between countries of origin and destination is an invaluable

resource for Zambia, and can be a contributing factor to Zambia's development. Establishing structured mechanisms for the involvement of Diaspora in national development will ensure this potential is harnessed effectively and efficiently;

- **Removing barriers** - Stakeholders should analyse and advocate for the removal of barriers to Diaspora engagement for development, such as residence rights, promoting mutual recognition of qualifications and allowing dual citizenship. A support network should be established to assist the transition process for Diaspora who come back home (short and long-term returns);
- **Improving perceptions** – There is need to carry out extensive sensitization and confidence building among the Diaspora, and among national actors in Zambia, on issues surrounding the engagement of Diaspora in national development. The Government and the Diaspora should seek to improve public understanding of Diaspora contributions to home and host societies. This will help to address misperceptions around the negative aspects of migration and highlight the positive contributions of the Diaspora to national development;
- **Monitoring & evaluating response** – Effective monitoring and evaluations of Diaspora contributions is crucial and will be a mechanism for demonstrating the overall impact of Diaspora's contribution to the development of Zambia. This will also help to ensure the effective targeting of existing programmes, and will be an advocacy for future interventions;
- **Effective channeling of remittances** - Given that remittances contribute to the national development, there is need for Government to develop a support mechanism to tap the full potential of remittances contributions to national development;
- **Broadening investments** - To date Diaspora's contribution to development has largely focused on infrastructural developments and personal investments, particularly in urban areas. Diaspora should consider extending their investments to IT, health, education, trade, agriculture and energy (especially renewable energy) sectors, in line with research. Additional focus should be placed on the potential for rural development, either through private investment, channelling of remittances and/ or philanthropic contributions. A competitive working environment will also help to attract Zambians working abroad to take part in national development and fill in human resource gaps in the country; and,
- **Skills-transfer programmes** - There is need to more effectively harness skills in the Diaspora, with particular focus on high-level/ specialised skills (as identified through evidence-based research). This can be achieved through skills-transfer programmes, utilizing the educational qualifications and other relevant social and professional experiences that are rich amongst the Diaspora. IOM and other partners can assist in this through building on existing formalized skills-transfer schemes.

## 5.0. Conclusion

At the end of the Roundtable meeting, the added value of engaging Diaspora in national development was apparent to all. The Roundtable recommendations provide a strong basis for taking forward such initiatives in a meaningful and practical manner.

Mrs Chibwe Henry, Roundtable Chair and DfAD Executive Director, closed the meeting. In her closing remarks, Mrs Henry thanked participants for making the Roundtable a reality. She also thanked the Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC), the Diaspora Support Initiative (DSI) and IOM (both UK and Zambia) for their invaluable contributions to the realisation of the Roundtable. She expressed gratitude to the speakers for their insights, and the participants for their active contributions.

Mrs Henry informed the meeting that the report and recommendations therein would be shared with all participants and relevant stakeholders as soon as possible. She added that follow-up consultations should be conducted in a timely matter to make the most of the momentum in moving the dialogue forward, to ensure the optimum impact of the Roundtable event. Mrs Henry explained that DfAD intended to draw on the report as part of its contribution to the Global Forum on Migration and Development, GFMD Civil Society Days, which will be held in Sweden in May 2014. She added that DfAD was planning a '*Reflection on the Roundtable*' meeting in London to add to the discussions on practical implementation of the recommendations.

## **6.0. References**

### **Government of the Republic of Zambia & International Organization for Migration**

- 2011   Zambian Diaspora Survey Report Feeding into the Development Framework for Zambia
- 2014   Updated Summary Report of the Zambian Diaspora Survey Report   Feeding into the Development of a Diaspora Engagement Framework for Zambia

### **Henry, C & Oldham, S**

- 2013   Diaspora Report on Post GFMD 2012 Civil Society Days, 19<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2012 Port Louis, Mauritius

### **United Nations**

- 2013   International Migration and Development Report of the United Nations Secretary-General
- 2013   United Nations General Assembly High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development



## 7.0. Annexes

### Annex I

#### **Example of Diaspora Engagement in the Philippines**

GFMD Online Discussion

<http://gfmd.org/forum>

**Roundtable 2.2. Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills**

**COMMENT from Sec. Imelda M. ... replied on Monday, 24 February 2014**

DIASPORA TO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES OF THE COMMISSION ON FILIPINOS OVERSEAS, PHILIPPINES. Upon assumption of Cabinet-rank Secretary Imelda Nicolas as Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) Chairperson in November 2010, CFO under her leadership organized a conference entitled Vision 2020: Responding to the Challenges of Migration and Development, which gathered various stakeholders involved in migration, from government and civil sectors to overseas Filipinos and organizations. The conference paved way for the inclusion of more than 60 provisions on migration and development in seven out of 10 chapters of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, the blueprint of the national government in attaining inclusive growth and the full human development of all our people. Her flagship program is Diaspora to Development (D2D), which concentrates on ten areas of engagement wherein the Philippine diaspora can become partners for the country's development: Business Advisory Circle, Alay Dunong Program, Diaspora Philanthropy, Diaspora Investment, Educational Exchange, Tourism Initiatives, Global Legal Assistance and Advocacy Program, Medical Mission Coordination, Arts and Culture Exchange, and Return and Reintegration. CFO provided a platform to mobilize outstanding Filipinos worldwide to become partners in the country's development through the First Global Summit of Filipinos in the Diaspora held in Manila on September 2011. It was attended by outstanding overseas Filipinos who are leaders of their respective communities, achievers in their fields, decision-makers of their organizations or businesses. The summit aims to actively engage these outstanding Filipinos overseas in the country's development. Following its success, the 2nd Global Summit was held in Manila last February 25 to 27, 2013 highlighting the progress of the D2D institutional projects ("The Best of the Philippine Diaspora: Two Years Thereafter") and promoted the networking of overseas Filipinos especially in their respective regions. Preparations are on-going for the 3rd Global Summit which will be held on February 25-27, 2015. In-between the Global Summits, regional conferences are being organized with the first one conducted in Rome, Italy last September 27-29, 2012 for Filipinos in Europe. A similar platform will also be conducted for overseas Filipinos in the Middle East and Africa scheduled in October 2014 to be held in Abu-Dhabi. (<http://www.d2dglobalsummit.cfo.gov.ph/d2d-components>)

## Rationale for the DIASPORA TO DEVELOPMENT (D2D) INITIATIVES

The Diaspora is fast emerging as one of the forces for development in the globalizing world. In its website, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) identifies the wide range of development potential of diasporas, in that *"..(it) accumulate human and financial capital for economic and social development in their host communities. Like temporary migrants, the wider Diasporas have been contributing to development of their home countries by sending remittances and managing businesses in their home countries. Many members of Diasporas work in skill sectors that are of critical importance to their home countries. Many accumulate knowledge to establish and manage their own enterprises and are equally at home with the general situation and business cultures of both their original and host countries. Members of Diasporas have contacts with potential business partners in countries of destination and can facilitate the establishment of trade and production links that promote the market access of export goods from developing countries. Diaspora communities can also influence the economic and political processes of host countries in favour of their home countries..."*

In the Philippines, government has recognized this potential as early as 30 years ago, creating the Commission on Filipinos Overseas, mandating it to provide services to overseas Filipinos. As early as 1989, the CFO institutionalized the Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino (LINKAPIL) program, which became the main conduit for development support from overseas Filipino communities. Currently, it has channeled over 2 billion pesos worth of development assistance.

This year, with the new administration significantly enhancing the scope and coverage of CFO's vision, mission and goals, there is a need to strengthen and increase the comprehensiveness of CFO's services for overseas Filipinos. A review of the literature on best practices of other countries, from China's trade focused initiatives, to India's brain drain reversal focus, and Venezuela's expert exchange visits, have provided successful models upon which to build a comprehensive, integrated constellation of programs all designed to maximize the potential developmental contributions of migrants to home country development.

Thus, the Diaspora to Development Initiative was designed, taking as models these best practices from countries that have shown significant progress in mobilizing their Diaspora communities to contribute to home country development.

The D2D initiative seeks to provide the framework and strategies for mobilizing the Philippine Diaspora for development in 8 areas of actions:

- **Business Advisory Circle** – is a matching and linkage program that assists overseas Filipino setup business partnerships in the country
- **Alay Dunong Program** – is a program that systematizes and strengthens the skills and technology exchange/transfer between overseas Filipinos and the mother

country, in fields such as science and technology, engineering, arts and culture, among others.

- **Diaspora Philanthropy** – (Lingkod sa Kapwa Pilipino) is one of the existing programs of CFO that is currently being reformatted to focus primarily on facilitating donations in cash or in kind for development projects
- **Diaspora Investment** – a program where new financial instruments are developed and promoted for overseas Filipinos to invest in
- **Balik-Turo (Teach-Share)/Educational Exchange** – is the continuing Professional and Vocational Education Exchange program of CFO, under which CFO intends to entice the return of academics and professionals to teach and work with the academe in strengthening and enhancing the academic programmes of partner schools.
- **Tourism Initiatives** – focuses on supporting the drive for Balik-bayan tourism by encouraging migrant investments in small tourism enterprises, like local bed and breakfasts, and other tourism related services, such as health and wellness services, among others.
- **Global Legal assistance Program** –mobilizes the support of overseas and local Filipino lawyers and legal experts to provide legal assistance and advice to overseas Filipinos in distress.
- **Medical Missions** – coordinates and facilitates the conduct of medical missions sponsored and organized by overseas Filipinos in areas that requiring these medical interventions.
- **Arts and Culture Exchange** – promotes and facilitates the exchange of artistic and cultural workers between the country and Filipino communities abroad.
- **Return and Reintegration** – focuses on providing returning OF and retirees information and facilitating services for a successful reintegration into local life

Under these 10 areas of action, CFO should be able to comprehensively provide the services and support to enable Overseas Filipinos to effectively engage government towards national development.

**2014**

**Updated Summary Report  
of the  
(ZAMBIAN DIASPORA SURVEY)**

*Report Feeding into the Development of a Diaspora  
Engagement Framework for Zambia*



**Initial Report Prepared by  
The Diaspora Liaison Office  
at the  
Office of the President of the Republic of Zambia**

*Updated by, and produced in cooperation with,  
The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Zambia*



**January 2014  
Lusaka, Zambia**

### 1.1. SEX AND AGE

Figure 1 Sex of respondents

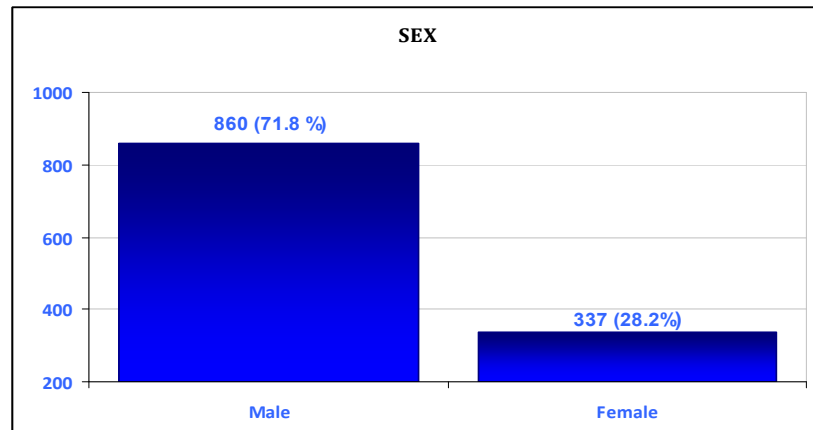


Figure 2 Age of respondents

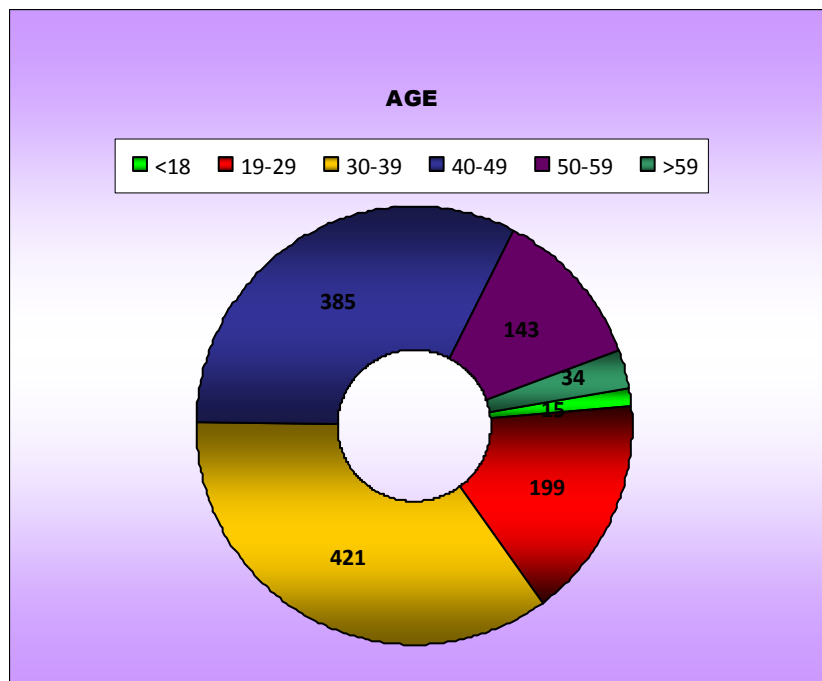


Figure 3 Primary reasons for migrating

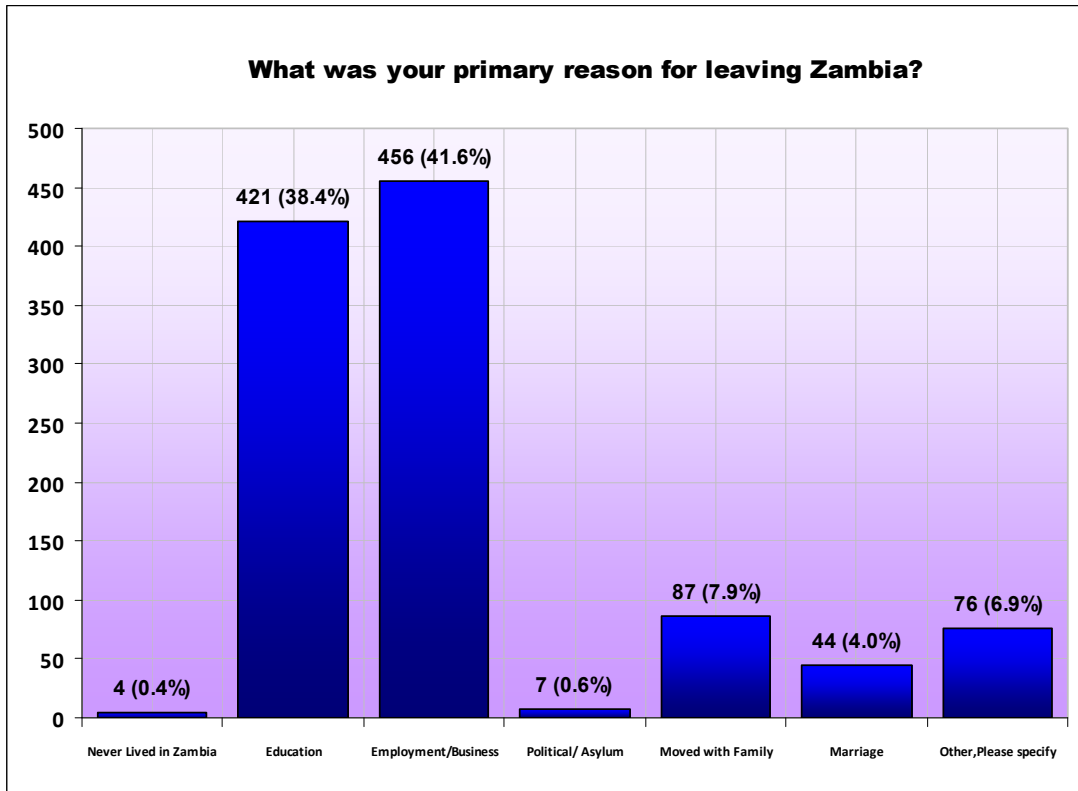


Figure 4 Countries of birth

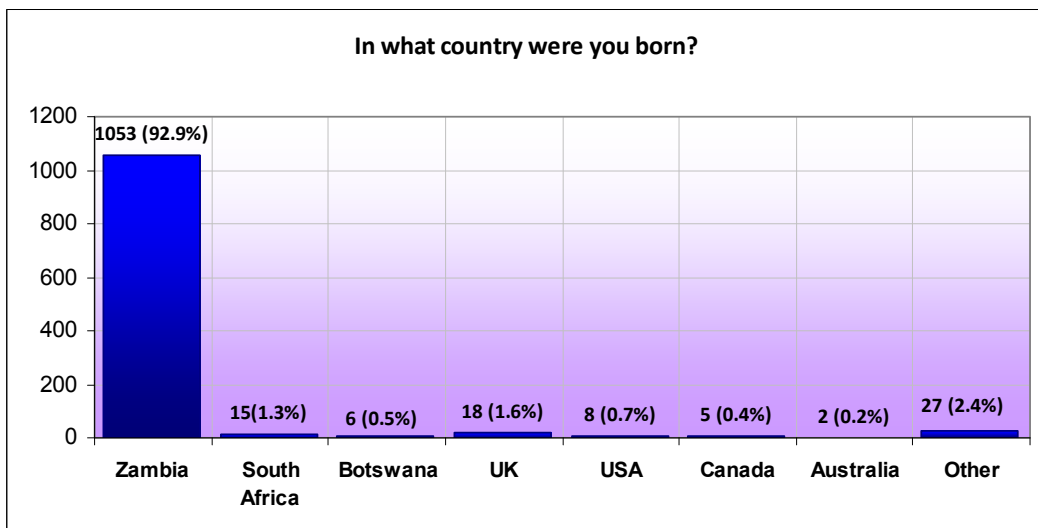


Figure 5 Current nationalities

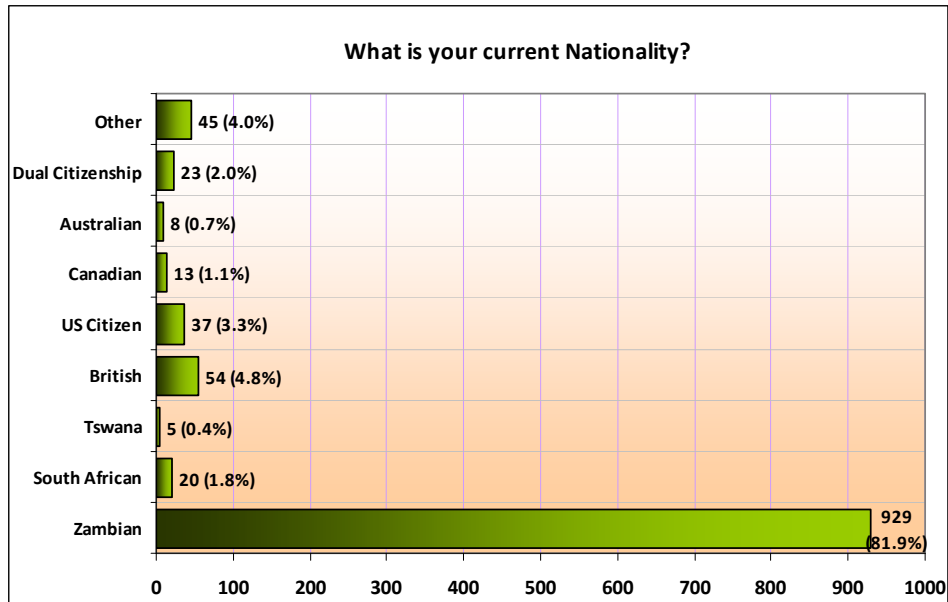


Figure 6 Citizenship of spouses/partners

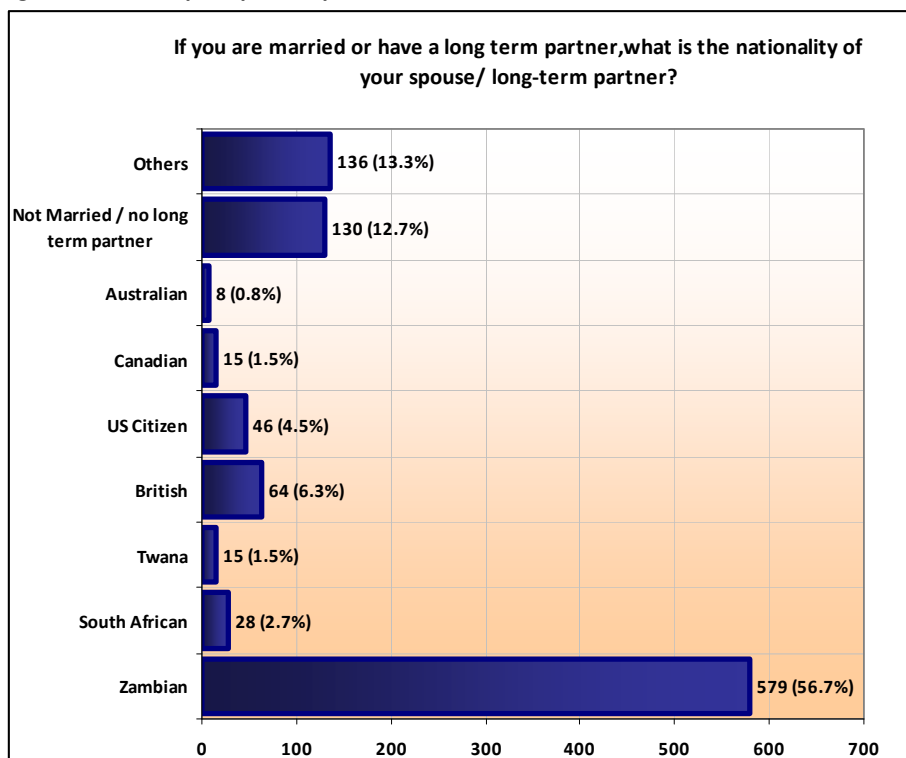


Figure 7 Length of time since leaving Zambia

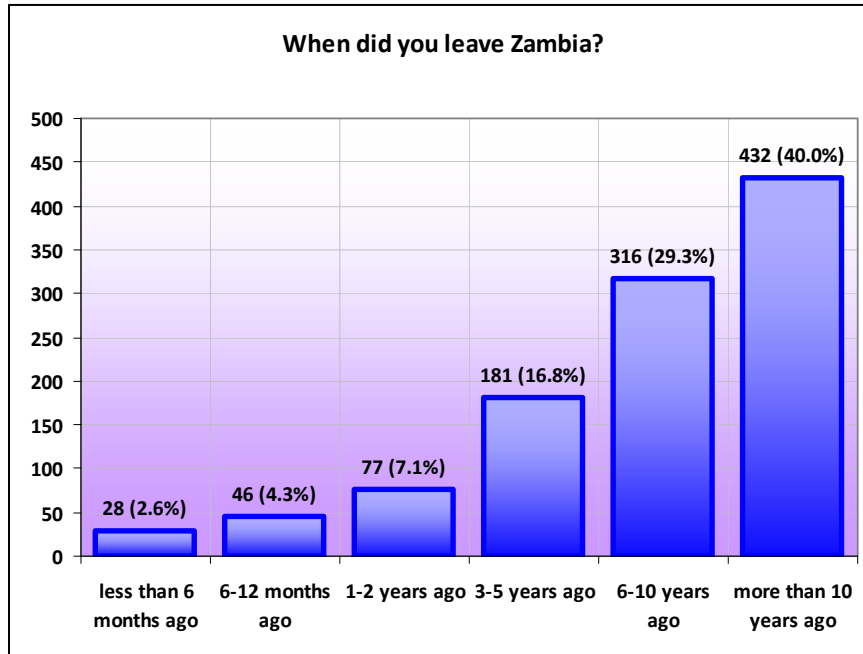


Figure 8 Frequency of visits to Zambia

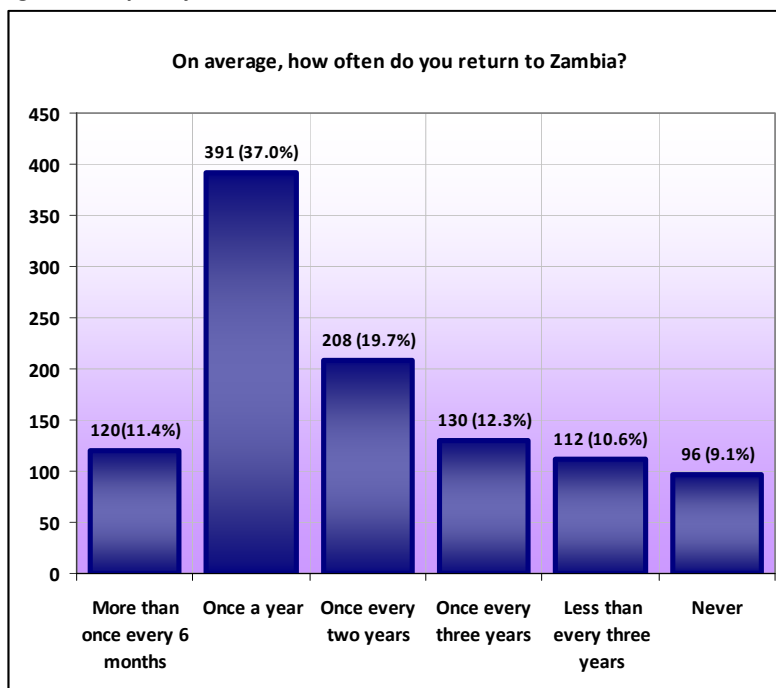




Figure 9 Diaspora interest to return permanently

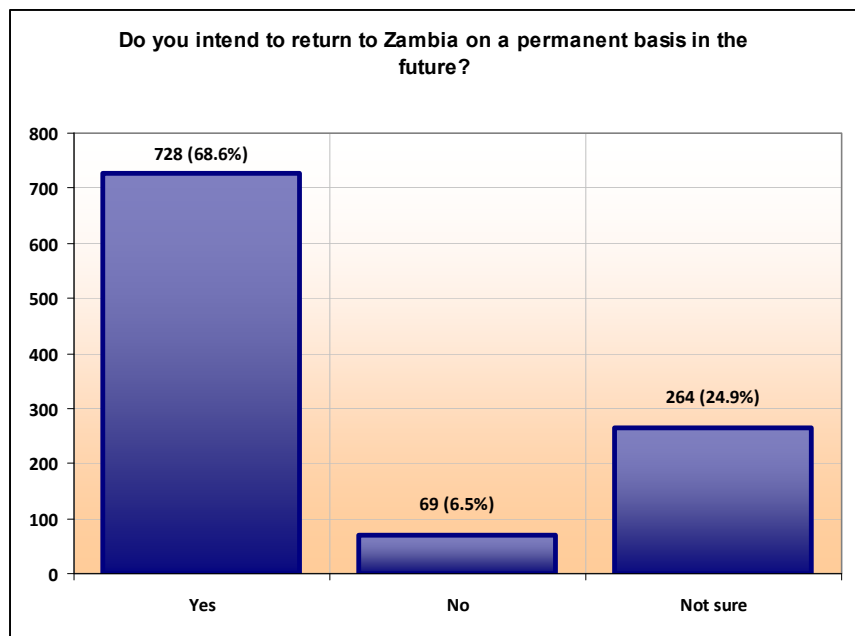
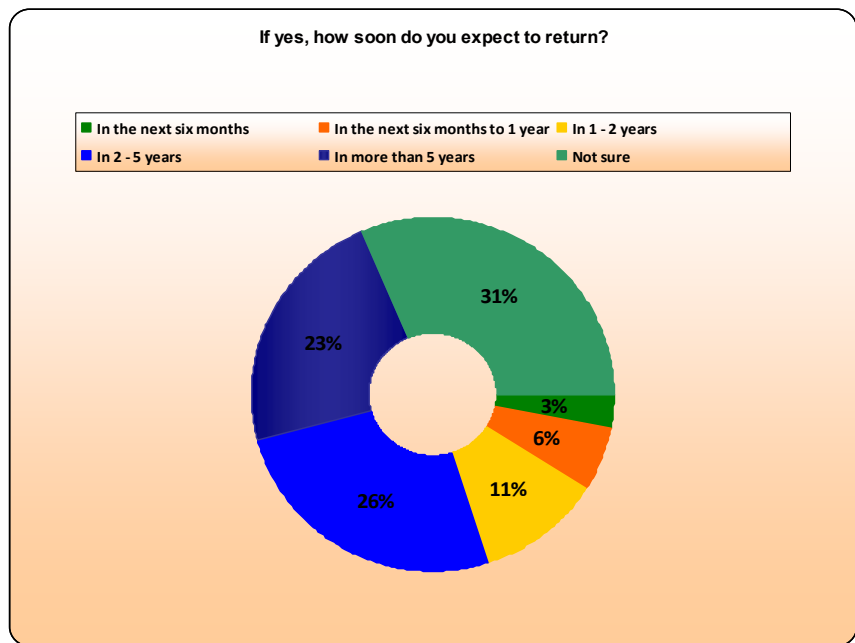
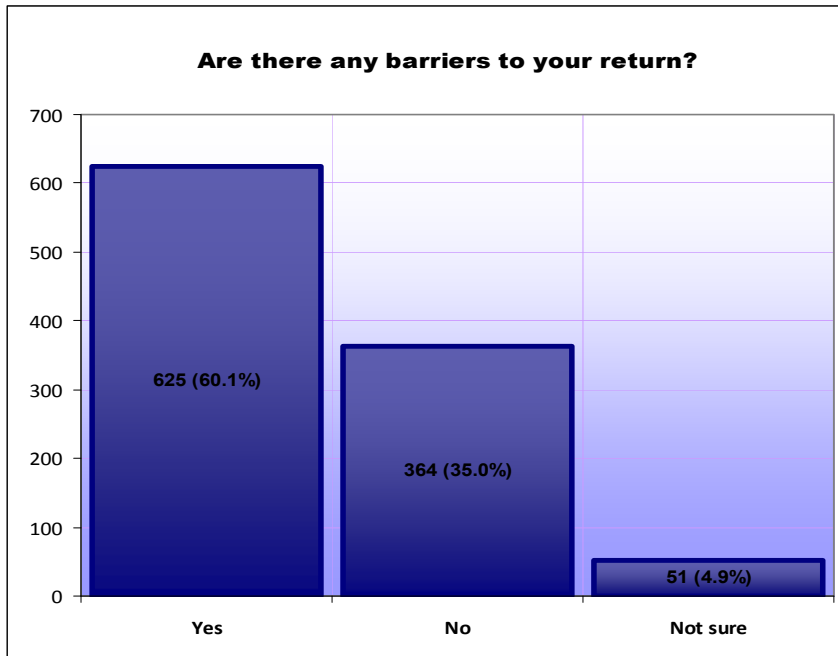


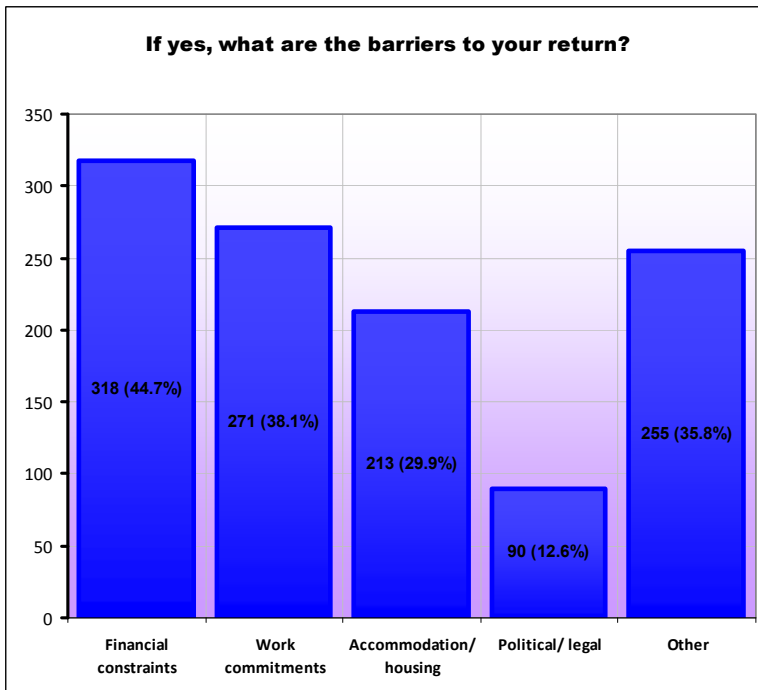
Figure 10 Expected period of intended permanent return to Zambia



**Figure 11 Barriers to diaspora return migration to Zambia**



**Figure 12 Barriers to diaspora return to Zambia**



## 1.2. COMMUNICATION WITH FAMILY, FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES IN ZAMBIA

Figure 13 Diaspora living with members of their immediate families

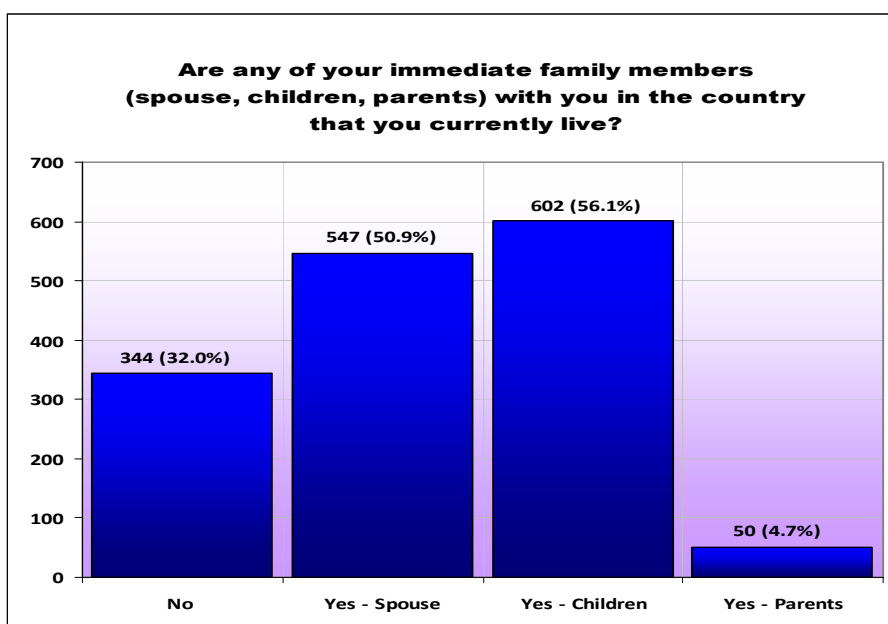


Figure 14 Diaspora with members of immediate families living in Zambia

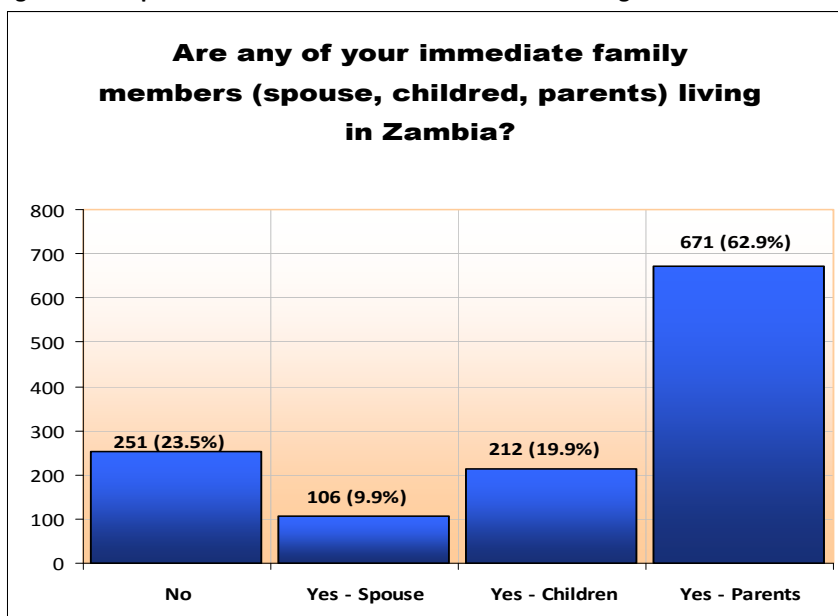


Figure 15 Diaspora channels for communicating with contacts in Zambia

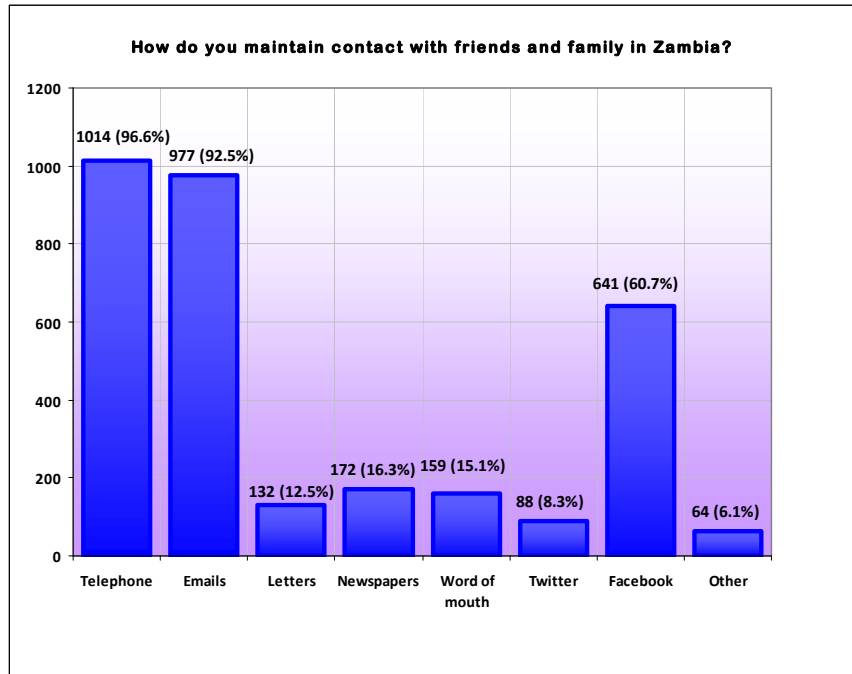
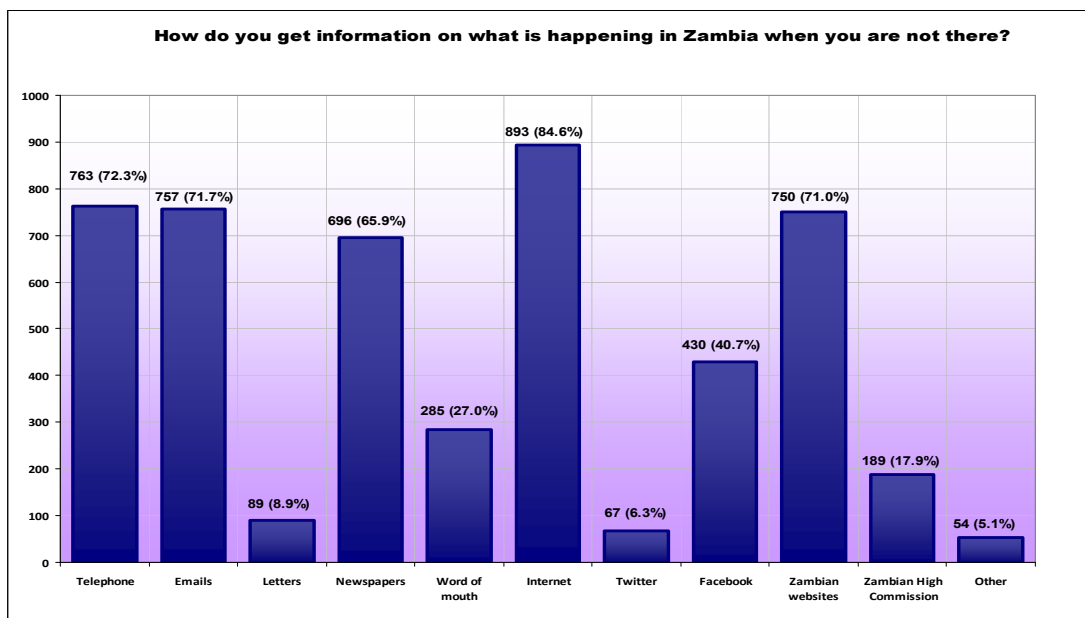
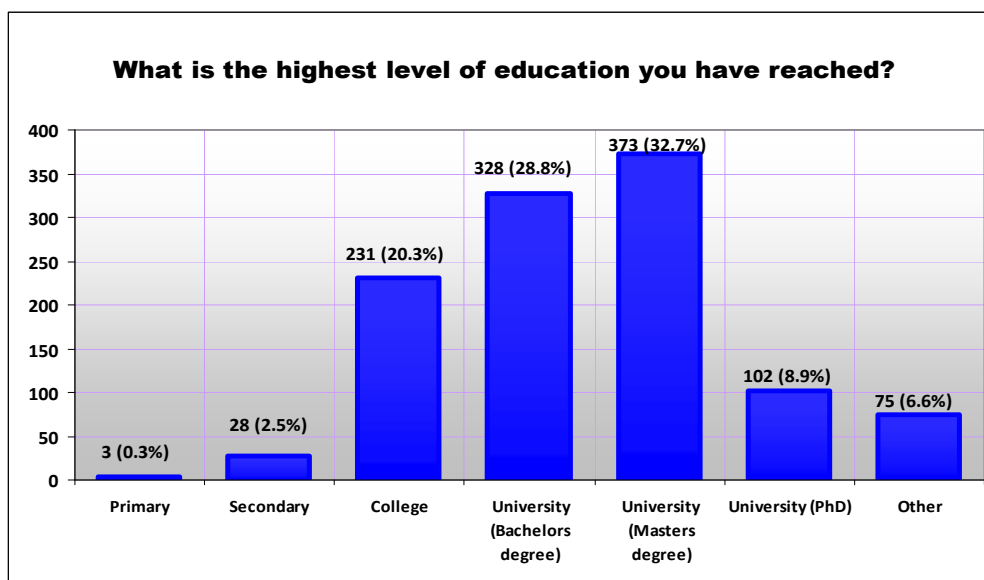


Figure 16 Ways of accessing information on Zambia



### 1.3. QUALIFICATIONS

Figure 17 Qualifications of the diaspora



### 1.4. INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES/PROPERTY OWNERSHIP OF THE DIASPORA

Figure 18 Interest in privately investing in Zambia

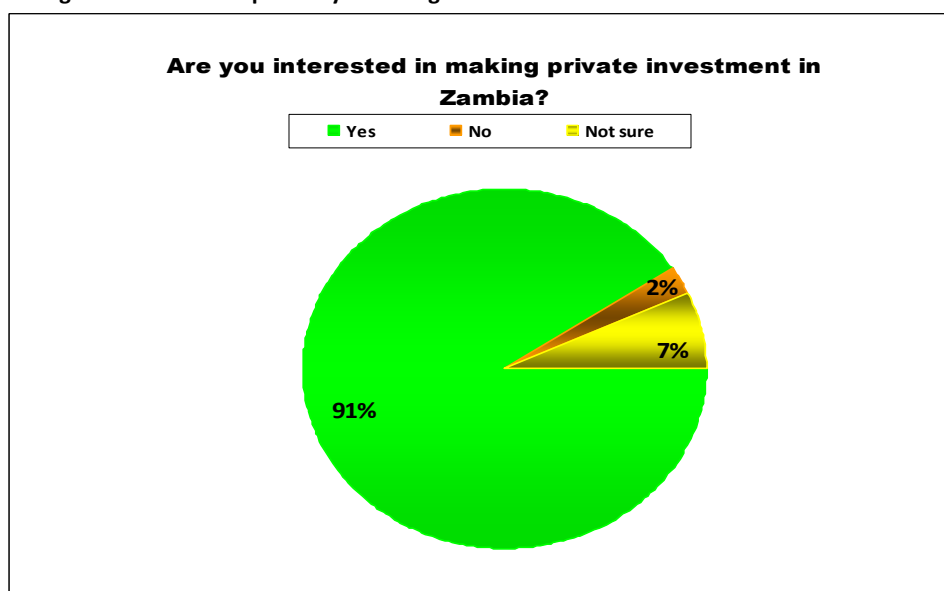


Figure 19 Private investment sectors of interest among the Diaspora

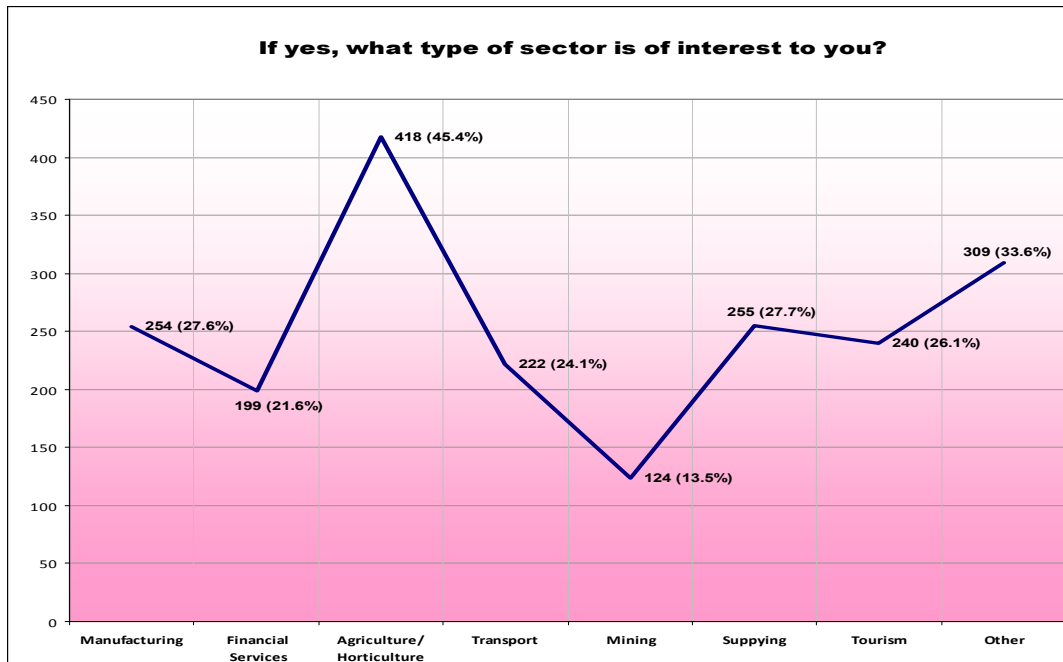


Figure 20 Interest of Diaspora in contributing to philanthropic development projects in Zambia

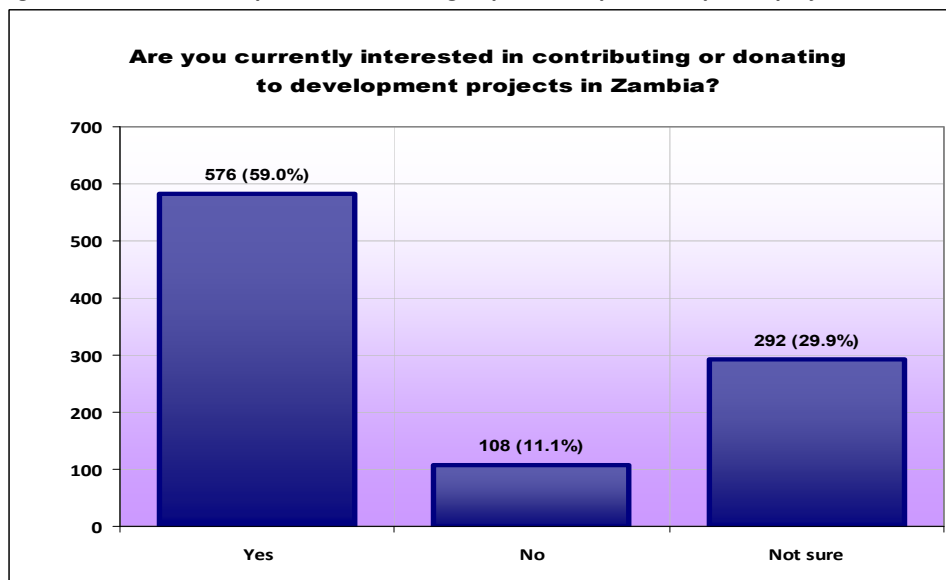


Figure 21 Philanthropic development projects of interest to the Diaspora

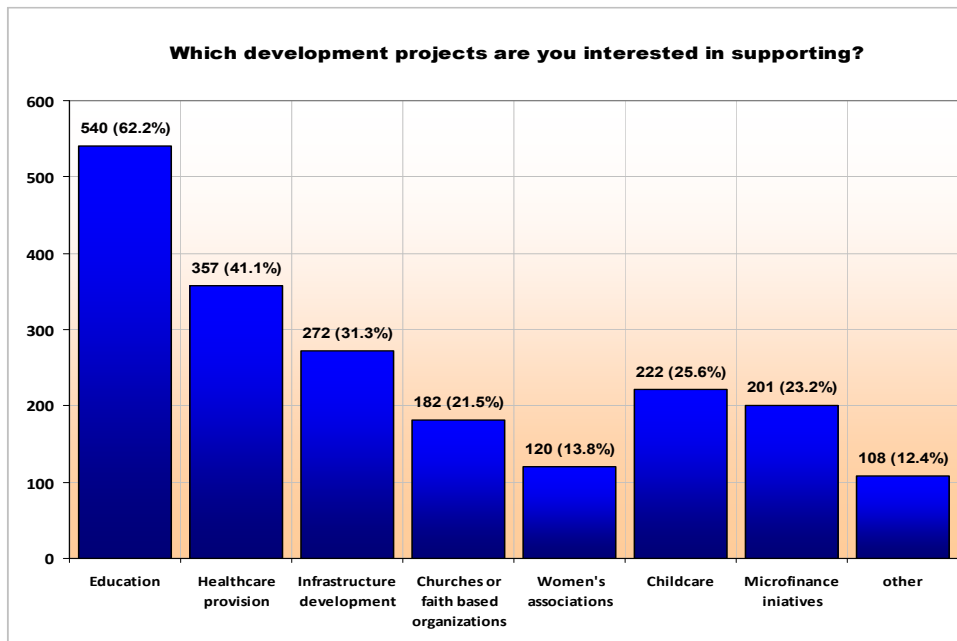


Figure 22 Forms of support

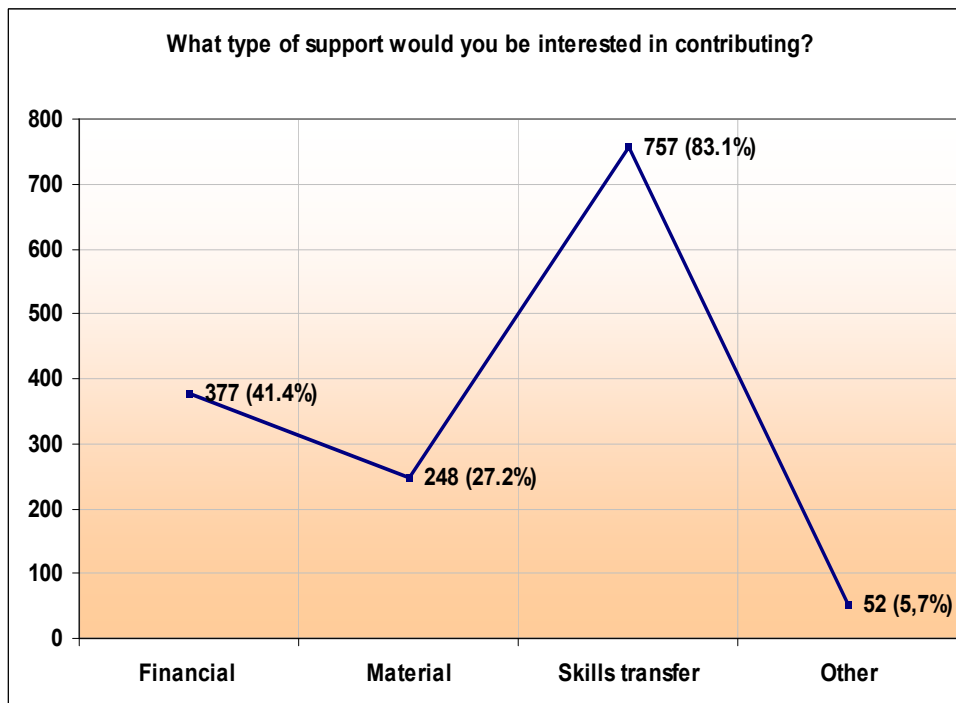


Figure 23 Preferred parts of Zambia for supporting development projects

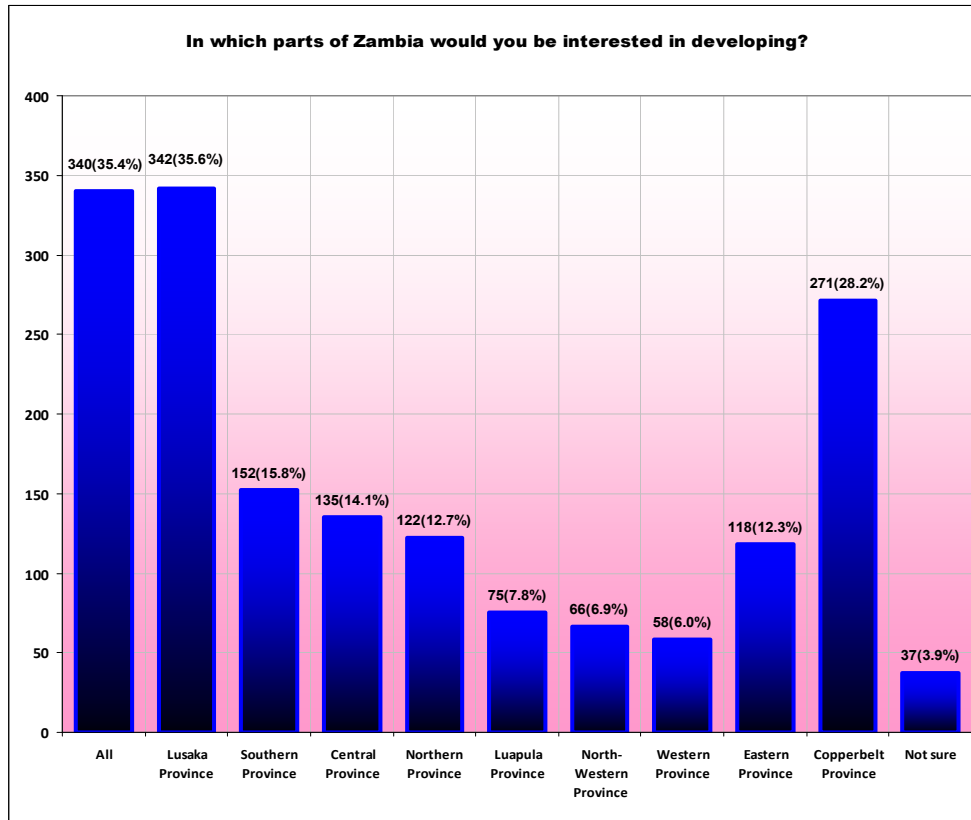


Figure 24 Interest in skills transfer programmes

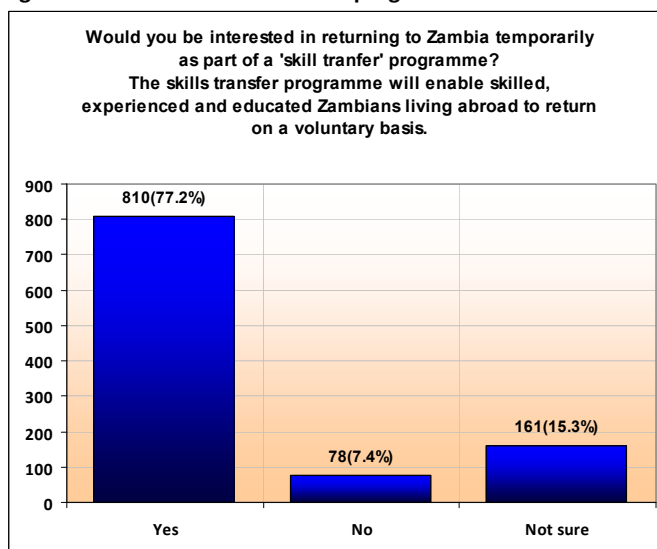




Figure 25 Duration of time spent on skills transfer

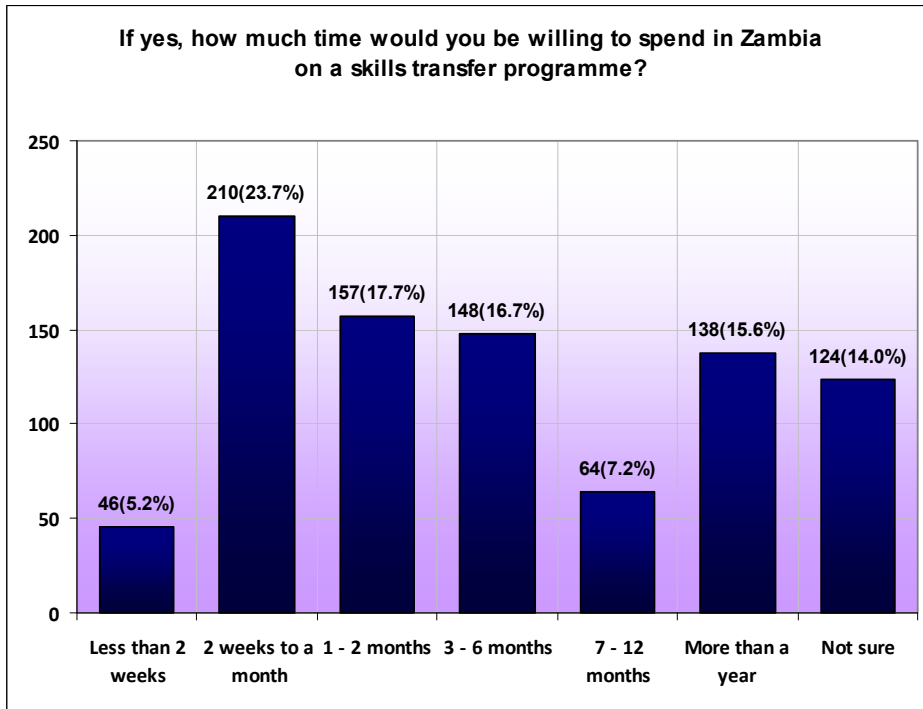


Figure 26 Income levels of the diaspora

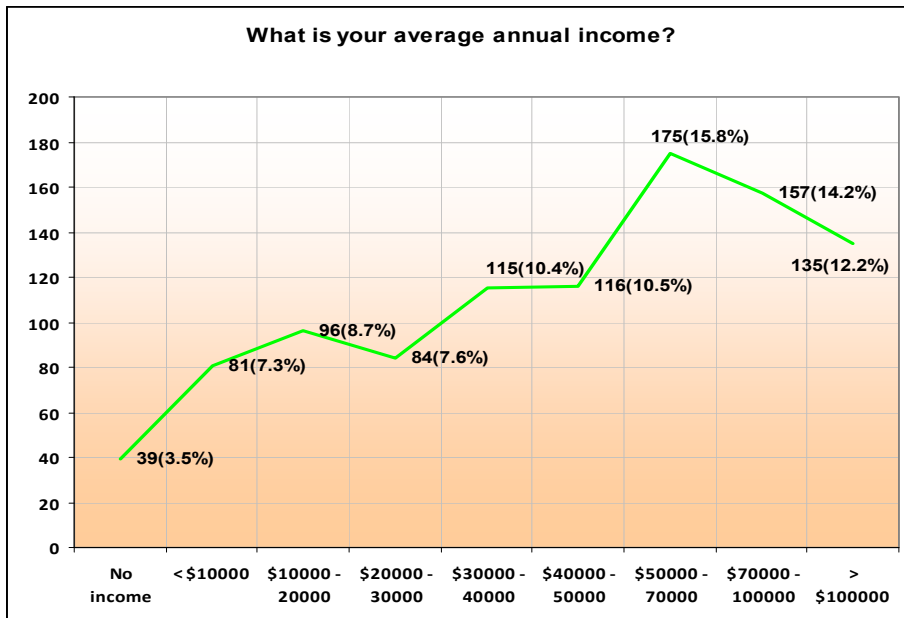


Figure 27 Frequency of remitting

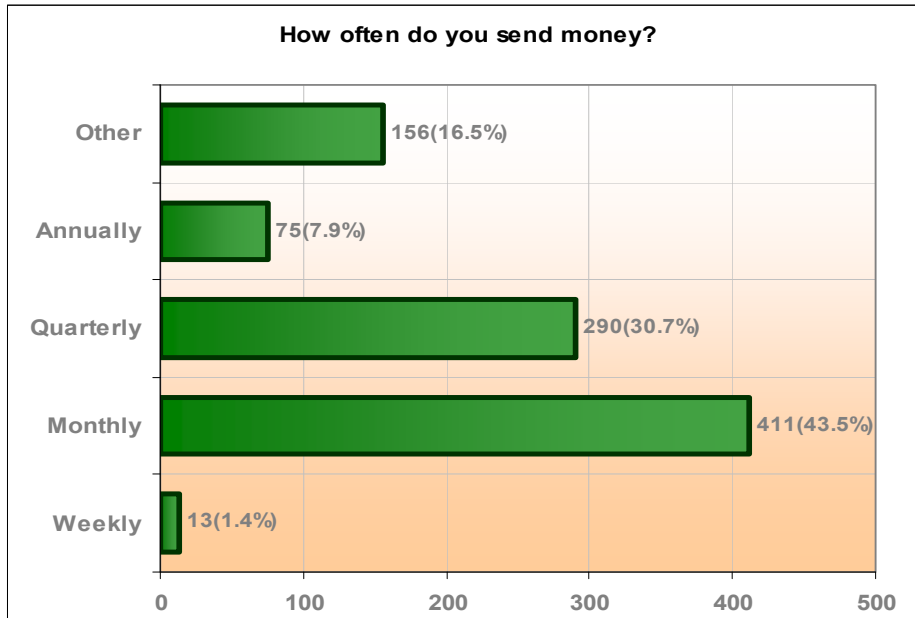


Figure 28 Reasons for sending remittances

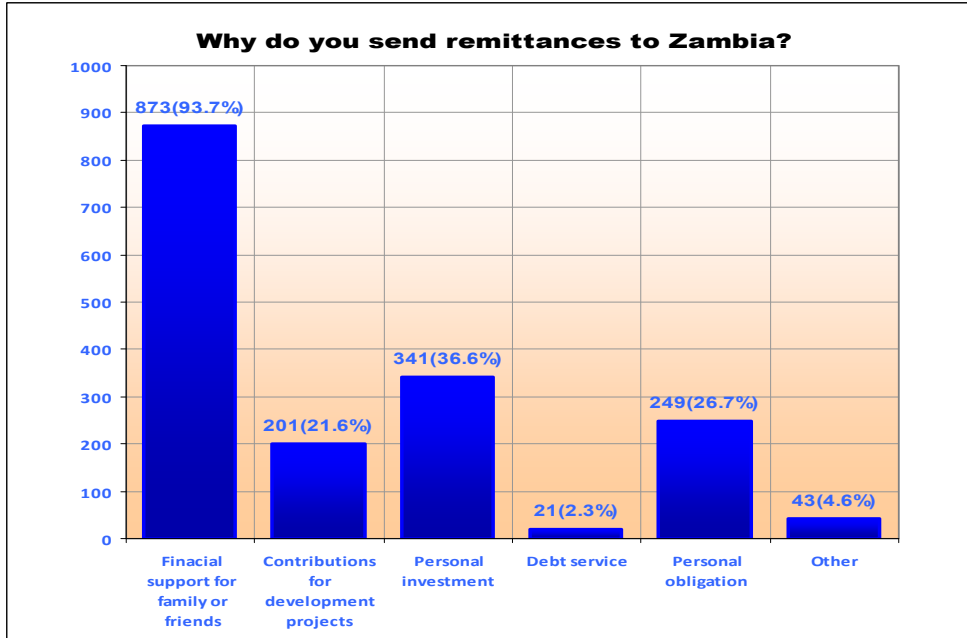


Figure 29 Cost of sending remittances

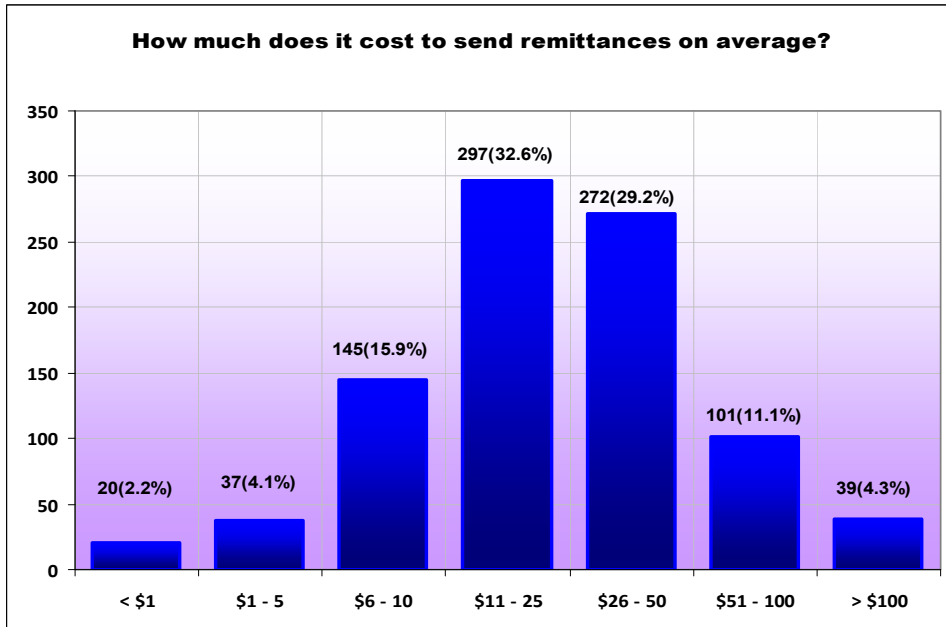


Figure 30 Amount of remittances sent per transaction

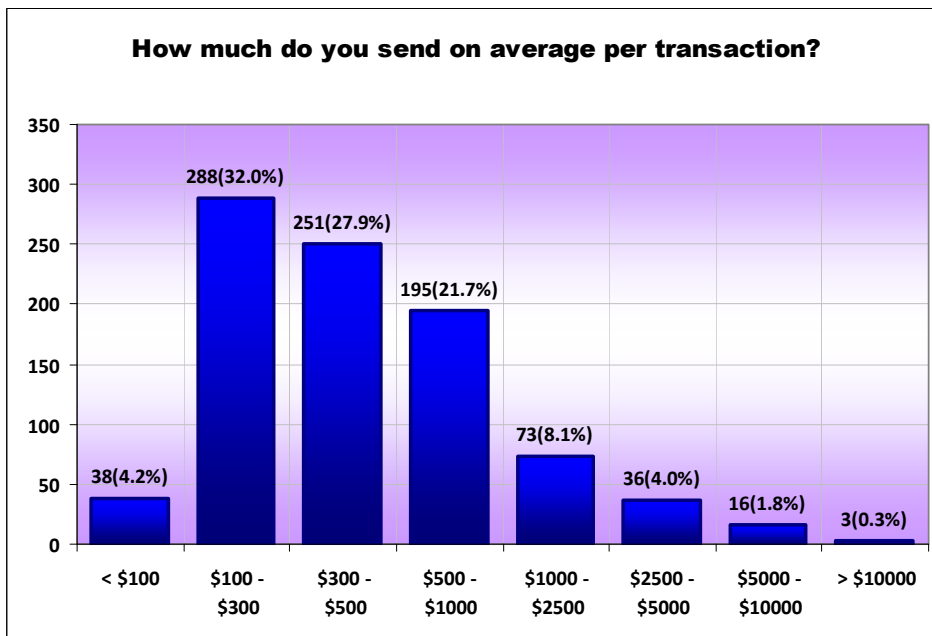


Figure 31 Remittance methods used

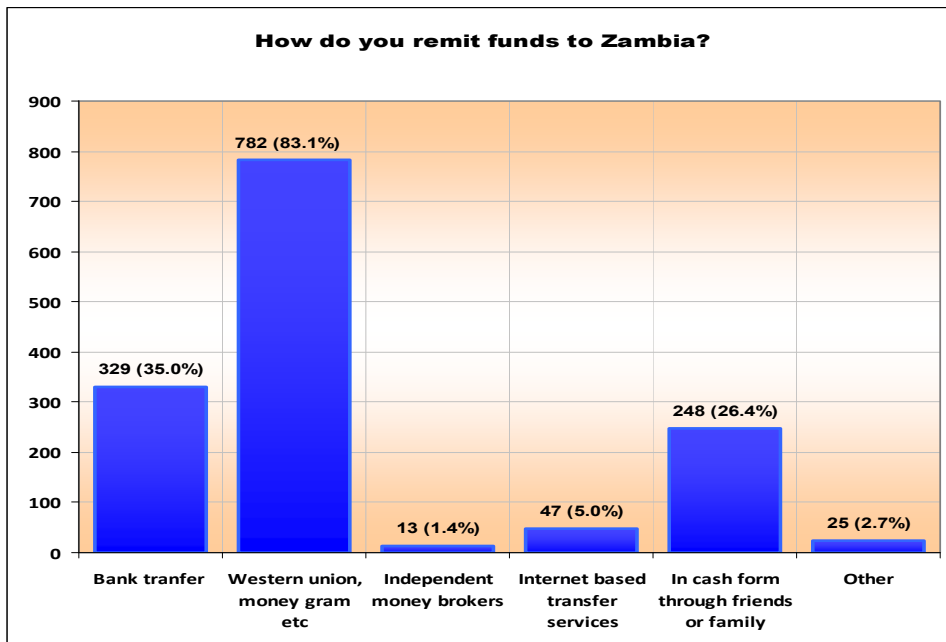


Figure 32 Views on impact of remittances on national development

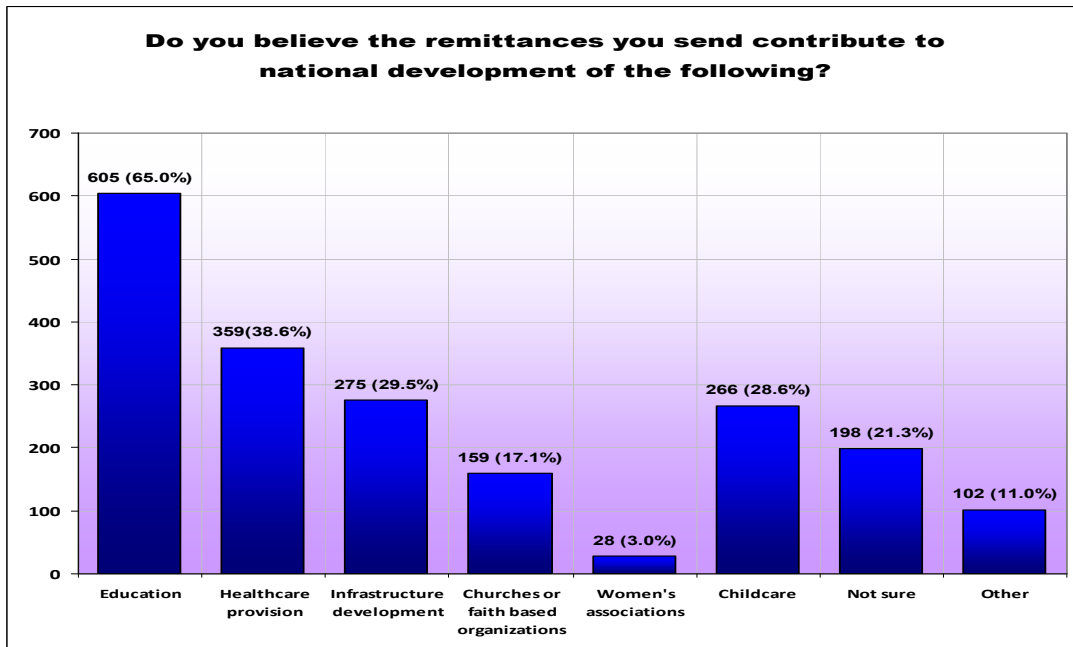


Figure 33 Barriers to diaspora contribution to national development

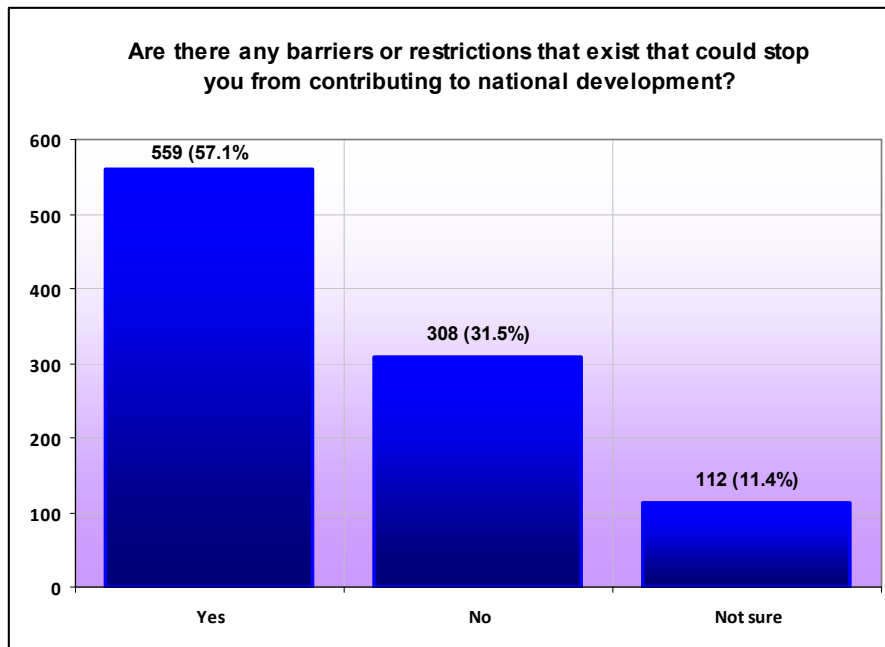
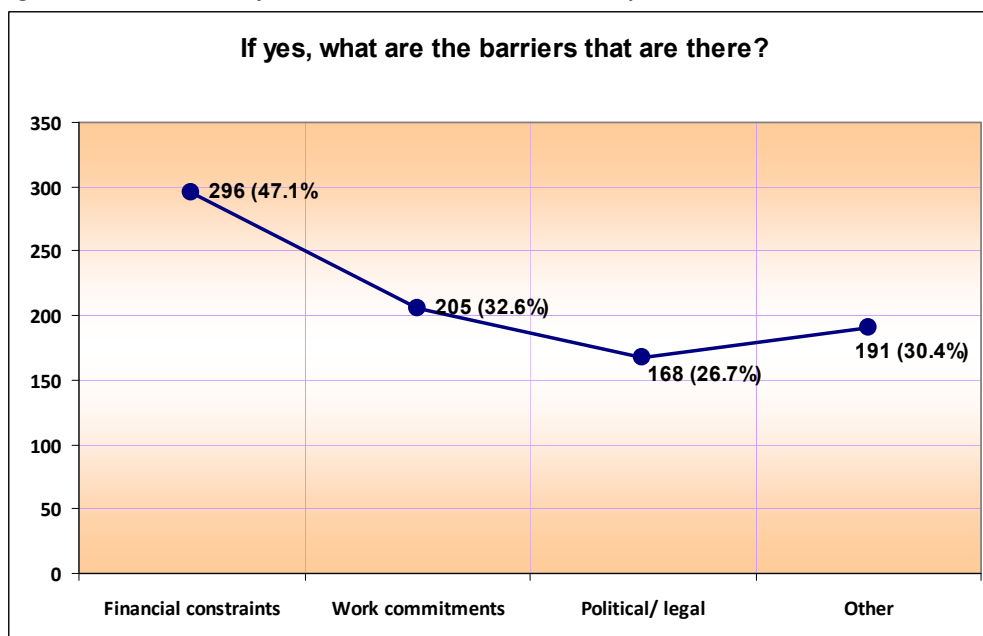
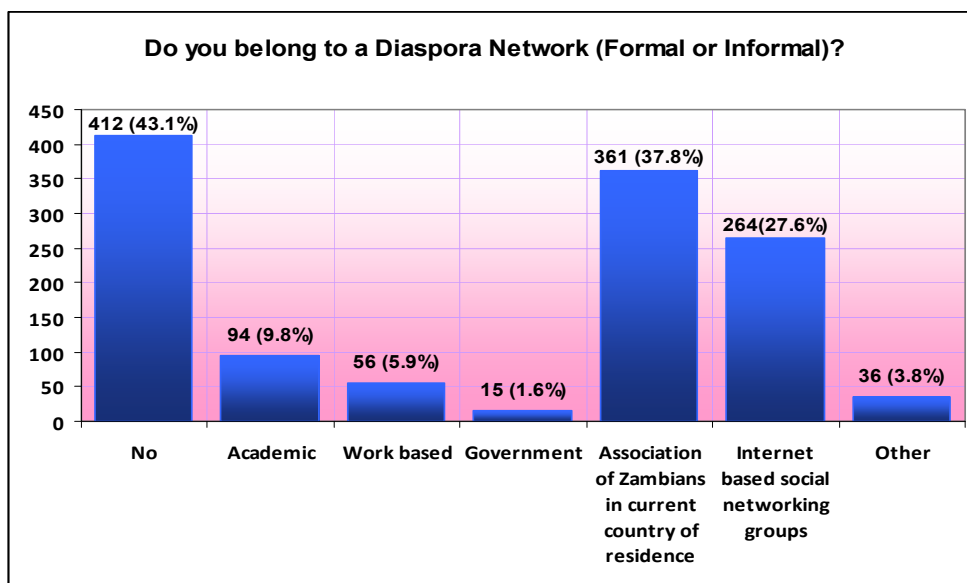


Figure 34 Barriers to Diaspora contribution to national development



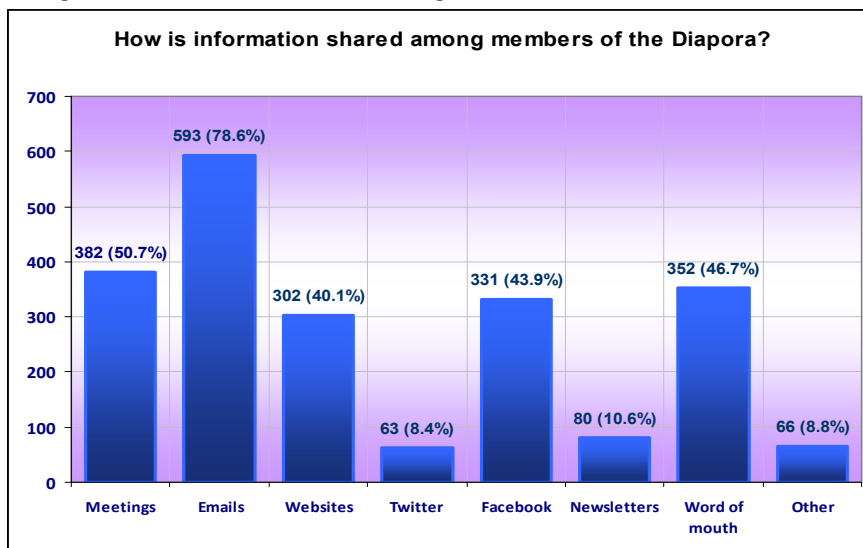
## 1.5. MEMBERSHIP TO NETWORKS

Figure 35 Diaspora membership to formal or informal networks, organizations and associations



## 1.6. Information Dissemination

Figure 36 Modes of information sharing



## 1.7. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

Figure 37 Frequency of meetings

